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THE

EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE,

VISITATION CHARGES,

SPEECHES, AND MISCELLANIES,

OF THE RIGHT REVEREND

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, D.D.

LORD BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

WITH HISTORICAL NOTES.

67886

"How pleasing ATTERBURY's softer hour!
How shin'd the soul, unconquer'd in the Tower!"

POPE.

VOLUME THE THIRD.

LONDON,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS;
AND SOLD BY C. DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.
MDCCLXXXIV.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE two former volumes of this collection have been ſo favourably received, that the editor has not the leaſt heſitation in offering to the publick the preſent volume, conſiſting almoſt entirely of Letters now firſt printed from the Biſhop's own hand-writing. What has been well obſerved by an ingenious Critic on the former volumes may with ſtill greater force be applied to thoſe now under conſideration. "The literary "fame of Dr. Atterbury," ſays the writer alluded to, "and what in the courſe of pro- "vidence he was called to act, and to ſuffer, "excite in his countrymen a curioſity to "know all the productions of his genius and "the tranſactions of his life." And whilſt in the following pages "we recogniſe thoſe "high church and monarchical principles "which diſtinguiſhed the Biſhop of Rocheſ- "ter; we diſcover at the ſame time that pu- "rity of ſtyle, that elegance of taſte, that "correctneſs of judgement, and extent of "polite erudition, which drew praiſe and

"admiration from Addiſon, Prior, Pope, "Arbuthnot, and Swift. Even in the mi-"nuteſt trifles, in the moſt familiar epiſtles, "and on the humbleſt topics, we diſcover an "air and manner which beſpeak the man of "taſte and dignity *."

For the letters to Bp. Trelawny, which form by much the largeſt part of the volume, the editor is indebted to the preſent reverend and worthy Baronet of that name. The others have been communicated by various friends. The admirable letter to Lord Inverneſs, in particular, which was not received till the end of the volume was printing off, is tranſmitted by a gentleman of high reſpectability; and the correſpondence with Bp. Potter, Dr. Wall, and Mr. Strype, are faithfully copied from the originals. The curious particulars reſpecting his preferment and continuance at Bridewell Hoſpital are ſatisfactorily authenticated by the polite attention of the Rev. Mr. Bowen, the preſent worthy Reader at that Hoſpital; as are thoſe relating to St. Bride's by the Rev. Mr. Pridden.

* See the ENGLISH REVIEW.

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Bp. ATTERBURY to Lord INVERNESS *

MY LORD, Paris, [Feb. 1732].

ABOUT the beginning of December laſt I wrote to your Lordſhip, and ſent you a paper which I had lately printed here †. To that letter, though your Lordſhip uſed to anſwer all mine without delay, I had no manner of return. I heard indeed, ſoon after I had written to you, of what had happened on St. Andrew's day laſt at Avignon ‡, but I did not think a change of religion made any change in the forms of civility; and therefore I ſtill wondered at your ſilence. Perhaps a reflection on your not having conſulted me in that great affair, though I was the only Biſhop of the Church of England on this ſide the water, might make you

* Indorſed "Paris, March 3, 1732;" the day it was received by Lord Inverneſs, not that on which it was written. The Biſhop died Feb. 15; and a letter from him written after the ſecond day of that month has been already printed in vol. I. p. 295. The preſent one is probably of ſtill later date, and, nervous as it is, may be the laſt he ever wrote. The zeal ſo eminently conſpicuous in it for the Proteſtant Religion is an irrefragable anſwer to the calumny of his having been inclined to Popery. As to his political attachments, they by no means prove his having been engaged in a conſpiracy againſt England. By being baniſhed, he was abſolved from his allegiance.

† The piece he had "lately printed" was the "Vindication, &c." in vol. I. p. 278. Paris, 1731.

‡ Lord Inverneſs's abjuration of Proteſtantiſm.

ſhy of writing to me on any other account, and willing to drop the correſpondence. You may remember, my Lord, that when you firſt retired from the K. at Piſa, and when you afterwards left Rome and went to Avignon; on both theſe occaſions, you opened to me by letter the reaſon of your conduct, and gave me an opportunity by that means of expreſſing my thoughts to you in the manner I uſed always to do, that is, frankly and without reſerve. In this laſt ſtep, my Lord, you have acted far otherwiſe; and yet in this I had moſt reaſon to expect, that you would not merely have *informed* me of what had paſt, but even *conſulted* me before you took your full and final reſolution. My character and courſe of ſtudies qualified me much better for ſuch an application, than for paſſing my judgement in matters of ſtate and political managements. If your Lordſhip entertained any doubts concerning your ſafety in that religion wherein you had been bred, I might perhaps, upon your propoſing them, have been ſo happy as to have ſolved them, and ſhewn you that whatever reaſon you might have, as to this world, for quitting the communion you were of, you had none, you could have none, as to another.

Since you were not pleaſed to give me an occaſion of writing to you at this time, I have determined to take it, and to purſue my former method of telling you with ſuch *plainneſs* as perhaps nobody

elſe will, what the world ſays of your late conduct.

My Lord, they who ſpeak of it moſt ſoftly, and with greateſt regard to your Lordſhip, ſay, that it is a *coup de deſeſpoir*; and that your Lordſhip perceiving the prejudices of the K's Proteſtant ſubjects to run high againſt you, ſo that you would never be ſuffered to be about his perſon and in the ſecret of his affairs with their conſent, was reſolved to try what could be done by changing ſides, and whether you might not at long run be able to gain by one party what you had loſt by another. They repreſent you as thinking the K's reſtoration not ſoon likely to happen; and therefore as reſolved, ſince you were obliged to live in exile in Roman Catholic countries, to make the beſt of your circumſtances, and recommend yourſelf, as much as you could, to the natives; that ſo, if his cauſe ſhould prove deſperate for a time, you might find your way back again into his ſervice, when it would be no longer reckoned prejudicial to his affairs. And they quote ſome words, which they ſay fell from your Lordſhip, to this purpoſe: "That "ſince you ſaw nothing was likely to be done for "the K. you thought it high time to take care "of your ſoul." I hope in God they bely you, ſince it gives us, who are at a diſtance from the ſecret of affairs, but a very diſcouraging proſpect of the K's reſtoration, of the probability or improbability

probability of which you, my Lord, muſt be allowed a more competent judge. And withal, ſuch a ſaying carries in it ſomething more diſhonourable to your Lordſhip, ſince it implies, that, had the reſtoration been near and probable, you would not have troubled your head about matters of religion, but ſuffered your *ſoul* to ſhift for itſelf. They who thus interpret your laſt ſtep proceed further, and ſay, that you intended by that means, if you could not find your way again into the general and open management of the K's affairs, at leaſt to have that part of them attached to you which related to foreign princes, courts, to whom what you had done muſt have rendered you grateful; and thus, while your brother-in-law ſhould have the care of the domeſtic correſpondence, and you all the reſt, the whole would have run in proper channels. They affirm, that even upon your firſt coming back to the K. from Piſa, there was a general expectation at Rome, encouraged by the Court of Rome itſelf, that you would then have declared yourſelf a Roman Catholic, and that it was prevented only by the repreſentations made at that time to your diſadvantage from the K's friends, which occaſioned your abrupt retreat to Avignon: and they ſuppoſe ſome private audiences you had at that time tended to this point; *that* happened then to be defeated, and the declaration itſelf was poſtponed to a more convenient

oppor-

opportunity. This indeed clashes a little with the former scheme mentioned. God forbid I should expose* either of them! I do not, I merely relate them, and having done so, leave it to your Lordship to make such use of them as you in your wisdom shall judge proper.

There are others, my Lord, that reflect on your conduct still more unkindly, and put it in a more odious light; there are these (nor are they few) who are so prejudiced against you as to suppose (for none of them have pretended to prove) that you have played the same game as my Lord Mar did, had a secret understanding with the ministers on the other side, and received the reward of it; the semen, being, as they are, your professed enemies, stick not to say, that since you could not any longer derive merit to yourself from your management near the K. you were resolved to do as much mischief as you could to his affairs at parting, by an action which naturally tended to raise in the minds of his Protestant subjects such disadvantageous opinions of him as I need not explain, such as of all others will have the greatest influence toward hindering his restoration. They consider your Lordship as one that has studied your Master's temper, and perfectly knows it; as one that never did any thing but what you judged would be perfectly agreeable to him, nothing but

* Probably "suppose."

with

with his privity and by his direction. In this light my Lord, when they ſee what you have lately done, it is no wonder if they draw ſtrange inferences from it, and impute to your Lordſhip views which your heart, I hope, abhors. But they will certainly perſiſt in that way of thinking, if they find that your Lordſhip has ſtill credit with the K. and a ſhare in his confidence; and *this*, even at this diſtance, my Lord, will in a little time appear to watchful obſervers. They ſay it is a ſure rule, not to do that which our worſt enemies, provided they are wiſe and underſtand their own intereſt, would above all things have us do; and yet your Lordſhip, they think, has acted after that manner on the preſent occaſion, there being nothing that could either gratify your enemies more, or diſpleaſe your friends (ſuch, I mean, as are alſo enemies and friends to the r— cauſe) than the ſtep you have taken, and they will not believe, but that if you had meant the K. as well as you ought to do, this ſingle conſideration would have reſtrained you. They urge, that the difficulties into which the K. is brought by this means are exceeding great. Let him be ever ſo well perſuaded of your civilities *, integrity, and zeal; he yet cannot make a free uſe of them, without exciting new jealouſies, on very tender points, and in very honeſt hearts,

* Probably *abilities*; but the communicator of the letter would not venture to make any alteration.

where

where one would wiſh that they might by all poſſible means be allayed. Let him have been ever ſo much a ſtranger to what paſſed at Avignon till it was over, he cannot yet prudently declare himſelf on that head, becauſe of the inconveniences with which ſuch a declaration, in his preſent circumſtances, will be attended on the one ſide, as his total ſilence will be liable to miſconſtructions, on the other; every way this affair will perplex him with reſpect to the different intereſts he has ſeparately to manage. Abroad, if he were thought to be at the bottom of it, it might do him no harm; at home it certainly will, and there his great intereſt lies, to which he is, above all others, to attend. Nor will the judgement be paſſed on this occaſion in haſte, ſince it cannot be formed on any thing now given out, but will depend on future facts and appearances.

I have made little mention all this while of what your Lordſhip may think a full anſwer to all theſe reflections and refinements, that you have followed a motion of conſcience in what you have done, and depended on that for your juſtification. It may, my Lord, and I hope will, juſtify you before God, if you ſincerely acted on that principle; but as for men, the misfortune is (and I beg your Lordſhip's pardon for venturing to tell you ſo) that not one perſon, whom I have ſeen or heard of, will allow what you have done to be the effect

of

of conviction. In that caſe, they ſay, you would have proceeded otherwiſe than merely by adviſing with thoſe into whoſe communion you were haſtening; eſpecially ſince it is ſuppoſed that your Lordſhip has not ſpent much time in qualifying yourſelf for the diſcuſſion of ſuch points by a peruſal of books of controverſy. Men, they ſay, of ſincerity and truth are often kept in a religion to which they have been accuſtomed, without enquiring ſtrictly into the grounds of it; but ſeldom any man, who has a ſenſe of piety and honour, quits a religion in which he has been educated, without carefully conſidering what may be ſaid for and againſt it. Men indeed may be ſometimes enlightened and convinced of all at once by an over-ruling impreſſion from above. But, as theſe caſes are exceeding rare, ſo I need not tell your Lordſhip that in yours, they that object to your proceedings are by no means diſpoſed to make you ſuch allowances. They think that, had you aimed only at ſatisfying your conſcience, you might have done what you did in a more private manner, and enjoyed the benefit of it in ſecret, without giving a public and needleſs alarm; but, when you choſe St. Andrew's day for entering on the work, Chriſtmas day for compleating it, and the Pope's Inquiſitor at Avignon to receive your abjuration, they conclude that you intended to make an *eclat*, and to give notice to all the world of your embracing a different communion; which might be uſeful indeed with re-

gard

gard to ſome political views, but could not be neceſſary toward ſatisfying thoſe of mere conſcience.

Theſe, my Lord, are the reflections which have been made in various converſations, where I was preſent, on the ſubject of what lately paſſed at Avignon. Many of them cannot be more unwelcome to you than they are to me, who ſuffer in a cauſe which ſuch ſteps are far from promoting. I am mortified, my Lord, to ſee it thus go backward, inſtead of forward, and have a right to expreſs my own free ſenſe in ſuch a caſe, though I have in this letter chiefly repreſented the ſenſe of others; loſers muſt have leave to ſpeak, and therefore I make no apology for the freedom I have taken. You ſeem to have approved it on other occaſions; and will not, I hope, blame it on this, when it is equally intended for your information and ſervice. At the diſtance we are now, and are likely to continue, I know not how to offer a better proof of the regard with which I am, my Lord, &c.

FR. ROFFEN.

Rev. Mr. BOWEN to J. NICHOLS.

SIR, Bridewell Hoſpital, Jan. 5, 1784.

I SHALL very readily communicate to you all the information which I can procure relative to the connection which Bp. ATTERBURY had with this Hoſpital. The firſt mention that I find made of him, is in the minutes of the Court-book, Oct. 4, 1693: on that day he was elected Miniſter and Preacher. He had been Lecturer of St. Bride's*, which is almoſt contiguous to the Hoſpital, above two years; and it is moſt probable that his reputation as a Preacher, as well as his attachment to thoſe principles for which the Governors here were then diſtinguiſhed, recommended him to their notice. There was a ſtrong conteſt for the appointment, but he prevailed by a majority of twenty-one votes. The Sermon †, to which Stackhouſe erroneouſly aſcribes his ſucceſs, was preached on the firſt annual Election-day after he was choſen, when it is always uſual for the Preacher to ſpeak commemoratively of the different charitable inſtitutions which are ſupported in the two Hoſpitals of Bridewell and Bethlem. It cannot but ſeem extraordinary, when I inform you, that, in the

* See N° I. p. xxii.
† See vol. II. p. 448.

following year, it is recorded that there was a great decreaſe in the congregation of the chapel. This complaint * was made by the Preſident, who acquainted the Court, that the duty of the Miniſter had not of late been performed according to the orders of the Hoſpital. What the neglect was, we can only conjecture: it is moſt likely, that the increaſing fame of his eloquence brought upon him many applications to preach before other more numerous and diſtinguiſhed audiences, and that, as his lecture took him from the chapel in the afternoon, the Governors were leſs diſpoſed to allow of his frequent abſences in the former part of the day. However, in the ſucceeding month, the above cenſure, after ſome debate, was ordered to be expunged †; which is only done by two ſtrokes of a pen drawn acroſs the minute. Mr. Atterbury's credit with the Governors was not at all diminiſhed by this circumſtance; for in the year 1698, upon his becoming Chaplain to the Rolls ‡, we find Sir Robert Geffery, the Preſident, introducing a propoſal from him to reſign the lectureſhip of St. Bride's, accompanied with a requeſt, that he might be permitted to provide for the morning duty, and preach himſelf in the after-

* See N° II. p. xxiii.

† See N° III. p. xxiii.

‡ Hence another miſtake of Stackhouſe may be corrected (ſee vol. II. p. 449). His firſt Sermon at the Rolls was preached Dec, 4, 1698; his farewell at St. Bride's on the Sunday following. EDITOR.

noon; which was readily granted by the Court, and their aſſent expreſſed in ſuch terms as plainly indicate them to have been in high good humour with their celebrated and much admired Preacher *. On Jan. 23, 1707-8, thanks were voted him for drawing up the Charge, which is read in Court to every Governor, upon his admiſſion †. In the May following I find a form of Inſtructions for the Apprentices of the Hoſpital propoſed to the Court: it is not ſaid, that it was compoſed by Atterbury; but when you conſider, that it was done not long after the Charge, that it was brought forward by Sir Thomas Rawlinſon, to whom he had been lately Chaplain in his Mayoralty, and particularly the very proper and maſterly ſtyle in which it is written, I think there can ſcarce remain a doubt of it's being the production of his pen ‡. You have here every thing that occurs worthy notice till his reſignation. Though he attained new dignity and preferment ||, he ſtill preſerve

* See N° IV. p. xxiv.

† See N°s V. and VI. p. xxiv. and xxv.

‡ See N° VII. p. xxvi.

|| He was made Dean of Chriſt-church in September 1711. (See p. 300.) It appears from a memorandum of Dr. Birch, that Atterbury wrote a letter of thanks, Aug. 31, 1712, for a benefaction to Chriſt-church. Q. If printed, and where? Many fugitive pieces of this excellent writer are recollected to have been in circulation at Chriſt-church, which it would be a kindneſs to the publick to preſerve. If any gentleman, who has an opportunity of acceſs to the regiſter-books and archives of that college would take the trouble to make ſuch extracts from them as are here made from the Court-books of Bridewell Hoſpital, it would doubtleſs

ſerved his old connection: nothing ſhort of a Biſhoprick could remove him from his ſtation at Bridewell *. Here ſigned the office of Miniſter and Preacher of the Hoſpital and precinct, on the 19th of June, 1713, a few days before he was conſecrated Biſhop of Rocheſter †; and in the January following, he was nominated a Governor by Sir William Withers, Preſident, who joined with him, at the ſame time, his friend the Dean of St. Patrick's. Neither of them proved a benefactor: the circumſtances of the Biſhop, probably, would not allow it; and Swift, though a Governor of Bethlem, reſerved all his charity for the endowment of his Lunatic Hoſpital in Dublin. I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant, THOMAS BOWEN.

P. S. I ſubjoin, extracted from the chapel regiſter of Chriſtenings, &c. all that I can find relative to the Atterbury family ‡. The name of Oſborne || does not appear §. Mary muſt have been his beloved daughter Mrs. Morice **: who Jane Atterbury was, I know not.

leſs illuſtrate many particulars of our Author's perſonal hiſtory. The regiſters of the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter might be a ſimilar ſource of information; and thoſe of Chelſea and Bromley might poſſibly furniſh ſome dates. EDITOR.

* In right of this office, he was for ſeveral years a Fellow of Sion College, and one of the Aſſiſtants of that reverend aſſembly. EDITOR.

† See N° VIII. p. xxvii.

‡ See N° IX. p. xxix.

|| See vol. I. p. 379.

§ He was born and regiſtered probably (about the year 1707) at Chelſea, where Atterbury then reſided. EDITOR.

** Of whom ſee p. xxix.

N° I.

Extracts from a Veſtry-Book of St Bride's, marked N° 10, communicated by the Rev. Mr. PRIDDEN*.

June 29, 1691. Fourteen gentlemen, nominated to ſucceed to the lectureſhip, were appointed by veſtry to preach two on every Sunday.

It was alſo ordered that, when the above gentlemen had all preached; upon the election, the fourteen ſhould be reduced to eight, and from eight to four, and from four to two; and the election to fall upon one of the two.

Sept. 1. Twelve perſons were appointed as a committee to inſpect the poll for the Lecturer, whereof any ſeven to be a quorum.

Sept. 25. To preſerve the peace and unity of the pariſh, it was agreed to apply to the Biſhop of London to recommend a perſon (not to be any one of the twelve who preached as candidates) to be Lecturer, and that the Vicar of the pariſh and other perſons ſhould be requeſted to wait on the Biſhop for that purpoſe.

Oct. 22. It was ordered and voted by veſtry, that the Biſhop of London ſhould have thanks returned him for recommending and licenſing Mr. Atterbury as Lecturer.

Dec. 12, 1698. Voted and ordered, that a public veſtry be called in order to chuſe a Lecturer, on Tueſday the 20th of this inſtant December.

Dec. 20, Thirteen put up for the lectureſhip. Ordered, that but ſix ſhall preach.

* Who has alſo favoured me by ſearching (though in vain) the regiſter of St. Bride's, for the marriage of Atterbury, which was very likely celebrated at or near Oxford.

Jan. 23, 1698-9. The ſix candidates were put up; but the ſhew of hands being in favour of Mr. Lovell and Mr. Waugh, who were ſeverally put up again, Mr. Waugh was then declared elected.

N° II*.

BRIDEWELL and BETHLEM, London. } At a Court holden at the Hoſpital of BRIDEWELL, on Thurſday the 8th Auguſt, 1695.

THE Right Worſhipful the Preſident of theſe Hoſpitals informing this Court, that the duty of the Miniſter of Bridewell Hoſpital had not been of late performed according to the orders of the ſame Hoſpital; and that, by reaſon thereof, there was a great decreaſe in the congregation of the chapel: This Court doth refer it to the Preſident, Treaſurer, and Committee of Bridewell Hoſpital, to admoniſh the Miniſter thereof.

N° III.

BRIDEWELL and BETHLEM, London. } At a Court holden at the Hoſpital of BRIDEWELL, on Friday 13th September, 1695.

A motion being this day made to this Court, for the diſcharging and expunging an order made the 8th Auguſt laſt, in relation to the Miniſter of this Hoſpital: And this Court taking the ſame into conſideration; after debate thereof, do think fit that the ſaid order be diſcharged and expunged out of the ſaid Hoſpital's books.

* This order is croſſed over in the Court-books with two ſtrokes of a pen.

N° IV.

BRIDEWELL and BETHLEM, London. } At a Court holden at the Hoſpital of BRIDEWELL, on Friday the 9th of December, 1698.

The Right Worſhipful the Preſident acquainting this Court, that Mr. Atterbury (the Miniſter of this Hoſpital) is lately become Chaplain to the Rolls, whereupon he intends to leave his Lecture at St. Bride's, and deſires, that inſtead of his preaching in the chapple of the ſaid Hoſpital on Sunday mornings, and providing for the afternoons, he may for the future be allowed to provide for the mornings, and preach himſelf in the afternoons: This Court, conſidering that the ſervice of the ſaid chapple will not be thereby in the leaſt prejudiced; and that when the Preſident, Treaſurer, or any of the Governors, are pleaſed to come to the ſaid chapel, it is generally in the afternoon; do allow the ſame accordingly.

N° V.

BRIDEWELL and BETHLEM Hoſpital. } At a Court holden at the Hoſpital of BRIDEWELL, Friday, January 23, 1707-8.

AT this Court, a ſpecimen of the New Charge to be given to each of the Governors of theſe Hoſpitals upon his admiſſion, was ſhewn and approved, and the impreſſion of the Hoſpital-ſeal ordered to be made at the top of the ſaid Charge. And it is ordered, that the thanks of this Court be returned to Mr. Dean ATTERBURY, for drawing the ſame.

N° VI.

N° VI.

The Charge which is to be given to every GOVERNOR of the HOSPITALS of BRIDEWELL and BETHLEHEM, before his Admiſſion, in the preſence of the PRESIDENT or TREASURER, and other GOVERNORS aſſembled in Court.

SIR,

YOU have been elected, and come now to be admitted, a GOVERNOR of the Hoſpitals of BRIDEWELL and BETHLEHEM; which is a ſtation of great truſt and influence, and will afford you many opportunities of promoting GOD's glory, and the good of your fellow-creatures: for in theſe Hoſpitals a proviſion is made for employing idle and vagrant, and correcting lewd and diſorderly perſons; for educating poor children in honeſt trades, and for curing needy, deplorable lunaticks.

The diſtribution of the revenues, deſigned by charitable perſons for theſe excellent ends, is now about to be committed to your care; and you are earneſtly deſired to diſcharge your duty in this behalf, with ſuch a conſcientious regard, as that you may appear with joy at the judgement-ſeat of CHRIST; when a particular account will be taken of all the offices of charity in which we have abounded towards our poor brethren, and a peculiar reward conferred on thoſe who have with fidelity and zeal performed them.

In confidence that you will diligently attend this good work, you are now admitted a GOVERNOR of the Hoſpitals of BRIDEWELL and BETHLEHEM.

N° VII.

N° VII.

BRIDEWELL and BETHLEM, London. } At a Court holden at the Hoſpital of BRIDEWELL, on Friday the 14th of May, 1708.

AT this Court, the Right Worſhipful Sir THOMAS RAWLINSON, Knt. Alderman and Preſident of theſe Hoſpitals, propoſed a form of Inſtructions to be given to the Apprentices in this Hoſpital, which was read as follows:

"INSTRUCTIONS for the APPRENTICES in the "Hoſpital of BRIDEWELL, London,

"YOU ſhall conſtantly and devoutly, every morning and evening, in the moſt humble manner upon your knees, worſhip GOD, and ſay your prayers in private by yourſelf; and when you ſhall have leiſure from your Maſter's buſineſs, and ſhall have your Maſter's leave, you ſhall go to the public prayers of the Church, and there behave yourſelf devoutly and decently. You ſhall carefully attend to the Sermons on the Lord's days, and endeavour to fix them upon your mind, and be ſure to practiſe them in your life and converſation; you ſhall reverence and obey your Superiors and Governors; you ſhall do diligently faithful ſervice to your Maſter for the time of your Apprenticeſhip, and deal truly in what you ſhall be truſted; you ſhall always avoid evil company, and all occaſions that may draw you thereunto, and make ſpeedy return when you ſhall be ſent on your Maſter's or Miſtreſs's errands; you ſhall avoid idleneſs, and be ever employed either in GOD's ſervice, or in your

"Maſter's

" Maſter's buſineſs; you ſhall be of fair, gentle, and " lowly ſpeech and behaviour to all men; and, accord- " ing to your carriage, expect your reward for good or " ill, from God or your friends: But, for your bet- " ter help and inſtruction to the performance of your " duty, you ſhall do well, as often to read and ſeriouſly " to conſider of the Holy Scripture, ſo in particular " thoſe paſſages therein, which direct Servants how to " behave themſelves; ſome few thereof are here inſert- " ed, and in ſpecial recommended to your frequent " peruſal and practice. Epheſians, chap. vi. ver. 5, " 6, 7, 8. Coloſſians, chap. iii. ver. 22, 23, 24 25. " Firſt Epiſtle to Timothy, chap. vi. ver. 2, 3. Titus, " chap. ii. ver. 9, 10. Firſt Epiſtle of Peter, chap. " ii. ver. 18, 19, 20, 21. Many more your own " diligence may ſupply. God direct you, and aſſiſt you " in the performance of your duty!"

And the Court approving thereof, it is ordered, that the ſaid Inſtructions be printed and diſtributed amongſt the Apprentices now in this Hoſpital; and that, for the future, the ſame be delivered to every one who ſhall become an Apprentice in this Hoſpital, at the time of his being bound.

N° VIII.

BRIDEWELL and BETHLEM, London. } At a Court holden at the ſaid Hoſpital of BRIDEWELL, upon Friday the 19th day of June, 1713.

THE Right Worſhipful Sir WILLIAM WITHERS, Knt. and Alderman of this City, and Preſident of theſe Hoſpitals,

Hoſpitals, acquainted this Court, that he had received a Letter, which he deſired might be read, from Doctor ATTERBURY, Dean of Chriſt Church, Miniſter and Preacher of this Hoſpital; which was read accordingly, as follows:

"Chelſea, June 15, 1713.

"SIR,

"I have kept my ſtation at Bridewell thus long, "with an intention to take leave of the Governors "when aſſembled in a body; being very deſirous of "paying that reſpect to them, after the civilities I had "received from them for twenty years together. But "it has ſo happened, that I am obliged to quit the "place a month or ſix weeks ſooner than I thought "to have done, and without being certain that I ſhall "have a proper opportunity of addreſſing myſelf to "them from the pulpit on this occaſion: I beg you, "therefore, Sir, to intimate my reſignation to them "at the next Court; and to aſſure them, that I have "a very grateful ſenſe of the kindneſs with which I "have been all along treated by them; and that I ſhall, "to the beſt of my power, always ſhew myſelf a friend "to the Hoſpital, and, Sir,

"Your and their obliged humble ſervant,

"FR. ATTERBURY.

"I ſhall take care that the pulpit be ſupplied till the "Governors have pitched upon a perſon to ſuc-"ceed me."

Extract

Nº IX.

Extract from the Regiſter of BRIDEWELL Hoſpital and Precinct.

CHRISTENINGS.

1698, October 23. Mary*, daughter of Francis and Catherine § Atterbury.

1699-1700, March 24. Elizabeth †, daughter of Francis and Catherine Atterbury.

1700-1, March 23. Francis ‡, ſon of Francis and Catherine Atterbury.

MARRIAGES.

1711-12, Feb. 12. Joſeph Judg of St. Clement's Danes, and Jane Atterbury of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, by licence, by the Rev. Dr. Atterbury.

* This lady (whoſe death, Nov. 8, 1729, is ſo pathetically deſcribed vol. II. Letter C.) was the mother of ſeveral children; of whom two (Molly and Charlotte) are mentioned by the Biſhop in vol. I. p. 296; a third (who had in his poſſeſſion many letters and other papers relating to his grandfather) died very lately in Ireland, and left a widow. Five others (Francis, Catherine, Thomas, Eleanor, and Charles) were buried, before the year 1735, under the cloiſters of Weſtminſter Abbey, where a flat ſtone to the memory of Mr. Morice's ſecond lady is thus inſcribed:

"Here lieth the body of
ANNE MORICE,
the beloved wife of
William Morice, Eſq.
She died the tenth day of
July 1743,
aged 37 years, 10 months, and 20 days;
being born 26 Aug. 1705."

§ See this lady's Epitaph in p. 378, of the preſent volume, where ſhe is called *Elizabeth*; which is accounted for in an additional note on that page at the end of the volume.

† This young lady died Sept. 29, 1716. See p. 378.

‡ Who died an infant, and probably was buried at Chelſea.

ADDI-

ADDITIONAL CHARACTERS.

The Duke of Wharton, in "The True Briton," of Monday *, June 24, N° VII, says, "The deprived Bishop "of Rochester embarked on Tuesday last to execute that "part of his sentence which condemns him to perpetual "banishment; and which obliges him, in his advanced age, "and feeble situation of health, to change his country and "climate, and every thing but his religion. I could wish to "have that Prelate's style, in order to paint a true character "of so great and learned a man. But the qualifications that "adorn him are so conspicuous, that no flowers of rhetorick "are required to illustrate them. The first instance which dis-"tinguished him, and entitled him to the favours of the "Court, and the esteem of mankind, was, the early proof he "gave of his just pretensions to holy orders, by the excel-"lent book which he published in defence of the Reforma-"tion. And he could say, 'the first of June last, 'he was 'the only Bishop of the Church of England, who had 'written in defence of Martin Luther, the great Patron 'of the Protestant interest.' This behaviour was justly va-"lued in former reigns; and, it is presumed, cannot be "judged a crime in this. In the reign of Queen Anne, "he was advanced to the Deanry of Christ-Church, and "afterwards created Dean of Westminster, and elected Bi-"shop of Rochester; his behaviour, in every station of life, "has shewn him to be a person of the greatest wit, built "upon the foundation of good sense, and directed by the "strictest rules of religion and morality. He was always

* In the same paper is the following advertisement: "Whereas there "is this day published a pamphlet, intituled, 'The Speech of Francis, 'late Lord Bishop of Rochester, at the Bar of the House of Lords, on Sa-'turday the 11th of May, 1723, in his Defence against the Bill then 'depending for inflicting Pains and Penalties upon him.' Printed for A. 'Moore near St. Paul's.' This is to give notice, that the same is sur-"reptitiously printed, without the knowledge or consent of the Bishop, or "any of his friends; and besides that it is spurious, it is very imperfect; "several entire paragraphs being omitted, and many others vilely mangled; "as any person that heard his Lordship speak will readily observe. But "the publick may, in due time, expect an authentick and correct copy of "his Lordship's speech, and of the proceedings against him."

The correct copy here alluded to was given to the publick for the first time in the second volume of the present collection, p. 105.

"for

" for maintaining the dignity and privileges of the ſeveral " offices he bore in the Church; and this juſt way of be- " haviour, enforced by that ſteadineſs which was natural " to him, created him many enemies among the Canons of " Chriſt-Church, and Prebendaries of Weſtminſter, who na- " turally muſt, by their own intereſt, be obliged to oppoſe " any Dean who ſhould maintain the undoubted rights " which he ought to enjoy: but it is hoped, all thoſe " feuds will be at an end in this laſt-mentioned Chapter, " by the prudent and juſt choice his Majeſty has made of " Dr. Bradford to ſucceed him. His piety towards his " children, and his ſincerity to his friends, made him juſtly " beloved and reſpected by both. No other crime can be " laid to his charge, but that for which he now ſuffers, " which overbalances all his virtues. The malice of his " enemies inſinuated, that he would change his religion " when he came into foreign countries, and be deluded into " the errors of the Church of Rome. But he declared in " his defence before the Houſe of Lords, with the ſtrongeſt " aſſeverations, 'that he would die at a ſtake, rather than " abandon the principles of the eſtabliſhed Church of Eng- " land.' The chearfulneſs with which he endured his fate, " ſhewed him to be ſuperior to all the calamities of life; " and would induce every man to believe him innocent, " had not ſo *great*, ſo *independent*, and ſo *uncorrupt* a " majority in both Houſes of Parliament declared him " guilty."

Dr. RICHARDSON, in his enlarged edition of "Godwin " de Præſulibus," thus elegantly deſcribes our diſtinguiſhed Prelate: "Illi defuncto [Sprat] mox ſufficitur Franciſcus At- " terbury, ſacræ Theologiæ Doctor, vir neque dicendus ne- " que tacendus ſine cautelâ; quem non omnino laudare " tam inhoneſtum foret, quam ultra modum laudare peri- " culoſum. Adoleſcens in Ædè Chriſti Oxon. ingenii ele- " gantis perinde ac acuti exemplo multiplici ſe commenda- " vit; in aciem Reip. prodiit ſui temporis concionator " diſertiſſimus; et, quod de eo publicè profitebatur teſtis " ſane idoneus, vir fuit 'in nullo literarum genere hoſpes, " in pleriſque artibus et ſtudiis diu et feliciter exercitatus, " in maximè perfectis literarum diſciplinis perfectiſſimus*.' " Acri et irrequieto ingenio magna ſemper, et plerunque " nova, moliens, ita tamen ut publici potius quam privati " boni honeſtâ ſpecie prætexeretur: verum in omnibus

* See Dr. Smalridge's "Speech in Convocation," in vol. I. p. 430.

" ſuæ

" ferè quæ attigerat locis ambitione flagrans ingentem invi-
" diam partium concitavit. Non neceſſe habeo controver-
" ſias, quas quidem multiplices acerrimè agitavit, enumo-
" rare; ſat erit adnotaſſe illum jam ingenii et eruditionis
" famâ florentem, poſt longum honorum Eccleſiaſticorum de-
" curſum, quinto Julii 1713, jam tum Decanum Eccleſiæ
" Weſtmonaſt. ad Epiſcopatum Roffenſem fuiſſe conſecratum.
" Auguſti viceſimo ſecundo* 1722, conjurationis ſive princeps
" ſive conſcius in judicium publicum, utpote læſæ majeſ-
" tatis reus, coram ſuperioris domus Parliamenti tribunali
" ſiſtitur; et cum legum jam latarum voce damnari non
" potuit, ſpecialis lex eâ ipsâ de causâ ferretur pœnas illi ar-
" rogans, non extremas quidem, ſed exilium perpetuum.
" Itaque ergo Lutetiæ Pariſiorum exul obiit decimo quinto
" Februarii 1732. In fano Weſtmonaſterienſi corpus ſe-
" pultum jacet."

In the "Nouveau Dictionnaire Hiſtorique, Paris, 1772," the Biſhop's life and character are thus conciſely delineated:
" ATTERBURY (FR.), naquit à Middleton, dans la province
" de Buckingham, en 1662. Ses premieres études faites aux
" colléges de Weſtminſter & d'Oxford, annonçerent ſes
" talens. Dès l'âge de 22 ans, il mit en beaux vers Latins
" l'Abſalom & l'Achitophel de Dryden. En 1687, année
" de ſon Doctorat †, il écrivit une ſavante Apologie pour
" Martin Luther, contre les Catholiques Romains. Le
" Roi Guillaume le fit ſon Chapelain. Il eut la même
" charge ſous la Reine Anne, fut Doyen de Weſtminſter,
" & Evêque de Rocheſter, en 1713. Après la mort de
" cette Princeſſe, Atterbury s'étant déclaré pour le Pré-
" tendant, fut enfermé dans la Tour de Londres, en 1722,
" & banni l'année ſuivante du Royaume. Cet Evêque, re-
" tiré en France, fut le conſeil & l'ami des gens de lettres;
" il s'en fit rechercher par ſon érudition & par ſon goût,
" & aimer par ſa politeſſe & les agrémens de ſon com-
" merce. Il mourut à Paris, en 1732, âgé de 71 ans. On
" a de lui: I. Des Sermons en Anglois. II. Des Lettres
" Latines ‡, dignes des meilleurs Litérateurs. III. Des Ré-
" flections ſur le caractère de Iapis dans Virgile. On peut
" voir un long extrait de cette diſſertation à la fin du Vir-
" gile de l'Abbé Des Fontaines."

* Here (as is obſerved by Widmore, p. 170.) is a ſmall miſtake. He was committed to the Tower Aug. 24, 1722; but was not brought to the Houſe of Lords till May 6, 1723.

† He was created M. A. in 1687, but was not D. D. till 1701.

‡ Q. to whom? See vol. II. p. 442; and the Additional Notes.

LETTERS

LETTERS

TO AND FROM

DR. FRANCIS ATTERBURY,

Afterwards Biſhop of ROCHESTER.

LETTER I.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, ... Nov. 12, 1700.

I TAKE the liberty to inform your Lordſhip of what has been done here. Laſt week the Judges were called together, and my Lord Chief Juſtice Holt with earneſtneſs propoſed to them a declaration of the ſenſe of the Submiſſion Act, in oppoſition to what I have written *; and a cenſure of the book, as intrenching on the King's prerogative. The propoſal ſtuck with them—ſome of them had not ſeen the book, others had not read it, and all required time; and ſo the matter ſtands at preſent. He propoſed it, as I underſtand, with an intimation as if ſuch a de-

* The Rights, Powers, and Privileges, of an Engliſh Convocation ſtated and vindicated, 1700, 8vo.

claration and cenſure would not be unwelcome to the King. The Archbiſhop * has brought this matter about ſince the King's return; and, I believe, endeavoured to make the King think it is his intereſt to ſuffer it; but as it certainly is not, ſo I queſtion whether he has perſuaded him; for all the appearances of Court toward me, when I waited in the end of laſt month, looked a contrary way; and the King himſelf took notice of me, and ſeemed to ſhew me a particular countenance. However, the Archbiſhop has thought fit to betake himſelf to theſe meaſures, hoping, I ſuppoſe, to quaſh the controverſy and damp my endeavours by this means, but (as is manifeſt from this proceeding) deſpairing to do any thing by dint of argument, or to give a fair anſwer; for, could they do that, it is certain that they would never make uſe of ſuch ways of deciding the controverſy; and I take it therefore to be an infallible ſign, that the thing muſt turn, and is turning, againſt them. However, in the mean time, though the cauſe will ſurely in the end get by ſuch methods, yet I may happen to be ill uſed and cruſhed; and that is one of the reaſons of my giving your Lord-

* Dr. Thomas Teniſon.

ſhip

ſhip this early notice, in order to beg your Lordſhip's directions and aſſiſtance in the matter, how I ſhall carry myſelf. For I have ſcarce any body here whoſe intereſt or advice in this caſe I can depend on, the D— of C——* being at a diſtance.

Your Lordſhip, I know, has a reſpect for my Lord Chief Juſtice Holt; and I am ſure the kindeſt thing your Lordſhip could do, both to him and the publick, would be to ſet him right in this matter; and to let him know how far this point is eſpouſed by the body of the clergy, and how certainly he will loſe the good-will of them if he engages in it, and very probably be foiled in the event. For, ſhould the deciſion deſired be gained, it is not likely to end there, but to become a parliamentary matter, it relating to the rights and privileges of a parliamentary body of men, and an eſſential part of the conſtitution. And wiſe men therefore will take care how they make deciſions that may be unmade again to their coſt.

My Lord, I only ſuggeſt my poor thoughts upon the matter; but leave it to your Lord-

* Q. Dean of Canterbury, or of Chriſt-church? See p. 10.

ſhip how far, and in what manner, you ſhall think fit to interpoſe in this matter; only in general I beg the favour of your Lordſhip's advice and protection in the caſe; and doubt not but that, if I am attacked in this manner, I ſhall be ſcreened by your Lordſhip, and all thoſe who wiſh well to the Church, and whoſe cauſe I am pleading. For whatever diſcouragement or ill uſage is put upon me will not end there, but will moſt certainly reach the cauſe itſelf, and be a damp upon it; and ſo, without doubt, it is intended.

I ſhould be glad to have a way opened for me to the Earl of Rocheſter *, ſo that I might wait upon him, and let him know the meaſures that are taking, of which I ſhall, I think, have pretty good information. By your Lordſhip, perhaps, or by the Biſhop of Rocheſter †, ſuch an acceſs might be made eaſy to me. I leave it to your Lordſhip's conſideration what you ſhall judge fit to be done in it. I am almoſt upon the point of publiſhing, and had intentions of putting my name to the book ‡; but am ſhocked a little in that

* Laurence Hyde, fifth Earl.

† Dr. Thomas Sprat.

‡ His name was put to the ſecond edition, in 1701, which was dedicated to the two Archbiſhops. See vol. II. p. 193.

reſo-

reſolution now, by this new ſcene that opens; for I am left naked and alone here to conteſt the thing—am ſure I ſhall be ill uſed (as ill as they dare uſe me) and under an uncertainty how I ſhall be ſupported. Your Lordſhip, when you conſider my caſe, will judge my concern not to be groundleſs, and will pardon this long trouble I give you. I am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

What I have written to your Lordſhip is a ſecret, and kept ſo with the utmoſt care by the perſons concerned, till the blow is ready, though I have gotten intelligence of it; and therefore your Lordſhip will be pleaſed for a while to keep it ſuch alſo, but where you think the mentioning it may be of particular ſervice.

Whatever commands your Lordſhip has for me, I beg they may be directed to Mr. Jenkinſon, at Mr. Eedes' houſe, in Church-lane, Chelſea.

LETTER II.

To Bp. TRELAWNY,

MY LORD, Nov. 26, 1700.

I Delivered the Biſhop his letter to-day, and I ſuppoſe he will write to your Lordſhip this evening. Not hearing from your Lordſhip, nor being ſure that my letter had come to your hands, I took the freedom to wait upon the Biſhop, with much the ſame requeſts your Lordſhip is pleaſed to make to him, and to name your Lordſhip as intereſted in the matter, and to whom I hoped what his Lordſhip ſhould do in this matter would be acceptable. Both then and now he received me with all the kindneſs and concern in the world, and has put things into the method your Lordſhip mentions; ſo that I ſhall go on with all the chearfulneſs and ſatisfaction in the world; and am fully reſolved to ſet my name to it, if your Lordſhip thinks fit; for I am confident it will do the cauſe ſervice, to ſhew them that I dare own it.

How

How far your Lordſhip will think fit to comply with that other requeſt made to you by Dr. Ediſbury I muſt humbly leave to your Lordſhip. I want only your Lordſhip's leave in that caſe, in order to be out in a very few days; and I hope your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to give it me; and to let me tell the world, that the deſign, which you ſo much favoured and ſet forward at the beginning, has ſtill your protection and encouragement.

My Lord, I do moſt humbly thank you for the great expreſſions of your Lordſhip's kindneſs to me, and concern for me in this affair; and do aſſure your Lordſhip that I ſhall think all the poor ſervices of my whole life little enough to repay them. For I am, with the utmoſt reſpect and gratitude, your Lordſhip's moſt obliged and moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

My Lord, the matter of the Judges ſtands where it did, without any alteration.

LETTER III.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, Jan. 2, 1700-1.

THIS gentleman going down, I take the opportunity of writing to your Lordſhip about ſome things which I durſt not truſt to a more public conveyance.

My Lord Chief Juſtice Holt, as far as I can learn, is not yet convinced; but is rather endeavouring to convince ſome of the other Judges of the truth of his own notion, that he may be ſure of being joined by them upon occaſion. He has tried Judge Powel upon that head to my knowledge—I hope, without ſucceſs. My Lord Archbiſhop, Dr. Wake, &c. are at the bottom of all this, who pay the utmoſt incenſe to my Lord Chief Juſtice; and take care to let him and others of the Bench know, that if the cauſe comes before them, and they decide againſt the liberties of the clergy, they will be abetted by the moſt conſiderable part of the clergy, if

not by the greateſt number of them. The method that ſeems reſolved on is this at the opening of the Convocation, to have the Secretary of State come with the King's Licence, empowering the Clergy to treat, debate, &c. If the Clergy refuſe to receive this, at leaſt without a proteſtation of their right of treating, &c. antecedently to any ſuch royal leave; then the Judges are to be called in, to determine the matter; and they, being prepared for the purpoſe, will certainly give it againſt the Clergy, unleſs the Parliament interpoſes: and ſo there is an end of the rights and liberties of the order. And if any heat happens upon this in the Lower Houſe of Convocation, occaſion is to be taken from thence to prorogue them, and give that as a reaſon for not letting them ſit again for ten years more.

I have all the reaſon in the world, my Lord, to believe that this, or ſomething like this, is their ſcheme; for ſure I am (and they themſelves do not ſtick to ſay it where I have heard of it) that this Convocation is granted inſidiouſly, with hopes, and with a deſign, of doing the Clergy's buſineſs more

effectually

effectually this way than it could be done by denying them the meeting. I thought it my duty to lay this before your Lordſhip, that your Lordſhip may have time to concert with the other friends of the Church ſuch meaſures as are fit to be taken on this occaſion. The Dean of Canterbury * and Dean of Chriſt Church † will be in town next week; and I wiſh all the eminent Clergymen that are of their mind (and not at a great diſtance) would come to town a fortnight before the Convocation opens, that they may have time to take proper methods of preventing or breaking through the ſnares that are laid for them. It is certain that this is the moſt critical juncture that ever happened to the Church; for whatever is done on the one ſide or on the other (now after the argument has been ſo lately canvaſſed) will be a precedent to poſterity, and fix the practice and right of the thing for ever.

There is another thing which I will preſume to mention to your Lordſhip, in relation to your parliament-writ. It is of the

* Dr. George Hooper.
† Dr. Henry Aldrich.

utmoſt

utmoſt importance to the Rights of the Church, and towards the ſucceſs of the cauſe, that that writ ſhould be executed upon the inferior clergy, as before the Reſtoration it was conſtantly done, and particularly in your Lordſhip's ſee; the records of which happen to be more particular and full to this purpoſe than thoſe of any other cathedral in England. The Biſhop of London *, I believe, will execute it in his dioceſe. I have talked with the Biſhop of Rocheſter upon it; and he ſays, if your Lordſhip and the Biſhop of London do it, he will do it alſo; but ſeems willing that the Convocation ſhould lead the way to him, and firſt aſk the queſtion, when they meet, why that writ was not executed, and deſire that it may be executed for the future. But then the opportunity of executing it for this Parliament is loſt; and God knows what will become of Convocation and their rights before another, if ſome vigour be not uſed in aſſerting them. Beſides, the very execution of this writ by half a dozen Biſhops would give the Convocation a natural occaſion of aſking, why it was not done by others; and

* Dr. Henry Compton.

of

of deſiring that it may be done for the future. Whereas, if no Biſhop execute it, it may diſhearten the Clergy ſo far as to put them back from enquiring into it.

I thought it became me to ſuggeſt theſe conſiderations to your Lordſhip; and leave it to your Lordſhip's wiſdom to determine in the matter what you ſhall judge proper and prudent. I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

The Earl of Rocheſter is very much pleaſed with the book, and particularly with the way of handling the Biſhop of Sarum*.

* Dr. Gilbert Burnet.

LET-

LETTER IV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, Chelſea, Jan. 2, 1700-1.

SINCE I wrote to your Lordſhip, I have been with the Biſhop of London; and find that he intends to execute the *Præmunientes*, and to tranſmit the Parliament-writ, together with the Convocation-writ, to the clergy of his dioceſe. He has ſtopped the execution of the Archbiſhop's mandate for the Convocation, till he hears from his Grace about a certain meſſage he has this day ſent to him in writing; which is to the following purpoſe:

"That ſince the inferior clergy are called "to parliament by the clauſe *Præmunientes*, "and ſince that clauſe has all along from the "beginning of the Reformation till lately "been regularly executed (as appears from "the records cited in the late Rights, Pow-"ers, &c. of a Convocation, p. 615, &c.) "whether his Grace will not think it pro-"per to give directions to his Lordſhip, to "intimate

" intimate to all the Biſhops of the province,
" when he ſends his Grace's provincial man-
" date to them, that they ſhould execute, not
" that only, but the parliament-writ alſo, as
" heretofore they were accuſtomed."

Whatever anſwer the Archbiſhop returns (as I underſtand my Lord), he intends to execute the Parliament-writ upon the clergy of London dioceſe: and the Biſhop of Rocheſter, I doubt not, will do ſo; for he aſſured me yeſterday, that if the Biſhop of London did it, he too would.

I thought myſelf obliged to add this account to what I wrote to your Lordſhip in the morning. And am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LET-

LETTER V.

Bp. SPRAT to Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY DEAR LORD, Weſtminſter, Jan. 14, 1700-1.

SINCE I wrote laſt to your Lordſhip, I have ſhewed your letter both to my Lord Rocheſter and my Lord Hyde; who both return you their hearty thanks, and command me to let your Lordſhip know what a tender ſenſe they have of the great obligation you have laid upon them. I had ſent your Lordſhip before this a copy of a proxy for the Convocation; but that we are here of an opinion, that this being the beginning of a new Parliament, your Lordſhip has not power to make any proxy till you have taken the oaths. However, there will be no ſudden need of your vote; becauſe the formalities of the ſermon, and chooſing and preſenting the Prolocutor, will take up ten days at leaſt after the firſt meeting. My Lord of London and I have ſummoned the clergy by our parliament-writ, according to the clauſe *Præmunientes*, as well as by the

Convocation-writ: we doubt not but your Lordſhip will do the like. The Dean of Chriſt-church and I dined yeſterday at my Lord Rocheſter's, where your Lordſhip was moſt kindly remembered. The Lords Berkeley and Galloway have left the government of Ireland, and for the preſent it is in the hands of the Archbiſhop of Dublin and the Earl of Drogheda. Though we would not have your Lordſhip move out of the country till the elections be over, yet we long to ſee you here, after that, as ſoon as poſſible. My wife's and my moſt humble ſervices to my good lady and both your brothers. I am, my dear Lord, yours for ever,

THO. ROFFEN.

Sir Thomas Hales and Mr. Meredith are choſen for Kent; both, they ſay, very honeſt gentlemen.

Would it not be well if all your honeſt Weſtern members would make haſte up, to be here at the firſt ſitting of the Parliament?

LET-

LETTER VI.

To Mr. NEWEY.*

DEAR SIR, Bridewell, Jan. 18, 1700-1.

UPON the receipt of yours on Monday laſt, I came to town immediately, and did as I was directed; procuring forms immediately, and tranſmitting them by the Tueſday poſt to Cook. My Lord will have ſome other company, I hope, in the execution of theſe writs, beſide thoſe his Lordſhip already knows of. For this day Dr. Ayloff tells me, that he ſends an opinion down to the Biſhop of Oxford †, which he thinks will effectually prevail upon him to do it: and the Biſhops of Litchfield ‡ and Wincheſter || have actually done it. If the Biſhop of Oxford ſhould be tardy, the Dean has ſent to Chriſt Church, to have the writ, in his and the Chapter's name, demanded. The ſame thing will be done in Peterborough dioceſe, by the

* See vol. I. p. 17.
† Dr. William Talbot.
‡ Dr. John Hough.
|| Dr. Peter Mews.

clergy; and in Sarum, by the Dean and Chapter, and Clergy ſeverally.

When you come to town, you will be entertained with anſwers of all ſorts to my book. Dr. Hody* has one juſt upon the point of coming out, in two thick octavo volumes, of about ſeventy ſheets of paper, which he calls an Hiſtory of Convocations†. Another gentleman has, by order, wrote and printed a good part of another. It is to be of about 2 or 300 pages; and is to be a firſt part only‡, two more being to follow. And this gentleman is ordered to uſe me rudely, and to put as much gall as he can into his ink. Dr. Hody is to be in the meek way. The deſign of both is, to open the Convocation

* Humphry, D. D. Chaplain to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Regius Profeſſor of the Greek Tongue at Oxford, and Rector of Great Chart in Kent. He was inſtituted to the Archdeaconry of Oxford in 1704; and died Jan. 20, 1706.

† "The Hiſtory of Engliſh Councils and Convocations, 1701."

‡ "Eccleſiaſtical Synods and Parliamentary Convocations in the Church of England hiſtorically ſtated, and juſtly vindicated from the Miſrepreſentations of Mr. Atterbury, Part I." By Dr. Kennet.

with

with a clamour againſt the book, juſt at the nick of its meeting; ſo that I ſhall not be able to anſwer. After all, Dr. Wake is to come (when the Convocation is up) with a mighty folio *. Under all this threatening news,

* "The State of the Church and Clergy of "England, in their Councils, Synods, Convoca- "tions, Conventions, and other Public Aſſemblies, "hiſtorically diſplayed, from the Converſion of "the Saxons to the preſent time; occaſioned by "a book, intituled, The Rights, Powers, and "Privileges, &c. 1703." folio. In the preface he tells us, that, upon his firſt peruſal of Dr. Atterbury's book, he ſaw ſuch a ſpirit of wrath and uncharitableneſs, accompanied with ſuch an aſſurance of the author's abilities for ſuch an undertaking, as he had hardly ever met with in the like degree before. Afterwards he ſays, 'In my 'examination of the whole book, I found in it 'enough to commend the wit, though not the 'ſpirit, of him who wrote it.—To pay what is 'due even to an adverſary, it muſt be allowed, 'that Dr. Atterbury has done all that a man of 'forward parts and a hearty zeal could do, to de- 'fend the cauſe which he had eſpouſed. He has 'choſen the moſt plauſible topics of argumenta- 'tion; and he has given them all the advantage, 'that either a ſprightly wit or a good aſſurance 'could afford them. But he wanted one thing, he 'had not *truth* on his ſide: and error, though it 'may be palliated, and by an artificial manager, 'ſuch as Dr. Atterbury without controverſy is,

news, I thank GOD, I am in heart; and much yours and Mr. Chancellor's * humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

My humble duty to my Lord.

'be diſguiſed ſo as to deceive ſometimes even a 'wary reader, yet it will not bear a ſtrict exami-'nation. And accordingly I have ſhewn him, 'notwithſtanding all his other endowments, to 'have deluded the world with a mere romance; 'and, from the one end of his diſcourſe to the 'other, to have delivered a hiſtory, not of what 'was really done, but of what it was his intereſt to 'make it believed had been done.'

* Dr. James; ſee vol. I. p. 6.

LET-

LETTER VII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Exon, Jan. 29, 1700-1.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

IN obedience to your Lordſhip's orders I came hither laſt night; was juſt now inſtalled *, and am within this half-hour taking poſt for London: where the great honour your Lordſhip has been pleaſed to do me is (for me) as much a ſecret as I found it here. I make the more haſte thither, as taking it to be the ſureſt way of making acceptable to your Lordſhip that zeal which I ſhall ever while I live ſtudy to employ in your Lordſhip's and the Church's ſervice; for I am, with the utmoſt reſpect and gratitude, your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt devoted humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Archdeacon of Totneſs.

LETTER VIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, Bridewell, Feb. 8. 1700-1.

WE met on Thurſday, in order to be prorogued (as the Parliament was) to Monday, when we are to chooſe our Prolocutor at Paul's, and to be adjourned for a week or more to Weſtminſter, where he is to be preſented. The Dean of Canterbury * is agreed on for the man. There was ſome diſpute, till yeſterday, whether it ſhould be he or the Dean of Glouceſter †; but that is now all over. It is whiſpered, that, immediately after the preſentation of the Prolocutor, we ſhall be adjourned from time to time, without being permitted to enter on any buſineſs. If we come to any reſolutions, they will certainly be for the honour and intereſt of the Church; for we have as remarkable a majority in the Lower Houſe as there is in the Upper. There is a pamphlet, of ten ſheets of paper, publiſhed againſt me, under this title, "The

* Dr. George Hooper.
† Dr. William Jane.

"Prin-

"Principles of Mr. Atterbury's book con-
"ſidered *." The town generally gives it to my Lord of Sarum †, and his chaplain Mr. Weſt; but think the firſt had much the largeſt ſhare in it. The judges are often called upon in it, to determine the controverſy. Your Lordſhip is ſpoken of there, more than once, in an unbecoming manner. The book is no ways conſiderable. However, ſince it has mentioned your Lordſhip's name diſreſpectfully, I think myſelf obliged to conſider it, which I will do as ſoon as ever I have leiſure: for I deſire to live no longer than I can give your Lordſhip teſtimonies of the gratitude and duty which I muſt ever owe your Lordſhip. I intend to ſend your Lordſhip an account of all that happens in Convocation; unleſs your Lordſhip forbids me: and to do it by this conveyance; unleſs I have directions to make uſe of ſome other. I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am your Lordſhip's moſt obliged and moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Suppoſed to be written by Dr. Richard Weſt.
† Bp. Burnet.

LETTER IX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Feb. 15, 1700-1.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

WE have done nothing ſince my laſt but choſen our Prolocutor, who, I think I told your Lordſhip, would be Dr. Hooper. Dr. Jane has promiſed to preſent him, to ſhew how well pleaſed he is with the choice. He is to be preſented on Friday next, to which day we are adjourned. We are at a loſs to know certainly whether we ſhall ſit after that, or be adjourned immediately after the Prolocutor is approved. This, Dr. Hody (who is now at Oxford) ſays openly, will be the caſe; for I received a letter from thence yeſterday, with theſe words in it; "Dr. "Hody ſays openly, and with great confi- "dence, that the Convocation will be al- "lowed to do nothing after they have pre- "ſented the Prolocutor: that the Archbiſhop "will immediately prorogue them; and that "his authority in this matter of the Convocation

"is

"is as great as the King's over the Par-
"liament." If ſuch meaſures ſhould be taken, it will raiſe a flame not eaſy to be laid.

I beg leave to inform your Lordſhip, that Dr. Kennet's book * is now come out alſo againſt me, full of ſcurrility and bitter railing; and yet dedicated to the Archbiſhop, by the Archbiſhop's own allowance; at the very time that ſuch complaints are thrown out againſt me for my unchriſtian temper. When your Lordſhip ſees it, you will find the moſt conſummate piece of impudence that has appeared in the world for many years. But, being impudence on the right ſide, it will not only be accepted, but applauded. It is near 400 pages; and is but one part of ſeveral that are to follow. But I thank God, if the reſt are to be like this, I have no apprehenſions that the cauſe will be in the leaſt miſchieved by them; for I have read this book over carefully, and find not a ſyllable in it, that ſeems to affect my principles, which I cannot clearly and fully anſwer; and will do ſo as faſt as I can, though the company that

* See above, p. 18.

is

is in town, and attendance upon Convocation (if it ſits), will extremely retard me. I beg your Lordſhip's leave that I may dedicate it to you, and take that opportunity of telling the world publickly with how true and deep reſpect I am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obliged and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER X.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

London, Feb. 20, 1700-1.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

WE met yeſterday upon our adjournment. The Prolocutor was preſented by Dr. Jane, who made an admirable ſpeech, and ſpoke very plainly about the ſtate of our affairs. It was both written and ſpoken with more life and vigor than I could have imagined Dr. Jane, under his preſent ill ſtate of health, could have exerted. The Dean of Canterbury's too was extremely com-

commended, and had ſeveral artful wipes in it. Neither of them, I believe, went very well down with the Bench to which they were addreſſed: but againſt the firſt of them (the Dean of Glouceſter's) my Lord of Sarum declared very loudly. The Archbiſhop made a return to both, in a ſhort and grave ſpeech of his own, written exactly according to his gracious manner. After this, the Biſhops went down to the Jeruſalem Chamber, and the Prolocutor took the chair. The names were called over; and we paid our fees; and by that time we were come to the end of the liſt, and thought of doing ſome little buſineſs, the Biſhop of Peterborough * came from the Lords, and adjourned us to Tueſday next. And what we ſhall do then, and whether we ſhall do any thing, is, for aught I can find, a doubt; though we are told, from the Archbiſhop, that we ſhall certainly ſit, and do buſineſs. As yet we have not had the opportunity of coming to any one vote. If there be any buſineſs, it is ſuppoſed that a book, which was preſented to the Houſe of Commons this morning, will make part of it. It is a platform of comprehenſion, recom-

* Dr. Richard Cumberland.

mended

mended to the Parliament and Convocation, and will be preſented to all the members of the Convocation on Tueſday: and it is thought to be written by ſome of our own body. If this be the buſineſs they intend to propoſe to us, I fear it will not end well.

I had orders, by Mr. Newey, to ſend your Lordſhip a plain reaſon (ſo his words are) why Dr. Jane was not choſen, or at leaſt ſent for up if he was not deſigned to be choſen? I will give your Lordſhip the beſt account of that matter that I can. About ſix weeks ago, or more, a letter was written by Dr. Jane to Peter Burit, alledging his infirmities, and the incapacity he was under of doing the duty of a Prolocutor. This letter Dr. Burit ſhewed to ſeveral, who thereupon reſolved to agree upon Dr. Hooper. My Lord (the Earl) of Rocheſter, who has the honour of having procured this Convocation, fell in with this, and by all means deſired Dr. Jane; who afterwards finding himſelf ſtrong enough, as he thought, to perform the office, came up with reſolutions to take it, if the Clergy ſhould confer it upon him; but found them, when he was come, through the opinion of his

his declining it, and through the Earl of Rocheſter's interpoſition, bent another way; and therefore did, of his own accord, quit any further pretenſion to it; and ſo it fell unanimouſly upon Dr. Hooper. This is the naked account of that matter, as far as I am acquainted with it. I had no other ſhare in it but only carrying a meſſage.

The whole Lower Houſe together ſeem to be afraid to do what your Lordſhip was not afraid to do ſingly—to own me; and I have ſome reaſon to apprehend, that it is already determined to drop me: by whoſe direction and management a little time will ſhew. This makes me have ſo much the more reaſon to honour your Lordſhip for that ſcreen you have been pleaſed to place between me and danger; in which, for aught I can find your Lordſhip is not to be ſeconded. I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am, with the utmoſt reſpect, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Mr. Newey's letter, by reaſon of my abſence from London, came not to my hands ſoon enough for me to anſwer it before this.

LETTER XI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Feb. 25, 1700-1.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

WE met to-day, upon our adjournment; and were allowed to ſit and debate very quietly for two or three hours. We made an order or two to regulate the debates of the houſe; and appointed two committees, one to enquire into the former uſages of Convocations, in relation to prorogations and adjournments; and the other for diſputed elections. We named the perſons that are to compoſe the firſt, and left the naming of thoſe for the latter to the next ſeſſions. The Prolocutor named his aſſeſſors alſo: and after that we did nothing further. The debates were managed with great temper on our ſide, and with as much advantage in the manner as in the numbers. On the other ſide, there were two perſons very indecent and obſtrepe-rous; Dr. Aſhurſt, I mean, and the Dean of

of Peterborough*; who behaved themſelves in ſuch a manner that their very friends were aſhamed of them. At laſt, when the Archbiſhop's prorogation came down, the Prolocutor, upon receiving it, told the Houſe, that they were not to look upon themſelves as prorogued till they had intimation from him. The two gentlemen I mentioned were very noiſy upon this, inſiſted upon it that they were actually prorogued, and that it was dangerous for them to ſtay and act on. Upon which, the Prolocutor briſkly told them, that if there were any gentlemen there that thought themſelves endangered by ſtaying, the beſt way for them, he thought, would be, with the leave of the Houſe, to withdraw. But, for his part, he would take the chair again, and aſk the Houſe, what they had further to ſay. And ſo he did. Upon this, thoſe two perſons went out of the Houſe, hoping for company: but they were followed by nothing but a general ſmile, and the condemnation of their own people. So, after ſome ſhort debates, the Prolocutor publiſhed the adjournment, which is to Friday next.

* Dr. Samuel Freeman.

Every

Every thing has gone hitherto as we deſire; and there is a proſpect of our going on as we begun. We ſeem to be two or three to one; are ſenſible of our advantage, and keep our temper. But how far we ſhall be ready to aſſert our rights, which is the main thing for which we meet, I do not yet find. Every body longs to ſee your Lordſhip here, as knowing that it would put a new life and ſpirit into affairs, and enable us to go on yet more chearfully and vigorouſly than we do. I am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient, moſt dutiful, and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LET-

LETTER XII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

March 1, 1700-1.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

WE met again yesterday, and named the Committee of Elections; and ordered a letter to be sent to the Dean of Litchfield *, in relation to a defect in the return from that chapter; the answer to which letter, under the chapter-seal, will bring a disputed election before us. We were considering other matters of order in relation to the House, when the Archbishop sent for the Prolocutor up, with two more, to enquire of him why the Lower House went to prayers before the Bishops came. The point was argued by them in the Jerusalem Chamber very long; and, together with another point, about the method of adjourning the Lower House, took up the whole morning; so that the House sat idle. The event was, that neither side yielding, and both referring themselves to the

* Dr. Lancelot Addison, father to the poet.

precedents that ſhould be produced by the Committee of Adjournments now ſitting, it was agreed that, till the report came from that Committee, the Archbiſhop ſhould adjourn in his own manner, and the Lower Houſe ſhould ſubmit to it with a proteſtation in behalf of their privileges. Accordingly, to ſhew ourſelves wanting in no inſtance of reſpect, we ſubmitted (though the right be moſt certainly on our ſide); and were adjourned, in the form which the Archbiſhop contends for, till Thurſday March 6; when I believe there will be a tough diſpute, and ſuch an one perhaps as may break the good temper that has hitherto been preſerved. I can ſend your Lordſhip no word of any buſineſs deſigned to be done in Convocation; not ſo much as the aſſerting thoſe rights which have been the occaſion of all the late debate; for I find ſome of our friends are ſo cautious as to think that they will be offenſive; without which, in my poor opinion, all other ſteps are vain.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LET-

LETTER XIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

March 8, 1700-1.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE Committee, to whom it was referred to inſpect the Convocation-books in relation to the method of adjournments and prorogations, made their report on Thurſday; and it was agreed to by the Houſe, and ordered to be carried up to the Biſhops. When the Prolocutor came down, he brought with him an addreſs, to which the concurrence of the Lower Houſe was deſired. It was read thrice, and then conſented to; only with a requeſt to the Biſhops, whether they would not think it proper to change the words "Reformed Religion" into "Reformed Churches." The addreſs is worded artfully, with expreſſions of great ſignificancy, and ſuch as ſome ill-natured people may poſſibly conſtrue to our prejudice; but ſuch however as could not be excepted againſt

without indecency, and the hazard of being thought no friends to the Government. Many of the members of the body will bear me witneſs, that I foreſaw this, and preſſed from the beginning, that we ſhould not ſtay for the Lords, but begin our addreſs from ourſelves. But I was not hearkened to; ſo, when this addreſs came, we had nothing to do but to join-in heartily with it; and accordingly therefore, when we had paſſed it, I moved that the whole Houſe ſhould go up with it to the Lords: and ſo we did. The Biſhops were pleaſed with the readineſs of our concurrence, agreed to the amendment we propoſed, and ſent us down our addreſs again immediately, with thanks for what we had done.

After that, we appointed a Committee, to examine ſuch books as were written againſt the truth of the Chriſtian Religion. They met this morning, for the firſt time, at St. Martin's Library; and choſe Dr. Jane chairman, with a power of ſubſtituting any other, as he ſhould ſee occaſion. The next time we meet, I ſuppoſe, we ſhall conſider Mr. Toland.

The

The Dean of Peterborow *, on Thurſday, behaved himſelf amiſs, and threw out words reflecting on the Prolocutor; for which the cenſure of the Houſe was demanded, and had certainly followed, had not the Prolocutor interpoſed, and begged his pardon. The Dean of Ely † was not with us in all that day's debate; but ſpoke and voted directly with our adverſaries: which how it came to paſs, I know not. We hear from Court, that our addreſs is extremely well reliſhed, and that we ſhall have a very gracious anſwer, when we go thither (as it is ſaid we ſhall) on Monday.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and muſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Dr. Samuel Freeman.
† Dr. John Lamb.

LETTER XIV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

March 11, 1700-1.

MTY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

YESTERDAY we added more to the former Committee, that, their numbers being greater, they might ſub-divide into leſſer Committees, and conſider ſome new heads of matter then propoſed to them; viz. the methods of curbing the open immoralities and profaneneſs of the age, and of ſuppreſſing fanatic ſeminaries and ſchools erected againſt the liberties and privileges of the two Univerſities. In the afternoon we waited on the King, at Kenſington, with our addreſs. We were about 60, beſides the Biſhops. They were in their robes, and the Prolocutor in his hood and cap. The King received us very graciouſly, came out almoſt as ſoon as ever we were come, and anſwered our addreſs in a long ſpeech, paragraph by paragraph. Both the one and the other, I think, are printed;

and we every minute expect them abroad; I hope they will come to my hands before I ſeal up this letter, that I may tranſmit them to your Lordſhip.

Dr. Jane has taken the chair in the Committee for inſpecting books written againſt the truth of the Chriſtian Religion. We ſat to-day; and ſeveral books were brought in to be cenſured, and an extract from one, "Toland's Chriſtianity not myſterious," laid before us. Dr. Jane is very hearty in it, and moved that we might ſit *de die in diem* till we had finiſhed our buſineſs.

I bring in to-morrow a book of one Craig, a Scotchman, chaplain to the Biſhop of Sarum *, to prove, by mathematical calculation, that, according to the pretenſion of the probability of hiſtorical evidence, in ſuch a ſpace of time (which he mentions) the Chriſtian Religion will not be credible. It is dedicated to the Biſhop.

We have made a previous order, that nothing done in this Committee ſhall be divulged, till all is finiſhed; and therefore I muſt humbly beg your Lordſhip to keep theſe particulars ſecret.

* Dr. Burnet.

The Prolocutor is pitched upon to preach before the Houſe of Commons on the Faſt-day: which we take to be a ſort of owning us, and taking us into their protection; which, ſhould we be oppreſſed, they ſeem to be in a very good diſpoſition to do.

Your Lordſhip will hear, before this comes to your hands, of Sir J. Packinton's bill, for the election, and againſt the tranſlation, of Biſhops; and therefore I will add no account of it.

I am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LET-

LETTER XV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

March 15, 1700-1.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

ON Thurſday laſt I ſent your Lordſhip our addreſs and anſwer, but was prevented from accompanying it with any account of what we did that day, though it was but little. We appointed another Committee, for conſidering the methods of propagating the Chriſtian Religion in Foreign Parts, who ſat the firſt time this afternoon, in the Chapter-houſe of St. Paul's. We gave ſeveral members leave to go out of town, and made a rule about the number of proxies which one ſingle member ſhould be capable of receiving, and ordered the Committee for inſpecting books to make a report of ſome part of what they have done, on Tueſday next, when the Houſe ſits again, and when it is deſigned to bring in a cenſure of Toland. I think I have not yet told your Lordſhip that

we

we have appointed Dr. Iſham to preach before us in Henry the VIIth's Chapel on the Faſt-day. My Lords the Biſhops, on Tueſday, intend to give in their anſwer to our report about prorogations and adjournments; and we are told that they intend to ſtick firmly to their preſent practice, that is, neither to let us go to prayers, when we meet, till we have attended at Jeruſalem-chamber, and they are ſat; nor yet let us ſit at all after they riſe. If ſo, we ſhall certainly adhere, and perhaps break upon that point; for the right is manifeſtly with us, though it be determined not to allow it us.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LET-

LETTER XVI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

March 18, 1700-1.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I CAN give no very punctual account of what was done to-day in the Houſe, for I was not there. I ſaw it was intended and reſolved to do nothing, and thought therefore I ſhould not be miſſed; which is the firſt time I have been abſent ſince we met. But if theſe leiſurely ſteps and over-wary meaſures go on (which I cannot fall in with) I ſhall be abſent oftener.

I hear all they did to-day was to increaſe their Committee of Religion for Foreign Factories and Plantations with eight more, and to receive the Biſhops' excuſe for not making anſwer to our paper about prorogations and adjournments, which they have had now in their hands almoſt a fortnight; and we are told that their anſwer will not come into our hands till Saturday next, though we ſhall meet before that on buſineſs. For want of other

other matter, I have incloſed a paper of the Biſhops' queſtions, and our returns to them *; of

* The Paper of the Converſation between the Upper Houſe and the Prolocutor, Feb. 28.

"Whether this Lower Houſe of Convocation did "ſit after they were prorogued by his Grace "on the 25th day of this inſtant month of "February? And,

"Whether they did meet this morning without "attending in this place (meaning Jeruſalem-"chamber) where they were adjourned?"

Upon ſome diſcourſe concerning theſe queſtions, the Prolocutor told his Grace and their Lordſhips, "that the Lower Houſe were preparing ſomewhat to lay before them, concerning the method of prorogations, and ſome other things, of form;" whereto his Grace anſwered, "that he and his brethren were ready to receive whatſoever ſhould be offered by them, and would conſider and do upon it what ſhould appear to them to be juſt and right: but, in the mean while, his Grace and his brethren think fit to continue their preſent practice."

Upon reading the aforeſaid ſchedule, the queſtion was put, "Whether this Houſe ſhould not "comply with his Grace and their Lordſhips' di-"rections in this matter for the preſent, till the "Committee appointed to inſpect the uſages and "cuſtoms of this Houſe had made their report "(*ſub proteſtatione tamen, & ſalvis juribus & privi-"legiis hujus Cœtûs Domûs Inferioris Convocationis*) "or not?" And it was unanimouſly reſolved in the affirmative.

The

of which I think that before I ſent your Lordſhip no copies.

The

The Report of the Committee of the Lower Houſe appointed to ſearch the Convocation-books for Directions concerning the Prorogations of this Houſe, made on Thurſday, March 6.

"We find, that the common uſage of this Houſe hath been, to continue ſitting till the Prolocutor did prorogue or adjourn, or intimate the adjournment or prorogation thereof, either perſonally, or by ſome member of this Houſe thereunto deputed by him; and in both theſe caſes (as we conceive) with the conſent of this Houſe. And we alſo find, by ſome inſtances, that this Houſe did not always prorogue or adjourn to the ſame day with the Upper Houſe.

"We find the like common uſage of this Houſe to have been, That when in the Upper Houſe the Convocation was prorogued or adjourned by the words *in hunc locum*, this Houſe did meet apart from the ſame, at the ſame particular place where it ſat laſt; and when the Convocation was prorogued or adjourned to ſome other general place, viz. St. Paul's or Lambeth, then alſo this Houſe did aſſemble in a ſeparate place diſtinctly from their Lordſhips.

"And we further find no footſteps of evidence to conclude, that it was ever the practice of this Houſe to attend their Lordſhips, before this Houſe did meet and ſit purſuant to their former adjournment. But when this Houſe hath firſt met and ſat, it hath been the conſtant practice to attend their Lordſhips with buſineſs of their own,

at

The report from the Committee concerning T——d * was finiſhed yeſterday, and ordered to be preſented to the Houſe to-day; but was not. It ſeems ſome expreſſions in it did not pleaſe ſome of our lay friends, and it muſt be altered therefore before it is preſented. The purport of it is, to lay the matter before the Biſhops, and beg their direction and advice, what ſteps we ſhall take towards ſuppreſſing and preventing his and all other ſuch like pernicious books.

I received a letter from Mr. N. † by your Lordſhip's order, yeſterday. I cannot aſſure your Lordſhip that, in that cautious way in which we now proceed, we ſhall venture to ſay any thing about the Articles. It was mentioned in plain terms once in the Houſe, but huſhed up again; and I do not find any inclination in thoſe who govern meaſures, to revive that, or any other point of moment.

Your Lordſhip's preſence here may put a new ſpirit into things. But at preſent the great

at their own meeting, or when called up to their Lordſhips by a ſpecial meſſenger."

Agreed to by the Committee, *nemine contradicente*.

* Toland. † Newey.

point

point of wiſdom is thought to be, to ſit ſtill and do nothing.

The election on the thirtieth of January ſhould have come on before now, had Mr. H—— ſent a proper petition. When he tranſmits one that is ſo, for which I have written to him, the Houſe will ſurely proceed upon it.

I have ſent to the Dean of Glouceſter, to acquaint him with the deſign of your Lordſhip's ſetting out, as your Lordſhip commanded me; and further than that, I ſhall be ſure not to impart it.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LET-

LETTER XVII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Sept. 6, 1761.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE addreſs your Lordſhip was pleaſed to ſend me pleaſes here wonderfully. Your Lordſhip's letter ſays, that the grand jury had reſolved to print it; but nothing of that nature is done yet. I would have put it this day in the papers; but I thought I durſt not, without particular directions from your Lordſhip. It is pity but that the world ſhould have a ſight of it as ſoon as may be.

I have reaſon to believe your Lordſhip may not have ſeen the incloſed, becauſe, though it has been printed this fortnight, yet it has been diſtributed here only among confiding perſons, none of them being ſold publicly, or to be procured but by truſty friends, till yeſterday. I am credibly informed, that two thouſand of theſe are ſent into Ireland after

after my Lord R——*. Upon reading it, your Lordſhip will quickly ſee that it comes from a member of your own Houſe, if not from two or three of them; for it is certain that all the heads and purſes of the great men of the party are joined, in order to ſtem the tide, and a mighty fund is raiſed for the diſperſing of ſcandal.

The "Dialogue between Whigleve and "Double†" takes extremely here, and does great execution; there is a large quantity of them directed to Mr. Blackburn by a ſubſcriber, and ſent by this day's carrier, in order to furniſh the Weſt, if they are not furniſhed already. It lies between Dr. Davenant and my Lord Peterborough; but the firſt is the author, and the other only an aſſiſtant.

Before this comes to hand, I hope your Lordſhip will have ſeen the "Narrative‡," and

* The Earl of Rocheſter, who had been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1700.

† By Dr. Davenant.

‡ "A Narrative of the Proceedings of the "Lower Houſe of Convocation, relating to Pro-"rogations and Adjournments, from Monday, "Feb. 10, 1700 (Engliſh account), to Wedneſday, "June 25, 1701; drawn up by order of the "Houſe;" and ſuppoſed to be written by Dr. George Hooper, afterwards Biſhop of Bath and Wells. He was aſſiſted, as appears from this letter, by Dean Aldrich.

may have obſerved, that it contradicts the Anſwer to the Biſhops' Paper *, in two or three places, merely for contradiction-ſake, without any deſign, that I can ſee, of ſerving the common cauſe by it; particularly, the laſt article of the appendix is inſerted, and was written, on purpoſe to give a different account of the irregular ſeſſions in 1640, from what is given in the "Anſwer" to the Biſhops' Paper. For the Dean of Chriſt Church wrote it, after that "Anſwer" was out, and the "Nar-" rative" was gone to the preſs. What the meaning of this can be, I know not. I dare ſay, the enemy will make ſport with it, and anſwer both theſe accounts, by ſetting them one againſt the other. I have ſince re-conſidered that matter; and find, by unqueſtionable proof, that the Dean of Chriſt Church, in his account of it, is certainly miſtaken; which makes his inſertion of that new article ſtill more ſtrange.

* "A Letter to a Friend in the Country, con-" cerning the Proceedings of the preſent Convo-" cation, 1701," was publiſhed by Biſhop Gibſon. The "Anſwer," by Mr. Atterbury, was intituled, "The Power of the Lower Houſe of " Convocation to adjourn itſelf, vindicated from the " Miſrepreſentations of a late paper, &c. 1701."

I beg your Lordſhip's pardon for troubling you with theſe matters; but your Lordſhip will find that it will have very ill conſequences. Mr. Bennet printed 1500 of the "Anſwers *," and they are pretty well gone off. Dr. Jane ſent for 40 of them; but none of our other great men here have been pleaſed to give any manner of encouragement to it. A pamphlet is come out in defence of my Lord Bellamont, in the matter of Kid; or rather in defence of Lord S——; and is ſuppoſed by good judges to be written by him. I cannot yet get it, or elſe I would ſend it this day to your Lordſhip. Monday was ſevennight that noble Lord dined publicly at my Lord of Canterbury's, which was the firſt time that ever he did ſo.

I humbly thank your Lordſhip for the hint out of the "Regale," and am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* "The Power of the Lower Houſe," &c.

LETTER XVIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY

Oct. 25, 1701.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I HOPE all the pamphlets I have ſent have come ſafe to your Lordſhip's hands. Two more went this evening to the Exeter carrier; one of them, the anſwer to the paper of adjournments *. It came out here on Thurſday, is a quarto of 18 ſheets of paper, in a very cloſe print; is written very craftily and ſkilfully, and will carry a reputation in the world, and by its friends be called unanſwerable, till it is fully conſidered; which, your Lordſhip may depend upon it, will be, if ſomebody has life and health †. But in the mean time, till that is done, they will

* "A Letter to the Author of the Narrative, "containing a Vindication of the Proceedings of "ſome Members of the Lower Houſe, with relation to the Archbiſhop's Prorogation of it, "May 5, 1701."

† See the following Letter.

make

make a great noiſe with it, and make great advantages to their cauſe by it. It is impoſſible to write and print a thorough ſatisfactory anſwer to this bulky piece under ten weeks from this time; and before that can be done, unleſs ſome ſpirit be put into our affairs and the managers of them, and they attend here punctually, and behave courageouſly, our cauſe muſt ſink, and we muſt be broken; for we are beſet, and, unleſs a vigorous ſtand be made, ſhall find they will be too hard for us. Their lay intereſt is much ſtronger than it is imagined to be: they know it, and feel it, and accordingly ſpeak in a much higher ſtrain than ever they uſed to do, and talk more ſecurely of ſucceſs at the next meeting. This is an account, in which, as I do not deceive your Lordſhip, ſo I am ſure I am not deceived myſelf.

I wrote to your Lordſhip, I think, ſomething of my fears about the advantages that would be made of ſome differences between the "Narrative" and the "Paper of Ad-"journments;" and ſome conceſſions made in the "Narrative," not I fear much to the ſervice of the argument: it has proved ſo,

my Lord; for the book I ſend your Lordſhip this night lays hold of theſe diſagreements, and expoſes the common cauſe by them; and they are ſo far from being wrought upon by any conceſſions that have been made, that they take it as an evident ſign, either that we diſtruſt our cauſe, or are weary of contending for it; and accordingly are grown by it more inſolent and inflexible than ever they were.

Our friends, I believe, are convinced now that there is but one way of dealing with theſe men, and that is the plain direct one, without hoping for terms or compromiſes, or bating them an ace in any thing. I wiſh all our friends may be of this mind at the next meeting. It is of the utmoſt importance that they ſhould be ſo. The gentlemen in Northamptonſhire work with them perfectly, and will certainly ſtand by them; and, which is a misfortune on the other ſide, the great men in Ireland will probably ſtay there all this winter, as I learn from a letter I received from thence this evening.

What can be done by one poor hand and head, by the bleſſing of God, I will do, towards

wards ſtemming matters. But, in the mean time, it is a little uncomfortable to be left to work alone, without any aſſiſtance, or any body to bear a part in the ſame cauſe. I ſhall think all the pains I can poſſibly be at too little to ſerve ſo good a cauſe; but I ſhould be able to ſerve it to more purpoſe, if other pens were at work as well as mine: we ſhall be borne down elſe by ſwarms of the oppoſite writers. Permit me, my Lord, to ſay theſe things to you, whoſe influence in this matter will be of great uſe, I know, towards raiſing up our friends into that degree of vigilance, induſtry, and courage, which are abſolutely neceſſary to ſecure the ground they have gained; and without which, I beg leave to ſay once again, we muſt be broken.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER XIX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Nov. 17, 1701.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE incloſed * is this moment printed off, and will be diſtributed this evening into all the dioceſes of this province; where it will be of great importance to keep off an interpoſition, which, as things ſtand, may happen to create a majority. My Lord of Altham died yeſterday, and is the third member that the ſide hath loſt ſince the laſt ſitting. Dr. Ediſbury ſends me word, what your Lordſhip hath generouſly offered towards fitting up the place for the Lower Houſe; but I am much afraid, my Lord, that there is ſomething elſe wanting to that end, beſide

* His anſwer to the tract mentioned in Letter XVIII. It was called, "A Letter to a Clergyman "in the Country, concerning the Choice of Mem- "bers, and the Execution of a Parliament-writ, "for the enſuing Convocation, dated Nov. 17, "1701;"-and was followed by a "Second Let- "ter," on the ſame ſubject, dated Dec. 10, 1701.

money. When I waited upon Dr. Knipe to Hampton-court, with the Addreſs, I talked to him about it; and the anſwer he gave me was, that Sir Chriſtopher Wren had viewed it, and ſaid it was too *little* to hold the Lower Houſe. I could not forbear telling him, that Sir Chriſtopher Wren needed not to be quoted on that occaſion; for any carpenter in the town underſtood that matter as well as he: and I would undertake to bring one that ſhould contrive ſeats to hold near ſix ſcore; which is more than ever yet met at once in the Lower Houſe of Convocation.

I am in expectation of hearing from your Lordſhip about the paſſage in the late book, concerning the Archbiſhop's power to adjourn. I humbly beſeech your Lordſhip not to let the execution of the *Præmunientes* * drop in your

* In anſwer to the two letters abovementioned appeared, "The Caſe of the *Præmunientes* con-"ſidered, 1701," 4to; and, about the ſame time, another reply, intituled, "The late Pretence "of a conſtant Practice to enter the Parliament, "as well as the Provincial, Writ in the front of "the Acts of every Synod, conſidered, in a Letter "to the Author of that aſſertion, &c. 1701," 4to. This was followed by a ſecond reply, intituled, "The late Pretence, &c. further conſidered and "diſ-

your dioceſe. I have conſidered that matter with all the care and application in the world; and, whatever thoughts other people have of it, am ſatisfied that is the only immoveable foundation of the Clergy's right to a Parliamentary attendance. And of the ſame opinion, I believe, ſome other people would have been, if it had not been convenient to take up another, in order to juſtify their own neglect in not demanding it. Upon what your Lordſhip does, in this matter, will in great meaſure depend what the Biſhops of London and Rocheſter ſhall do. I have ſent none of theſe papers into your Lordſhip's dioceſe. I am your Lordſhip's in all duty,

FR. ATTERBURY.

" diſproved, &c. 1701," 4to. This occaſioned, " A Third Letter to a Clergyman in the Country, " &c. in defence of the two former," dated Jan. 8, 1701, by Dr. Atterbury; which was preſently replied to in " An Anſwer to a Third Letter, &c. " wherein the great Diſingenuity of the Author of " it is plainly ſhewn, and the Raſhneſs and Falſe- " hood of his former Aſſertion is fully proved " upon him, 1701," 4to.

LET-

LETTER XX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Dec. 30, 1701.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

WE had a melancholy proſpect laſt night. The old Prolocutor* abſolutely refuſed to ſtand, Dr. Jane† was not come up, and we were forced to agree upon the Dean of Sarum‡: for whom nevertheleſs we carried it by eight votes; there were thirty-ſeven for him, and twenty-nine for Dr. Beveridge||, beſides the Dean of Lincoln§, whoſe vote, he not being yet inſtalled, was diſputed.

Your Lordſhip will hear, from other hands, that Harley** carried it by four in the Houſe of Commons††; but I have not learnt the numbers.

* Dr. Hooper, Dean of Canterbury. See p. 24.

† Dean of Glouceſter.

‡ Dr. Robert Woodward; who died within two months after this election. See p. *75.

|| William, D. D. Archdeacon of Colcheſter, and afterwards Biſhop of St. Aſaph.

§ Dr. Richard Willis. He had been inſtituted Dean of Lincoln only four days.

** Robert, afterwards Earl of Oxford.

†† As Speaker.

We are to preſent the Dean of Sarum * this day fortnight: which long adjournment is not well reliſhed. All your Lordſhip's members were upon the ſpot.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

Since I wrote, I hear that the whole number of the houſe was 430. Sir Thomas Lyttelton was propoſed firſt by my Lord Spencer †. Sir George Rooke made a ſpeech for Mr. Harley, which is much commended. Joy and dejection reign in extremes in this place.

* Dr. Woodward.

† Charles, eldeſt ſurviving ſon of Robert Earl of Sunderland; to which title Lord Spencer ſucceeded on the death of his father, Sept. 21, 1702. He was made Secretary of State Dec. 3, 1706; and diſmiſſed June 14, 1710. He had a penſion of 1200l. per ann. ſettled on him, Sept. 1, 1716; was again appointed Secretary of State, April 16, 1717; Lord Preſident of the Council, March 16, 1717-18; Groom of the Stole, Feb. 6, 1718-19; and died April 19, 1722. He married, firſt, Lady Arabella Cavendiſh, youngeſt daughter of Henry Duke of Newcaſtle; and ſecondly, Lady Anne Churchill, ſecond daughter of John Duke of Marlborough; to whoſe titles her eldeſt ſurviving ſon Charles ſucceeded in 1733.

LETTER XXI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Jan. 8, 1701-2.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I SEND the *expedient* your Lordſhip ordered Mr. Newey to write about; I ſend it by the poſt, becauſe it would not elſe be with your Lordſhip at Trelawn till near a fortnight. It is of Dr. Binks's writing; but will have no effect; for our ſuperiors are not in the humour of laying hold on expedients. The new Prolocutor with Mr. Needham have been to wait upon the Archbiſhop in an afternoon, ſtaid with him near an hour, and not a word was on either ſide mentioned of Convocation matters. The Archbiſhop would not call him Mr. Prolocutor, I ſuppoſe, becauſe he hath not yet confirmed him.

The Convocation Liſt is not come out; when it is, your Lordſhip ſhall have it by the poſt.

The

The other paper mentioned in the Flying Poſt is a ſecret to me; and I believe there is nothing more deſigned in it than to frighten Nicolſon * with a title.

Our majority in Convocation is much ſunk to what it was; and there are other diſcouragements, both within ourſelves and without us, which make all of us, and me in particular, earneſtly wiſh for your Lordſhip's coming.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* The Biſhop of Carliſle, who afterwards exerted himſelf ſo ſtrenuouſly againſt Atterbury's inſtitution to the Deanry.

LETTER XXII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Jan. 17, 1701-2.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I HAVE ſent a part of a paper * now in the preſs, as much of it as is this night printed off; the reſt will be done next week: part of it I will ſend your Lordſhip in the ſame manner by Tueſday's poſt, and the reſt, I hope, by Thurſday's. The Liſt of Convocation-men is not yet come out; when it is, your Lordſhip ſhall have it by the ſame conveyance. The town talks of my Lord R's † being made Lord High Treaſurer of England; I know not with what probability. I never ſee the Maſter of the Rolls ‡ but he enquires particularly of your Lordſhip's health, and directs me to ſend his moſt humble ſervice to you.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* "A Third Letter to a Clergyman," &c. See p. 58.

† Earl of Rocheſter.

‡ Sir John Trevor.

I can-

I cannot forbear telling your Lordſhip of a ſpeech of my good Lord of Sarum, upon the oath of abjuration; wherein, among other things, he ſaid, that there was no article of Religion more neceſſary to preſerve the Chriſtian Faith, than this oath was for the ſupport of the preſent Government. It was ſaid in and to the Houſe of Lords, openly, upon the debate; and perhaps your Lordſhip hath had an account of it from other hands already.

Your Lordſhip hath heard, I ſuppoſe, that the Duke of Ormond made a dinner this week for my Lords Halifax, Somers, and Orford. But the latter was indiſpoſed, and could not come.

I am adviſed to remove Atherſton from Totneſs to Exeter, where the regiſtry was ever kept till the latter end of Archdeacon Snell's time, and where Atherton will be more under the eye and obſervation of your Lordſhip's Conſiſtory. I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordſhip with it, and to beg your Lordſhip's directions in it.

LET-

LETTER XXIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

June 13, 1702.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

SINCE I came to town I have made what enquires I can in relation to Atherton; and the opinion of all I have conſulted is, that, if thoſe facts I alledge can be proved againſt him (as they certainly can), he is deprivable; and that I ſhall have juſtice in the Arches againſt him, where therefore I intend ſpeedily to begin. I deſign, with your Lordſhip's leave, as ſoon as I ſerve the proceſs upon him, to ſend him terms, which if he complies with, it may be ſtopped; and thoſe are, that he and his ſon ſhould quit the office forthwith, and allow of a deputy, to act for him at a reaſonable rate; old Atherton enjoying the ſurpluſage of the profits during his life, becauſe he is an infirm, crippled creature, and incapable of ſupporting himſelf in any other manner. And, if he doth not accept

of theſe terms before I proceed in the ſuit, that he muſt expect no mercy afterwards, when he hath put me to the great charge and trouble of turning him out.

In order to a full detection of his crimes, I intend a circular letter, to be read in every church throughout the juriſdiction, informing each congregation there of the proſecution deſigned, and inviting ſuch as have ſuffered by his extortion and rapine to come in and make diſcovery of it. And I doubt not but to find the good effects of ſuch a method, if your Lordſhip ſhall approve of it. I beg your Lordſhip's directions to me on this head, becauſe without them I know not how far it lies in my power, as Archdeacon, to order ſuch a circular letter to be read in all the churches of the juriſdiction.

I have not yet beſtowed your Lordſhip's bounty on the poor knight; but will find him out quickly, and do it. I have written to Spragg, the appointer, as your Lordſhip commanded me.

I find, my Lord, great diſſatisfaction here among the friends of the Church, about the meaſures that are taken, and particularly at the conduct of my Lord Nottingham, who is thought

thought to be as deep as any body in all the new methods of moderation. Robin Price, the Parliament-man, a worthy gentleman, had the promiſe of being Baron * in Hatſell's room: but this day we are told, that Mr. St. John Brodrick † of the Temple will have that place; to the character of whoſe family your Lordſhip is no ſtranger. My Lord Nottingham is the great inſtrument employed in procuring him it.

My Lord Archbiſhop hath been ſurprizingly gracious, in his viſitation, to every body but two poor Chriſtchurch-men, who were ſeized at Dover, while he was there, coming out of a boat from France, where they were travelling when war was proclaimed, and got away as ſoon as they knew it. They were brought before him; and when he knew their college and their acquaintance, he uſed them very ſcurvily; and bound them over to appear here before the Secretary, by whom they have ſince been diſcharged. Among other

* Baron Hatſell's patent was revoked June 8, 1702; and Baron Price ſucceeded him.

† Brother to Allan the firſt Viſcount Middleton.

terms of reproach that he beſtowed upon them, he told them, they were High-church-men—which was an objection, that, from a perſon in his Grace's ſtation, was thought to ſound pretty oddly.

I beg leave moſt humbly to thank your Lordſhip for all the favours you have pleaſed to do me. I hope I ſhall never do any thing to forfeit (what above all things in this world I value) the good opinion you have been pleaſed to entertain of your Lordſhip's, in all obedience, gratitude and duty,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LET-

LETTER XXIV.

To Dr. JAMES, Chancellor of Exeter.

Chelſea, June 23, 1702.

THANKS to you, good Mr. Chancellor, for the favour of yours; which came to me about the ſame time that mine came to you. I have been able to do nothing yet to purpoſe in Atherton's affair; but am conſidering how to take my ſteps moſt prudently, and moſt effectually. I know not whether the proteſtation of Duke Hamilton and the fourſcore and odd members hath reached you, and therefore have incloſed it, at leaſt ſuch a copy of it as I could get. Things go not well here; the ſpirit of moderation prevails to an immoderate degree, and the Church is dropped by conſent of both parties. Caſtaires and the agent for the Iriſh Preſbyterians are more familiarly ſeen, and more eaſily received, at the levees of ſome great miniſters (who are called our friends) than much honeſter men; and our Lambeth friends in Convocation triumph ex-

ceſſively in the late eccleſiaſtical promotions. The Biſhop of Carliſle * is going to Cambridge, for his degree. The letter for it was propoſed to the Heads of the Houſes at Oxford; and they deferred paſſing it till the Vice-chancellor † had received a ſuitable anſwer to that he ſent Nicolſon; of which notice being ſent the Biſhop, he reſolved to ſend no anſwer, but apply himſelf elſewhere. The Act is put off; but on the Thurſday after the verſes that are prepared will be ſpoken publickly in the Theatre, and then printed. Burgeſs ‡, the Nonconformiſt's ſon, is made ſollicitor of the commiſſion of prizes, and in oppoſition to a gentleman of a very fair character. Mr. Tucker ||, with the greateſt ſtruggle in the world, hath got the paper office, from one Chamberlayne §, ſecretary to the reformers, and to the committee for propagating religion in the Indies. Pray God ſend us a good Parliament—Or elſe——

Yours moſt gratefully and faithfully,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Dr. William Nicolſon. † Dr. Roger Maunder.

‡ Daniel; with a ſalary of 100 *l.*

|| John Tucker Eſquire, who held the office ſeveral years.

§ John, F. R. S. ſon of Edward Chamberlayne; and afterwards gentleman-uſher to George Prince of Denmark.

LET-

*LETTER XXV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Tueſday, Feb. 17, [1701-2].

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

DR. Binckes † and Dr. Smalridge have put their Sermons ‡ into my hands, to tranſmit to your Lordſhip, and they will be ſent

* This and the five following Letters are accidentally placed a little out of their regular order. The originals have *not* the date of the *year*; which indeed is the caſe of almoſt all the letters in this volume; a defect, however, for the greater part ſupplied by the attention of Bp. Trelawny, who has dated moſt of them on the back of each letter.

† William Binckes, D. D. Vicar of Lemington in Warwickſhire; prebendary of Naſſington, in the cathedral of Lincoln, June 13, 1681; of Daſſet Parva, Lichfield, July 15, 1697; Proctor in Convocation for the Clergy of that Dioceſe; inſtalled Dean of Lichfield, June 19, 1703; Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, 1705. He was the author of a pamphlet on the Convocation in 1697; "An Expedient propoſed, and a Method of Ad-"journment pointed at, conſiſtent with the aims of "both Houſes, 1701;" and of "An Examination "of a late Book, intituled, 'An Expoſition of the "XXXIX Articles of the Church of England, by "Gilbert Biſhop of Sarum;' with an Examination "of ſome paſſages in the preface to the Expoſition, "by way of Appendix to the foregoing Diſcourſe.

ſent by the carrier on Saturday next; and with them the "Hiſtory of the laſt Parliament," which came out yeſterday, and is ſaid to be writ very well. Dr. Drake ||, a Phyſician

"By a Preſbyter of the Church of England, 1702," 4to. He died June 19, 1712; and was buried at Lemington, without any monument. See, and correct, a note in vol. II. p. 25. See alſo p. *82.

‡ Dr. Binckes's Sermon was preached before the Lower Houſe of Convocation, Jan. 30, 1701-2. Dr. Smalridge's, before the Houſe of Commons, on the ſame day.

|| James Drake, M. D. F. R. S. who is repreſented in the "Annals of Queen Anne" as "a "man of quick pregnant parts, well ſtored with "learning, and improved by good converſation. "He had a great maſtery of the Engliſh tongue, "and wrote with eaſe and fluency, in a manly ſtyle. "He had of late years been principally famous for "ſome political treatiſes, which, according to peo-"ple's different humours, paſſions, and intereſts, "underwent various judgements, as to the ſubject-"matter and poſitions; though all agreed in com-"mending his way of writing." He was born at Cambridge, in 1667; and had a liberal education, firſt at Wivelingham, and afterwards at Eton. He was admitted in 1684 at Cambridge, where he had the degrees in arts, and in 1696 became M. D. He then removed to London, and was choſen F. R. S. and of the College of Phyſicians. In Feb. 1702, he publiſhed the "Hiſtory of the Laſt Parliament" (above-mentioned), inſcribed to the *ſilver-tongued* "Anthony Hammond, Eſq." For this pamphlet he was ſummoned before the Houſe of Peers in May fol-

Phyſician here in town, is named for the author. But it is more certain, that the ſame

following; and proſecuted by the Attorney General, who brought him, in 1703, to a trial, at which he was acquitted. In 1704, being diſſatisfied with the rejection of the bill to prevent Occaſional Conformity, and with the diſgrace of ſome of his friends who were ſticklers for it, he wrote, in concert with Mr. Poley, "The Memorial of the "Church of England; humbly offered to the "conſideration of all true lovers of our Church "and Conſtitution," 8vo. The Lord Treaſurer Godolphin, and the other great officers of the Crown in the Whig intereſt, therein ſeverely reflected on, were ſo highly offended at the publication of it, that they repreſented it to the Queen as an inſult upon her honour, and an intimation that the Church was in danger under her adminiſtration. Accordingly her Majeſty took notice of it, in her ſpeech to the enſuing Parliament, Oct. 27, 1705; and was addreſſed by both Houſes upon that occaſion. Soon after, the Queen, at the petition of the Houſe of Commons, put out a proclamation for diſcovering the author of "The Memorial;" but no diſcovery could be made. The Parliament was not the only body that ſhewed their reſentment to this book; for the grand jury of the city of London having preſented it at the ſeſſions, as a falſe, ſcandalous, and traiterous libel, it was burnt in the ſight of the court then ſitting, and afterwards before the Royal Exchange, by the hands of the common hangman. But though Drake then eſcaped, yet as he was very much ſuſpected of being the author of that book, and had rendered himſelf obnoxious upon other accounts to

ſame hand drew this account which wrote the half-ſheet "Defence of the laſt Parliament" that I ſent your Lordſhip. By

perſons then in power, occaſions were ſought to ruin him if poſſible: and a news-paper he was publiſhing at that time under the title of "Mercurius Politicus," afforded his enemies the pretence they wanted: for, taking exception at ſome paſſages therein, they indicted him in the Queen's Bench in 1706. His caſe was argued at the bar of that court April 30; when, upon a flaw in the information, the trial was adjourned, and in November following the Doctor was acquitted; but the Government brought a writ of error. The ſeverity of this proſecution, joined to repeated diſappointments and ill uſage from ſome of his party, is ſuppoſed to have thrown him into a fever, of which he died at Weſtminſter, March 2, 1706-7, not without violent exclamations againſt the rigour of his proſecutors.

Beſides the performances already mentioned, he made an Engliſh tranſlation of "Herodotus," which was never publiſhed; and wrote a comedy, ealled, "The Sham-Lawyer, or the Lucky Extravagant;" which was acted at the theatre royal in 1697, and ſome recommendatory verſes on Sir Richard Blackmore that ſame year. He was the editor of "Hiſtoria Anglo-Scotica; or, an impartial hiſtory of all that happened between the kings and kingdoms of England and Scotland, from the beginning of the reign of William the Conqueror to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1703," 8vo. But, whatever merit there might be in his political writings, or however they might diſtinguiſh him in his life-time, he is chiefly known now by his medical works; by that "New Syſtem of Anatomy" parti-

By the poſt that brings this, I ſuppoſe, your Lordſhip will receive a ſheet that is to come out to-morrow about our Convocation matters *. It was abſolutely neceſſary to do ſomething of that kind, ſince the adjournment of Saturday laſt, when we were put off to Thurſday next, without any intimation that we ſhould even then chooſe a Prolocutor †. There was a conſult of Biſhops held upon this point that morning; and their opinion was, that they ſhould not be allowed to chooſe any. This I have from good hands. But by what methods they intend to defeat the choice, or whether they ſtill perſiſt in the ſame opinion, I cannot learn. If we are allowed to chooſe, the Dean of Chriſt Church ‡ will be the man; for the old Prolocutor § is not to be prevailed upon to accept it. The ſeveral treatiſes on the Articles ‖ are ready, and your Lordſhip will hear of ſome of them ſhortly.

particularly, which was finiſhed a little before his deceaſe, and publiſhed in 1707, with a preface by Dr. Wagſtaffe. The plates to this work, which are numerous, are accurate, and well engraved.

* "A Third Letter, &c." See p. 58.

† That office had juſt become vacant by the death of Dr. Woodward, Dean of Sarum. See p. 59.

‡ Dr. Aldrich. § Dr. Hooper.

‖ Againſt Burnet, by Binckes, Burſcough, &c.

Mr. Young *, Sir W. Dawes †, and Dr. Trimnell ‡, are talked of for the Deanery at Sarum. It is univerſally reported, that the Dean died in very poor circumſtances, which is very amazing to every body. The Lower Houſe deſign to attend him to his grave, if he be buried here in town; and to go with his corpſe a little way out of town, if he be carried into the country. The Houſe will want the ſix Weſtern members that come

* Dr. Edward Young (who ſucceeded) did not long enjoy the Deanery of Sarum, dying there Aug. 7, 1705, in his 63d year. This worthy Divine (who in 1681 was Fellow of Wincheſter-College and Rector of Upham) was, in Sept. 1682, collated to the Prebend of Gillingham Minor in the church of Sarum. Bp. Ward was ſo pleaſed with a Latin Sermon of his in 1686, that he told the Chapter, "he was concerned to find the "preacher had one of the worſt prebends in their "church." He afterwards was Chaplain to King William and Queen Mary; and though particularly recommended by that Queen, a little before ſhe died, to the care of ſome right reverend Prelates, he was not made a Dean till Feb. 1701-2. He publiſhed two volumes of Sermons, 1702; and was afterwards Chaplain and Clerk of the Cloſet to Queen Anne (who, in 1681, had honoured him by ſtanding Godmother to his ſon the celebrated Poet). See Bp. Burnet's high character of the Dean in Mr. Croft's Life of Dr. Young, among thoſe of the Engliſh Poets by Dr. Johnſon.

† Afterwards Biſhop of Cheſter, and Archbiſhop of York. ‡ See p. 108.

to

to town this night; for this is the day of the grand debate about their rights and privileges.

I obeyed all your Lordſhip's directions to the Maſter *, Mr. Burſcough, &c. I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am, my Lord, your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER XXVI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Thurſday, [Feb. 29, 1701-2].

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE paper † could not be printed off early enough on Tueſday; but now I have ſent it, and am ſorry that with it I muſt ſend your Lordſhip an account, that the Archbiſhop ‡ hath again this day adjourned us to the fifth of March, that we may be upon our cures, catechizing, and preparing people for the bleſſed Sacrament at Eaſter. About forty-five of us went down afterwards to our own Houſe, but came to no reſolution; and are therefore to meet again on Saturday morning, when, I hope, we ſhall draw up a remonſtrance. I am your Lordſhip's, in all duty,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Of the Rolls, Sir John Trevor.

† Promiſed in p. *75. ‡ Dr. Teniſon.

LETTER *XXVII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Feb. 21, [1701-2].

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

WE met to-day, as a private company, in Henry the Seventh's chapel, to debate what was to be done, in this exigence, to ſecure our rights. Some of the members thought it convenient to have a chairman to manage this debate, and accordingly placed Archdeacon Drewe in it. There were then two or three methods of doing ourſelves right propoſed. One was, to chooſe on the next ſynodical day a Prolocutor (under ſome other name), and act as a body under him. Another was, to go up the next ſeſſion, (March 5,) to the Jeruſalem-Chamber, and there, by ſome one member pitched upon for that purpoſe, to declare, by word of mouth, our ſenſe of that hardſhip. I will freely own to your Lordſhip, that I was of a third opinion, and propoſed, that we ſhould draw up a ſolemn proteſtation, in form; ſubſcribe it, every one, with our names at length (while we had yet numbers enough in town

to

to countenance ſuch an act), deliver it in the Jeruſalem Chamber on March 5, and deſire that it might be then entered in the Upper Houſe Journal.

In behalf of this, it was urged by ſeveral of us, that "this was the known method of "Convocation, and the right of every mem- "ber of it, to diſſent, by an humble proteſta- "tion, to whatever paſſed there, and was not "approved by any perſon or perſons. That "there could never be a greater occaſion to "juſtify the entering of ſuch a diſſent, than "we now had before us. That, without it, "we did not do all we could to ſecure the "conſtitution, nor conſequently did anſwer "the truſt repoſed in us. That whatever elſe "we did, would not be ſo ſignificant, and "we ſhould probably be baffled in it. An oral "repreſentation by one of our members would "die in the Jeruſalem Chamber, and never be "entered on record there, juſt as the repreſen- "tation of the Dean of Chriſt-Church * and "ſome other members, made on ſuch an oc- "caſion eight or nine years ago, was dropped, "without any notice taken of it. That if "this high violation of our right was to take

* Dr. Aldrich.

" place, it became us to have our ſenſe of
" the injury declared in as public and ſo-
" lemn a manner as it was done. And if
" there was a refuſal to enter this proteſtation
" above, we had it certainly in our power
" to enter it below in our own books, and
" might, if we thought fit, proceed to pub-
" liſh: and it would certainly have its
" weight, and hinder poſterity at leaſt from
" thinking that we were any ways conſenting
" to this infringement. And as to the appoint-
" ing one to preſide in the room of a Pro-
" locutor, it was judged that this, if it were
" thought fit to be done, ſhould follow the
" proteſtation; and when the right had been
" inſiſted upon, and been denied, then would
" be the time, if the Houſe ſo pleaſed, and
" thought it worth while, under the preſent
" want of members, to practiſe it. At pre-
" ſent, his Grace would ſay, that he had no
" ways notice from us that the putting off the
" choice of a Prolocutor was thought a griev-
" ance by us; and that he wondered we would
" proceed to a new choice, without giving him
" the opportunity of redreſſing the hardſhip,
" if it were one, by a due information given
" him concerning it: and that the very ſub-
" ſtituting ſuch a Prolocutor, without a pre-
" vious

" vious declaration of right, and deſire of re-
" dreſs, would be a plauſible argument for
" cutting off for the future all correſpondence
" between the two Houſes."

All that I could hear urged againſt the ſubſcribed Proteſtation was, that it might bring the members into danger that did it; and we were to take care of ourſelves, as well as of poſterity. It was anſwered, that there was, and could be, no manner of danger in it; for it was doing no more than every ſingle member of Convocation had a right to do, and a right to be hearkened to when he did it. But the danger was ſtill urged, and prevailed ſo far, that we broke up without any reſolution, but this only, to meet early on March 5, in the morning, and then determine what to do; and by that time near half the members will have left the town.

I beg your Lordſhip's pardon for troubling you with this long account: but, being under the unhappineſs to be of an opinion, which ſome, whom I have a great regard for, oppoſed, and which your Lordſhip may (it is poſſible) hear of from another hand, I thought it not amiſs to be punctual.

The paper I ſent your Lordſhip laſt poſt has produced another; which I have incloſed.

On Thurſday next, Mr. Pelham of the Treaſury is determined to bring Dr. Binckes's Sermon * into the Houſe of Commons, as blaſphemous, and to complain of its being printed, and approved by the Lower Houſe of Convocation. It comes to your Lordſhip by to-night's carrier, together with Dr. Smalridge's, and the "Hiſtory of the late Parliament †."

Mr. Fiſher ‡ deſires earneſtly your Lordſhip's leave to return; and indeed, unleſs we were a little more vigorous, I ſee not to what purpoſe his ſtay here at preſent would

* This does not appear to have been done. On the contrary, Dr. Binckes was promoted to the Deanery of Litchfield in the June following (ſee p. 71;) and on the 5th of November, 1704, was, appointed to preach before the Houſe of Commons. It was, however, complained of in the Houſe of Lords, May 12, 1702; where it was reſolved, "That in the Sermon were ſeveral expreſſions that gave juſt ſcandal and ſhame to all "Chriſtian people." The motion for burning the Sermon was negatived; but the Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry [Dr. Hough], Dr. Binckes's ordinary, was directed to cenſure him according to the courſe of the eccleſiaſtical courts.

† See p. 72. ‡ See p. 169.

be

be. I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful, humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I humbly beg that your Lordſhip would be pleaſed to preſerve theſe letters where matter of fact is related, that, if there be occaſion, I may have recourſe to them.

LETTER *XXVIII.

To Dr. JAMES†, at the Biſhop of EXETER's.

Chelſea, March 3, [1701-2].

DEAR SIR,

IN haſte I ſent you an Aſh-Wedneſday explication of the Almanack. Since that, another copy, made by one of our Houſe, hath come to my hands, and I think it very well worth your ſeeing; and therefore, as buſy as I am, will ſteal time to tranſcribe it for you. It is, it ſeems, a deſcription of one Beconſall, of Brazen-notice, who is a man of ideas, and full of the ſpleen. If you will overlook a falſe quantity in the firſt verſe, the reſt will pleaſe you.

† Chancellor of Exeter. See pp. 20. 69.

An Cœlum agat in Animam? Negatur.

Obſcuras cerebro volvit Damaſippus ideas,
Dum latera infeſtat triſte lienis onus.
Mox lectum petit, acceſſique Machaonas omnes;
Protinus abjiciens pharmaca, poſcit equum:
Biſque die prodit, venator amabilis auræ;
Bis, ne pulmones opprimat aura, timet.
Tum rediens, iterat ſolitas ſine fine querelas;
"Jam morior! longùm, fide caballe, vale!"
Cràs Baias equitat: ſed & hìnc redit ocyùs æger,
Jurans ſe Stygios hic tetigiſſe lacus.
Inde petit terras alio ſub ſole calentes;
Felicéſque vocat quos ſua terra tenet.
Nequicquam, Damaſippe, ſolum mutabis & auras;
Quem fugiunt omnes, te fuge, ſanus eris.

As for Convocation news, you know, Sir, that is all at an end, by what our great Maſter* did on Thurſday ſevennight. Thurſday next is the day of the ſeſſion he then appointed; when it is intended by the members here in town to make ſome oral claim in the Upper Houſe. But I ſuppoſe, the Commiſſary †, who comes to prorogue, will tell them he hath no power to do any thing but that act alone, and conſequently not to receive what they offer. There is an end of the conſtitution, if this practice obtains quietly.

* Archbiſhop Teniſon.

† Biſhop Gardiner. See the next Letter.

Pray,

Pray, Sir, give my duty to my Lord, and let him know, that I have this day ſent ſome papers to the preſs, which contain a ſtate of the Schedule, at large *. The firſt ſheet will be finiſhed by Saturday, at furtheſt; and by that poſt I will ſend it his Lordſhip, and a ſheet, I hope, by every poſt for about a fortnight afterwards, unleſs his Lordſhip ſhall command me to defer them till I can ſend the whole. I am, Sir, your moſt faithful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

Binckes's † book will not be out till (at leaſt) a fortnight hence.

* "Caſe of the Schedule ſtated, wherein an "account is given of the riſe and deſign of that "inſtrument, and of the influence it hath on the "adjournments of the Lower Houſe of Convocation; and all the authorities urged in behalf of the "Archbiſhop's ſole power to prorogue the whole "Convocation, are occaſionally examined. By a "Member of the Lower Houſe of Convocation." 4to. This was anſwered in a piece, ſuppoſed to be written by Dr. Edmund Gibſon, intituled, "The "Schedule reviewed, or the right of the Archbiſhop to continue or prorogue the whole Convocation, cleared from the exceptions of a late "vindication of the Narrative of the Lower Houſe, "and of a book, intituled, The Caſe of the Schedule "ſtated, 1702," 4to.

† His "Examination," &c. See p. 71.

LETTER *XXIX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, March 7, [1701-2].

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, . . .

ON Thurſday laſt it was agreed among the members, when they met, to put Archdeacon Drewe in the chair, and by him to make an oral repreſentation to the Archbiſhop's Commiſſary *, when he came to adjourn, that we thought it our right to be directed to the choice of a Prolocutor. Before Archdeacon Drewe was ſufficiently impowered and inſtructed in this matter, the Commiſſary had done his buſineſs, and diſrobed. But the meſſage was delivered to him afterwards as Biſhop of Lincoln. He took it in writing, and promiſed to deliver it to his Grace.

Your Lordſhip's commands about the plate for the altar will be obeyed to the beſt of mine and Dr. Ediſbury's knowledge. Matters, I fear, are paſt hopes at Kenſington †.

I am your Lordſhip's in all duty,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Dr. Gardiner, Bp. of Lincoln.

† Where King William died on the day after the date of this letter. His Majeſty had been long in an ill ſtate of health, and for ſome time ſeemed ſenſible of his approaching end: but his death

was

LETTER *XXX.

Bp. TRELAWNY to Bp. SPRAT †.

Trelawny July 20, [1702, or 3.]

MY DEAREST LORD,

THOUGH your drinking the waters of Bath is an allowable excuſe (as your caution is almoſt throughout the year) for not anſwering letters; yet I ſhall trouble your Lordſhip, and without any great difficulty I hope, in the reading this, to let you know that my Lord Treaſurer ‡, in his letter to me

was haſtened by a fall from his horſe, in hunting, by which he broke his collar-bone, Feb 21, 1701-2. He was carried to Hampton-court, where the bone was well ſet; and finding himſelf tolerably eaſy in the afternoon (contrary to the advice of thoſe about him) went in his coach to Kenſington, where he lived till March 8.

† From Dr. Birch's MSS. 4163. 21.

‡ Godolphin.—The Queen's meſſage to the Houſe of Commons on this buſineſs, delivered Feb. 7, 1703-4, was in theſe terms: "Her Majeſty, having "taken into her ſerious conſideration the mean and "inſufficient maintenance belonging to the Clergy "in divers parts of this kingdom, to give them "ſome eaſe, hath been pleaſed to remit the arrears "of the tenths to the poor Clergy: and, for an "augmentation to their maintenance, her Majeſty "is pleaſed to declare, that ſhe will make a grant "of her whole revenue ariſing out of the firſt-"fruits and tenths, as far as it now is or ſhall be-"come free from incumbrances, to be applied to

me of July 1, having ſhrunk from the offer he formerly made of diſcharging the arrears of tenths due on livings of 30l. a year in the Queen's books to 30l. a year real value; the addreſs I ſome time ſince begged your Lordſhip's opinion of ſhall come to nothing, that it may be equal with the kindneſs, which is nothing. Had it been extended to the value in the Queen's books, I believe the bounty would have come within 4000l. throughout England; no ſuch mighty matter, or undoing largeſs, from her Majeſty to all her Clergy!

I had a particular obligation to Burnet, and will publicly thank him in print† (among other

" this purpoſe: And if the Houſe of Commons " can find any proper method by which her Ma- " jeſty's good intentions to the poor Clergy may be " made more effectual, it will be a great advan- " tage to the publick, and very acceptable to her " Majeſty. The Commons hereupon addreſſed her Majeſty, expreſſing their hearty thanks for her gracious meſſage, and her great and pious concern for increaſing the maintenance of the poor Clergy out of her own revenue; and aſſured her Majeſty, they would do their utmoſt to make her Majeſty's charitable intentions moſt effectual. See in p. 178. the thanks of the Lower Houſe of Convocation for this bounty. The act paſſed April 3, 1704; ſee p. 195.

† Poſſibly in the tract publiſhed under the name of Robert Burſcough, M. A. of Queen's College Oxford,

other matters I have to ſay to him and to his Articles againſt our religion) for his cauſing it to be ſpread by his emiſſaries that I was drunk at Saliſbury the 30th of January; whereas the Major-General *, Captain Culleford, a very honeſt Clergyman, and the people of the Inn (which was a Coffee-houſe too), can ſwear I drank nothing but two diſhes of coffee; and indeed I had not ſtopped at all, but to enable my children, by a very ſlender bait, to hold out to Blandford, where I dined at ſix that night.

Pray let me know by Mr. Moore †, if he does not drink waters too, how your Lordſhip conſiders Mr. Wells || for the third part of

Oxford, (ſee. pp. 85. 150. 169.) under the title of "Vindication of the Twenty-third Article of Re-"ligion, from a late Expoſition, aſcribed to my "Lord Biſhop of Sarum, 1703."

* Trelawny, the Biſhop's brother.

† Thomas Moore, D. D. Chaplain to Bp. Sprat; afterwards Chaplain to Bp. Atterbury, Rector of Chiſlehurſt, Kent, and Editor of his poſthumous Sermons.

‡ Edward, then M. A. of Chriſt Church, Oxford (where he was at that time a tutor, and amongſt others had the famous Browne Willis for a pupil) and D. D. there, April 5, 1704. He was rector (and his nephew E. Wells curate) of Blechley, Bucks; author of ſeveral uſeful geographical treatiſes; and editor of "Dionyſii Geographia "emendata & locupletata, additione ſcil. Geo-

of his map of the Holy Land, that I may in ſome proportion account to him for my ſhare in it.

My humble ſervice to my Lady. I wiſh you both your own wiſhes in the taking the waters, and am, my deareſt Lord, moſt faithfully, moſt affectionately, and for ever yours,

JONATHAN EXON.

LETTER *XXXI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Cheſſea [October], 1708.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I SENT your Lordſhip a book * on Thurſday laſt, which I have juſt finiſhed, and intend to publiſh ſome few days before the

"graphiæ hodiernæ, Græco Carmine pariter di-
"latæ, cum XVI Tabulis Geographicis," 8vo; a valuable publication, which has paſſed through ſix editions.

* "The Parliamentary original and rights of the "Lower Houſe of Convocation cleared, and the "evidences of its ſeparation from the Upper Houſe "produced, on ſeveral heads, particularly in the "point of making ſeparate applications (as a diſ-"tinct body of men) to other bodies or perſons, "in purſuance of an argument for the power of "the Lower Houſe to adjourn itſelf, 1702," 4to.

Con-

Convocation ſits. It was directed to Mr. Cook, by the Exeter coach, and will be with him at Exeter this evening; and I hope he will take care to convey it to your Lordſhip. I find Mr. Bennet, in his haſte, ſent the laſt ſheet and half very incorrect, and falſely printed; and therefore thought it proper to have more correct copies of them ſent to your Lordſhip by the poſt; and have accordingly ordered Mr. Bennet this night to incloſe them.

The Univerſity are at length come to a reſolution of diſcommoning the Mayor of Oxford, and three other townsmen, for their affront in contending for precedence at the Queen's entry.

They are under great uncertainty there, what they ſhall do to get a new Vice Chancelor *; for Dr. Rogers (for whom the Duke left a letter) is dangerouſly ill; nor is it known whether he will live or die. And the Vice Chancellor muſt be choſen by Saturday.

I cannot find that there is any tendency in the other ſide towards an agreement in Con-

* Dr. William Delaune was the new Vice Chancellor in 1702.

vocation; and fear we ſhall be upon the ſame foot at this meeting that we have been at all the others. For which reaſon (as your Lordſhip will find in the book I ſent) I have, by precedents, prepared the way for a ſeparate application of the Lower Houſe to the Queen or Parliament, for a determination of our difference, if our members ſhall think it adviſeable, or be driven to make ſuch an application, the event of which I have no very promiſing apprehenſions of as affairs ſtand. But if we can no other way come at peace, I believe your Lordſhip will be of opinion, that it muſt be ventured. When your Lordſhip comes to town, it will be proper to come to a reſolution on that head.

I cannot yet give your Lordſhip any account of P. B. though I have endeavoured it late and early. I humbly beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing, and am your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt dutiful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LET-

LETTER XXVII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, March 30, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

DR. Radcliffe was taken ill on Wedneſday laſt *, with ſomething like a pleuriſy; neglected it, and drank a bottle of wine at Sir Juſtinian Iſham's † on Thurſday, and took his bed on Friday; and is now ſo ill that it is ſcarce thought he will live longer than to-morrow. The Dean of Canterbury ‡ and Mr. Whitfield || were his confeſſors: He ſent for them, and deſired them to aſſiſt him. He hath, by a will made two days ago, diſpoſed of the greateſt part of his eſtate to charity; and ſeveral thouſand pounds, they tell me, he gives for the relief of ſick ſeamen ſet aſhore.

I have not yet been able to get intelligence, whether Howlet's northern wife be living; if I find I cannot learn that, I will wait upon the Archbiſhop §, as your Lodſhip hath com-

* March 24.

† M. P. for the county of Northampton.

‡ Dr. Hooper, afterwards Bp. of Glouceſter.

|| William, M. A. See p. 11. He was one of the Queen's Chaplains.

§ Of York, Dr. John Sharpe. See his character at large in the *Examiner*, vol. IV. N° 22.

manded me Since my ſending your Lordſhip that "Poſt-man*," I hear from good hands, that the Queen's Commiſſioner hath diſſolved the general aſſembly of Scotland, they proteſting againſt it, and hath ordered the four outed Biſhops (who, beſides the two Archbiſhops, who are wealthy, are the only ſurviving ones) the half of the revenues of their ſees; and many addreſſes are coming up to her from the clergy and laity in the North, to deſire that Epiſcopacy may be re-ſettled there; not without ſome underhand countenance (as it is ſaid) from ſome great men here in England. Theſe, compared with ſome late ſteps, are ſuch riddles as we here know not the meaning of.

I delivered your Lordſhip's meſſage to Dr. South †, who did not ſpare his rhetorick on that occaſion. He is going down to Cauſam ‡, more out of humour with the preſent poſture of affairs than he was ſeven years ago. I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing, and am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* A news-paper ſo called.

† The celebrated Prebendary of Weſtminſter; of whom Wood obſerves, that, "notwithſtanding "his various preferments, he lived upon none of "them, but upon his temporal eſtate at Caverſham "near Reading, and, as the people of Oxford "imagined, in a diſcontented and clamorous con-"dition for want of more." He died, far advanced in years, July 18, 1716.

‡ Caverſham, ſo pronounced.

LET-

LETTER XXVIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, April 2, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THERE are now hopes that Dr. Ratcliff may eſcape. Charles Bernard* hath taken an hundred ounces of blood from him; and he yeſterday took a ſtrange reſolution, of being removed to Kenſington, notwithſtanding his weakneſs. From this the preſſing intreaties of all his friends could not divert him. So, in the warmeſt time of day he roſe, and was carried by four men in a chair to Kenſington, whither he got with difficulty, having fainted away in his chair. Being put to bed, he fell aſleep immediately, and waked wonderfully altered, and it is concluded now that he may do well. So that the town phyſicians, who expected to ſhare his practice, begin now to think themſelves diſappointed. I cannot, for my life, get intelligence about Howlet's wife, whether ſhe

* F. R. S. and Serjeant-ſurgeon.

be

be dead or living; and therefore reſolve now to carry your Lordſhip's meſſage to the Archbiſhop of York, and leave that matter with him. The Dean of Glouceſter is not yet come to town; but, they tell me, at his old lodging, is expected there this evening.

I will be ſure to make Mr. Archdeacon Drewe * ſpeak plain, as your Lordſhip directs. I have had the ill luck very lately to be taken with an illneſs, which will make travelling very troubleſome to me; however, I am reſolved that it ſhall not hinder my reſolutions of paying my duty to your Lordſhip at Trelawn, if it be poſſible.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Edward, M. A. Archdeacon of Cornwall.

LETTER XXIX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

London, April 3, 1701.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

AS I was going to the Archbiſhop of York, by your Lordſhip's order, I learned from good hands that Howlet's Yorkſhire wife had been dead two or three years; ſo I reckoned that, upon this diſcovery, your Lordſhip's commands to me on that head dropped; and accordingly did not ſee his Grace. Dr. Ratcliff is paſt all danger; his eſcape is reckoned next to miraculous. It hath made him not only very ſerious, but very devout. The perſon who hath read prayers to him often (and particularly this day) tells me, he never ſaw a man more in earneſt. The Queen aſked Mr. Bernard, how he did; and when he told her, that "he was "ungovernable, and would obſerve no rules," ſhe anſwered, "that then nobody had rea-

"ſon to take any thing ill from him; ſince "it was plain he uſed other people no worſe "than he uſed himſelf." I light upon the Dean of Canterbury to-day, by accident, at my Lord Weymouth's; and aſked him, "what ſervices he had into the Weſt? He could think of none; but ſaid, if he had any, he would ſend them to me before Monday. So, perhaps, I ſhall be the meſſenger of his duty to your Lordſhip. Dr. Jane has put off his journey to town, and will not be here till Thurſday next. I ſhall trouble your Lordſhip after this no more till I wait on you at Trelawn. I bring the things, your Lordſhip ordered, with me.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LET-

LETTER XXX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

April 22, 1703.

MY MOST HONOURED LORD,

I HAVE juſt done my viſitation, and make uſe of a leiſure hour, which I have this night at Oakhampton, to give your Lordſhip ſome account of what paſſed at Taviſtock.

A diſpute was there brought before me, by Mr. Harris of Heynes, and another gentleman of his name, and younger brother of the family, about a clock belonging to the church of Lifton, which had been put up many years ago there, and was now out of repair, but was intended to be repaired by the pariſh. The majority of the inhabitants contributing to the church-rate had ſubſcribed a paper, expreſſing their conſent to that purpoſe, which was produced; and the gentlemen there preſent (ſeveral dining with me) witneſſed the truth of it. Mr. Harris of

Heynes deſired that the clock might be repaired, and put in order, as the pariſh deſired, at their own coſt, for the future, which every body there preſent thought the moſt reaſonable requeſt in the world, except the other Harris, who, out of ſome pique or other, vehemently oppoſed it, and yet had no hands from the pariſh againſt it, though he had endeavoured to procure ſome the day before. I was unwilling to make any order in it, and would fain have brought this gentleman to conſent, but could not. I then propoſed to him, to refer it to your Lordſhip's judgement. Mr. Harris of Heynes readily agreed to that; but the other peremptorily refuſed t make any ſuch reference. So I thought it proper (in order to the quieting this diſpute) to direct, that "*If* it ſhould appear that the ma- "jority of the pariſh were conſenting to the "repairing of this clock by the pariſh, it "ſhould be ſo repaired, as a pariſh clock, "now and for the future." This order, being conditional, only countenances Mr. Harris of Heynes and the pariſh in their moſt reaſonable deſire; but takes not place, till full

proof

proof be made of the pariſh's conſent, which can certainly be done. And when the other Harris finds he can get no hands to the contrary, I hope he will ſtop there, and proceed no further. However, not knowing but that he might at laſt trouble your Lordſhip with this matter, I thought it proper beforehand to acquaint your Lordſhip with all the ſteps taken in it.

I received alſo at Taviſtock, your Lordſhip's letter, directed to me at Mr. Burſcough's, Mr. Lye bringing it thither to me. Before I left Totneſs, I had diſcourſed Mr. Crocher on that ſubject, and taken care that juſtice ſhould be done on the adultereſs in all reſpects, as I had before written from London to have it done; but, it ſeems, it was delayed till I came upon the ſpot, to examine matters. I ſuppoſe the report of the Conſiſtory's intermeddling in it, and diſcharging her upon a commutation, is groundleſs; for I do not think they would do a thing ſo unjuſtifiable and unprecedented.

I diſcourſed my man on the way, as your Lordſhip directed. He had been heartily en-

tertained at Leſcard, and was very frank to me on the road afterwards. Every thing came up that he could tell me of Blackburne's matter. However, I found he knew nothing but the common tittle-tattle of Exeter, but had made no obſervations himſelf, nor had heard of any while he belonged to the family; nor had he any accounts of things ſince from any of the ſervants, but only talked after other people who were as much ſtrangers to the matter as himſelf.

I have had many thoughts of it, on the way, ſince I left your Lordſhip; and, upon comparing circumſtances, do not doubt in the leaſt, but that letter without a name was ſent by the direction of your viſitant, and timed on purpoſe ſo as to meet him there, hoping fooliſhly to have had ſome opportunity of ſeconding it with your Lordſhip. And I queſtion not but the ſame malicious method will be repeated, and your Lordſhip importuned by more ſuch letters, if they can hope by that means to force your Lordſhip, without a legal information and complaint, to take a ſolemn authoritative cognizance of it.

From

From whence (however ſuch an enquiry ends) they will gain ſo much at leaſt, to get the ſcandal ſpread and blazed ten times more than it is even already, which, I believe, is their principal aim in it.

I will endeavour to get the beſt lights I can into things at Exeter, and to ſend your Lordſhip an account. In the mean time, with ten thouſand thanks to your Lordſhip for all your generous favors to me, I am, may it pleaſe your Lordſhip, with all poſſible reſpect and gratitude, your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LET-

LETTER XXXI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

[Chelſea,] April 24, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

BY what I can find ſince my return hither (whither I came about ten yeſterday), the diſcourſe about Blackburne's matter ſlackens here, upon his appearing on the ſpot; and is not near ſo warm as it was when I left the place, at leaſt people here do not talk near ſo much of it to me. Blackburne is unhappily hindered from making all advantages of his being here, by a new illneſs, the colick, which, together with the medicines he hath taken for it, have confined him now for ſeveral days, and brought him very low; and ſhould their malice carry them to puſh this matter on all at once, before he hath recovered his ſtrength and ſpirits, I doubt much whether the application and diſorder of thought which it would neceſſarily occaſion might not prove fatal to him. I have not yet ſeen Mr. King ſince my

my return, though I have endeavoured it; he went into the country yeſterday. My letter to him, and your Lordſhip's to the Treaſurer, are no ſecrets, and have had this good effect, that the ſpreaders of this black ſcandal cannot but own that your Lordſhip hath ſhewn no backwardneſs towards ſearching into it. And perhaps this very thing may check them from doing any thing more in it; though if it ſhould not, and they ſhould repeat their nameleſs letters, under a perſuaſion that they had weight with your Lordſhip, I preſume to ſay, that your Lordſhip will be perpetually peſtered in that manner; and their ſucceſs will put them upon giving you frequent troubles of that kind, in relation to every one who is ſo happy as to be thought well of by your Lordſhip, and to be in their diſpleaſure.

And as to Blackburne's particular caſe, I doubt not but he will juſtify himſelf fully to the world, if he can but gain a little ſtrength and time, which, perhaps, the abſence of his great enemy from hence may procure him. Martin, I find, hath attacked him at Bodmin, with an account of what he hath found under his hand among his wife's papers, and will

appear

appear a better evidence againſt him, I believe, than any he hath conjured up in the other caſe. But I have not ſeen the letters themſelves, and ſo can give your Lordſhip no account of them. Blackburne intends to bring them to your Lordſhip, and would fain be taking horſe for that purpoſe: but his Doctor abſolutely forbids him, as indeed he hath reaſon; for he is not yet fit for travelling. I fear to loſe the poſt, and add no more at preſent; but will take the liberty of leaving another letter here for your Lordſhip ere I go, which will be on Monday morning.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am, to all degrees, your Lordſhip's dutiful, and bounden humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

This minute, as I am cloſing the letter, I receive your Lordſhip's from Trelawn, and will take care of that to the Dean of Glouceſter, and of what elſe your Lordſhip writes.

LET-

LETTER XXXII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

[IMPERFECT.]

Chelſea, May 18, [1703.]

**** Dr. Newey to ſend me, and which came to my hands but this minute, was no ſecret to him. I am amazed at the ill-nature and barbarity that appears in this clandeſtine method of proſecution. The Archbiſhop (whoſe name in this caſe is cunningly mentioned) will never, to be ſure, come in with his power in this caſe, and take notice of this report, till he hath it layed before him by a legal information; and your Lordſhip hath openly declared your reſolution of doing as much, when you have the ſame occaſion given you. Would they have your Lordſhip be yourſelf proſecutor of a man who hath ſo long and faithfully ſerved you, upon a bare fame only, how general ſoever, without having any one evidence of the facts charged

charged upon him brought before you? If they are ſo ſure of the proof, why do they not (ſome of them) produce it in the way your Lordſhip hath directed; and give your Lordſhip the opportunity, which you have told them, you deſire, of doing juſtice? Till ſome of them ſhall do this, is not your Lordſhip's forbearance juſtified to all the world by Mr. Edmonds's and Mr. Martin's own letters, which ſurely carry in them a ſtronger preſumption of Blackburne's innocence, than nameleſs letters do of his guilt?

I humbly beg your Lordſhip's pardon for my preſumption in giving you my ſenſe of theſe things; but, by your Lordſhip's ordering the copy of that letter to be ſent me, I thought you might expect it.

I am your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt obedient humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LET-

LETTER XXXIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, June 1, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I RECEIVED a letter yeſterday from Dr. Newey, where he enquires, whether I ſent a copy of the nameleſs letter to the Dean of Glouceſter? by which I find a letter of mine to your Lordſhip hath miſcarried, wherein I gave your Lordſhip an account, that I diſpatched a copy of it to Oxford, that very night in which I received it. I incloſed it in a letter to Dr. Jane by the poſt, and doubt not but that he received it next day, that is, now a fortnight ago *.

I wiſh ſeveral other of my letters to your Lordſhip have not likewiſe miſcarried. I have not miſſed writing, I believe, above five poſts, ſince I came to town. On Thurſday laſt I ſent your Lordſhip notice † (of what I knew not myſelf till the day before) that Dr.

* The imperfect Letter in p. 91.

† This letter does not appear.

Hooper

Hooper had accepted the Biſhoprick*, under the condition of keeping ſome (it was not then known which) of his preferments in commendam. I am informed, from ſure hands, that he inſiſted to keep all for ſome time; till his firſt fruits at leaſt were paid. But that was not yielded to. It is agreed now that he ſhall quit his parſonage, and keep his Deanery† and Præcentorſhip: but the latter he is to keep for a year only, by which time he hopes to have intereſt enough, I ſuppoſe, to reſign it into proper hands‡; if Archdeacon Lake hath not been beforehand with him, who, the town ſays, hath begged it, and gotten the promiſe of it. I cannot believe that the Court will do any thing of this kind, without conſulting your Lordſhip; and have, as I told your Lordſhip in my laſt, taken care to have as much ſaid to one of the great men, who might ſay it to the reſt. But unleſs your Lordſhip doth yourſelf interpoſe by letter ſpeedily, they may pretend that the Queen is engaged. And at this rate,

* Of St. Aſaph. † Of Canterbury.

‡ Biſhop Hooper reſigned the Præcentorſhip of Exeter in 1704; and was ſucceeded by Dr. Jane, who was inſtalled May 4.

ſhould they make Dr. Jane * a Biſhop in the next place, as perhaps they may, your Lordſhip's Church will be filled with ſuch as they think fit to put in, and there may be even a majority gained there.

For my part, I cannot apprehend that the Queen's prerogative entitles her to diſpoſe of the Canonry, though of the Præcentorſhip it certainly doth. For the Præcentorſhip being entirely in your Lordſhip's gift, there is no doubt but that, upon the preferment of your clerk to a Biſhoprick, it devolves to the Crown; but the Canonry being by election of the body, I ſee not how that can devolve alſo; for your Lordſhip knows, that if an Head of a College, who is choſen by the Fellows, be made a Biſhop, the King ſhall not put in his ſucceſſor, but the Fellows ſhall chooſe him. And we have at this very time a parallel inſtance, in an option of the Archbiſhop, depending. His option upon Chicheſter was Dr. Edes's † Præcentorſhip: Edes is lately dead, and the Archbiſhop hath made

* Who had then been only five months Chancellor of Exeter, having ſucceeded Dr. James.

† Dr. Henry Edes, inſtalled Præcentor June 10, 1696, died in 1703.

Gibſon

Gibſon Præcentor; and is endeavouring to make him Canon alſo (in Dr. Edes's room), not by the prerogative of his option, but merely by his intereſt with the Dean and Chapter, which he is now employing to that purpoſe. I know not whether the Crown may have a greater prerogative in this caſe than the Archbiſhop: but I am ſure it is againſt reaſon that it ſhould have; and, as far as I have ſearched the books of law, I cannot find any plain footſteps of it. Your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to conſider of it, and to conſult thoſe who are better able to inform you; for which end it is, that I have ſtarted the doubt to your Lordſhip.

One thing I muſt add, that the Dean of Canterbury will not hold his dignities in the way of a commendam (properly ſo called), which is granted after conſecration, but by *diſpenſation of retainer*, as the lawyers ſpeak, which is given before conſecration, and prevents an avoidance, and preſerves the Crown's right to the next turn, after the term for which the diſpenſation was given, expires; as it was judged by the Lords, in Dr. Birch's caſe; though that be certainly new law, and

was

was therefore carried by a majority of three only, as I remember, notwithſtanding the King employed all his intereſt in it. However, that judgement will make it law, whatever it was before; and the Crown will certainly demand the next turn, after the Dean of Canterbury's diſpenſation of retainer expires—which, I think, will be doubly hard upon your Lordſhip, unleſs you are allowed to interpoſe in it; as I queſtion not but you will be; eſpecially ſince there is a year's time to work in before it will be vacant.

I thought it proper to ſtate theſe matters thus at large to your Lordſhip, that you might have all the light in the caſe which was neceſſary towards taking ſuch ſteps as in your Lordſhip's judgement ſhall ſeem fitteſt.

If the Dean of Canterbury be made Biſhop with a deſign to give him the chief hand in the adminiſtration of eccleſiaſtical affairs (as is ſuppoſed, and as indeed the circumſtances of his advancement ſeem to ſhew, for That ſought him; and not He it; and my Lord Treaſurer wrote a letter to him, telling him it was the Queen's command that he ſhould take it, and neceſſary in order to her

affairs; and your Lordſhip ſees that he hath more favour ſhewed him in the Commendam than ever any Biſhop in your Lordſhip's time had)—If ſo, my Lord, I am ſure to be oppreſſed and kept under as much as if Archbiſhop Tillotſon were alive, and at the helm: for that I prepare myſelf, and God's will be done in it! However, let the Dean of Canterbury be as great as he will, I muſt take the liberty to ſay, that it was my poor labours that made him ſo. For had not that book I wrote procured a Convocation; and given him by that means an opportunity of forming a ſtrong body of the clergy, and placing himſelf at the head of them; he could not have made it neceſſary for the Crown to take notice of him, in order to bring things to a temper; but would have continued Dean of Canterbury ſtill. In return for this, I know, I am to be neglected and ſacrificed, as far as he is able to bring it about: but, as long as I have your Lordſhip's protection and favour, I will not be diſcouraged.

If your Lordſhip hath the "Summary De-"fence*" (the laſt book he wrote), be pleaſed to

* "A Summary Defence of the Lower Houſe of "Convocation, particularly concerning Adjourn-"ments,

to turn to the 30th page; at the top of which you will find an hint to the Miniſtry, how (if they will but grant the Dean the ſingle point of adjournments for which he hath ſtaked his honour) they may manage (or, rather, lay aſide the uſe of) Convocations for the future. This hint, my Lord, hath been well underſtood, and made uſe of; and I pray GOD, we do not now ſee the ſchemes purſued!

If your Lordſhip hath not the book, I will ſend it you, or at leaſt the paſſage tranſcribed from thence (as ſoon as I receive di-

" ments, in anſwer to a pamphlet [by Dr. Gibſon], " intituled, " A ſhort State of ſome preſent Queſtions " in Convocation, particularly of the Right to " continue or prorogue; by way of Commentary " upon the Schedule of Continuation, 1703," 4to. Dr. Gibſon replied, in " Marks of a defenceleſs " cauſe in the proceedings and writings of the " Lower Houſe of Convocation, particularly in " their third and laſt ſyſtem of " Principles in- " vented by the Vindicator of their Narrative, and " repeated in a pamphlet, intituled, A Summary " Defence," &c. 1703." 4to. The ſame author likewiſe publiſhed, " The pretended Independence " of the Lower Houſe upon the Upper, a ground- " leſs notion, &c. being a vindication of Synodus " Anglicana, and the Schedule Reviewed; together " with the integrity of the author, from the cen- " ſures and reflections of a late pamphlet, intituled, " The Parliamentary Original, &c. 1700," 4to.

rections from Dr. Newey to that purpoſe), the words of it being well worthy of your Lordſhip's conſideration.

I beg your Lordſhip's pardon for troubling you with ſo long a letter: but, your Lordſhip being my only patron and friend, I take the liberty of opening my complaints to you.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am, your ever obliged and moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Dr. Birch * buried his wife † on Friday-night laſt; your Lordſhip may judge with how little concern, when I tell you, that on the evening before, while his wife lay dead,

* Peter, D. D. Archdeacon of Weſtminſter.

† The daughter of Waller the Poet. When James the Second knew that Waller was about to marry her to Dr. Birch, he ordered a French gentleman to tell him, that "the King wondered he "could think of marrying his daughter to a "falling church." "The King," ſays Waller, "does me great honour, in taking notice of my "domeſtick affairs; but I have lived long enough "to obſerve that this falling church has got a "trick of riſing again." See Dr. Johnſon's Life of of Waller.

he

he went to my Lord Fitzharding's *, and there married Mr. Chetwynd † to my Lord's daughter ‡; after Dr. Smalridge had been applied to, and had refuſed to do it, it being an uncanonical hour and place, and there being no extraordinary diſpenſation to warrant him. Dr. Birch overleaped all theſe formalities, for the ſake of five or ten guineas, which helped to bear the charges the next day of his wife's interment.

* John Berkley, Viſcount Fitzharding.

† Walter Chetwynd Eſq; created Viſcount Chetwynd of the kingdom of Ireland June 29, 1717. He died without iſſue Feb. 21, 1736.

‡ Mary.

LETTER XXXIV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, June 5, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

MR. Middleton, the Duke of Bedford's gentleman, hath been with me, with his Grace's commands, to return his humble ſervices and thanks to your Lordſhip, for communicating the matter of Sandercock to him. His Grace utterly diſavows the knowledge of the thing, or his intentions in the leaſt, to countenance him in it. On the contrary, he deſires that his contempt of the rules of the Church in this caſe may be puniſhed. So, if your Lordſhip pleaſes, I will fall to work with him. Upon enquiry, I now find, that the Dean of Canterbury ſays he will keep the Præcentorſhip in Commendam but two years, though at liberty to keep it longer.

The Scotch Preſbyterians begin to move; a few of them have met together at the market croſs of the town belonging to the Duke of Queenſborough, and declared for the covenant. And we expect to hear, by the

the next Scotch poſt, of the like done in ſome other place.

I communicated the letter (of which your Lordſhip ordered me a copy) to Dr. Ediſbury immediately, whom I have not yet ſeen. I believe your Lordſhip hath effectually checked all ſuch ſaucy nameleſs applications for the future; and will no more be preſſed by any of them to be the promoter. I hope your Lordſhip hath, ere this time, heard from Dr. Jane. I am ſure, I was not negligent in tranſmitting a copy of your Lordſhip's letter to him, on the very day in which I received it.

It is ſaid now that Gibſon is to ſucceed the Dean of Canterbury in Lambeth. The Archbiſhop, it is certain, puts in very hard for him; and ſays, that ſince that living is not only in his patronage, but his pariſh church, he ſhall think it very hard if he is not liſtened to in behalf of his Chaplain *.

I am your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt dutiful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Archbiſhop Teniſon had juſt before obtained for Dr. Gibſon the Præcentorſhip of Chicheſter. He now rewarded him with the valuable Rectory of Lambeth; and in 1710 advanced him to the Archdeaconry of Surrey.

LETTER XXXV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, June 8, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I ſent you lately a letter which I had from Ireland. Since that, in anſwer to ſome of mine, I have received another from the ſame hand*; one part of which I think worth your Lordſhip's peruſal, and have therefore tranſcribed it.

"May 29, 1703.

"I waited lately on the Archbiſhop of "Dublin, and deſired to know of him, whe-"ther he had taken any meaſures, or thought "any thing about a Convocation in this "kingdom. He told me, he had had ſome "thoughts, and was well enough inclined "that way, if ſome points might be agreed "upon. I found no difficulty to come up "to him in thoſe points. I then told him, "I had diſcourſed ſeveral Biſhops, who

* The Biſhop of Killaloo. See p. 110.

"were of my mind; and that, in caſe a "greater man ſhould be of a different opinion "(which he ſeemed to fear), we would all "wait upon him (the Archbiſhop of Dub-"lin) to his Excellency the Duke of Ormond, "when he pleaſed to order us, to preſs on "what we thought was ſo neceſſary to the "preſervation of the Church. In ſhort, I "ſettled matters with him; and that very "night I ſent for three Deans of my ac-"quaintance, and rouſed them up to get all "their brother Deans in and about the "town together, in order to forward this "matter, and to go in a body to the Primate, "and expreſs their earneſt deſire for a Con-"vocation, and of his aſſiſtance to procure "it. They all promiſed me to do their "beſt. So I left them; and yeſterday, be-"ing upon another occaſion at a meeting of "nine Biſhops, I propoſed the conſideration "of a Convocation to them, and deſired that "every one amongſt us might come to a "particular declaration, whether he was for "it, or no. I told them, we ought not to "defer coming to a reſolution in this point, "becauſe I found there was a deſign in "the Clergy to call upon us; that they had

"a jea-

" a jealouſy that ſome of the Biſhops hindered
" the meeting of a Convocation in the laſt
" Parliament, and therefore would the more
" earneſtly preſs upon us now. And I begged
" them, therefore, ſince the Duke of Ormond
" was daily expected, to come to an imme-
" diate determination; leſt otherwiſe we
" ſhould be driven to that which we ought
" to make our own choice. Two of the
" Archbiſhops laboured to put off this matter,
" and ſeemed to ſhew ſome uneaſineſs at
" the motion. But the queſtion being preſſed,
" and the current running ſtrong for a Convo-
" cation, we all at laſt declared for one. If
" there ſhould be any coolneſs in this matter
" hereafter, all poſſible care ſhall be taken
" to put a new warmth into them."

I have alſo this poſt gotten a letter from Dr. S.* to the Primate of Ireland †, preſſing him very earneſtly to inſiſt with the Lord Lieutenant for a Convocation, and telling him now what the expectations of his friends on this ſide the water are; and how much they think depends on his moving vigorouſly in the matter. It is a very large letter, and extremely well writ; and I doubt not but

* Q. Who was this?
† Dr. Narciſſus Marſh.

that that word, and the other means uſed will have a good effect. He hath put me under ſuch ſolemn reſtrictions, that I cannot ſend your Lordſhip a copy of it. I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER XXXVI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Aug. 3, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I HAVE acquainted Mr. Butler with what you were pleaſed to write to me. He likes what he hath done ſo much the better, becauſe he finds it is ſo grateful to your Lordſhip, and to all the true friends of the Church and Univerſity, whoſe thanks he hath received on this occaſion.

It appears now, that there was a myſtery of iniquity in the management of that matter

ter. The fellows of Mr. Braithwait's *ſide were of opinion, that the regiſters of the College would afford them an inſtance, or inſtances, where a ſingle fellow had determined the choice of the warden by voting for himſelf. They preſſed to ſee the regiſters: but Trimnell's † party, who had them in poſſeſſion, would not let them be ſeen. Their advocate, Dr. Waller, at Farnham, affirmed with all the aſſurance in the world, that they had ſearched the regiſters for 300 years paſt, and there was no inſtance of any one who had ever been ſo vain and ridiculous as to vote for himſelf. When the point was turned for Mr. Braithwait, and the regiſters conſequently came into his power, upon inſpecting them, this paſſage was found there, in the very terms wherein I have tranſcribed it for your Lordſhip on the other ſide of the paper. It was ſent me from Oxford on Saturday laſt, taken out of the original regiſter by a faithful hand. Had this been known at firſt, there could not have been any poſſible diſpute between Trimnell and Braithwait; and

* Thomas, LL.D. elected Warden of New College, Oxford, 1703.

† Charles, D. D. Archdeacon of Norfolk.

Trim-

Trimnell's people therefore honeſtly kept it a ſecret. I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

"Et prædictus Robertus Pynke, in Artibus Magiſter *—prædicti Collegii Socius, in ſeipſum, viz. prædictum Robertum Pynke, &c. emiſit vocem ſuam, & conſenſit, ſeipſumque in dicti collegii cuſtodem nominavit & elegit."

The piece I mentioned to your Lordſhip as newly printed is, I find, nothing but the ſpeech which Biſhop Stillingfleet made in the Houſe of Lords, when your Lordſhip's cauſe about Exeter College was there debated.

* Afterwards M. B. and D. D. He was elected Warden July 17, 1617; and died Nov. 3, 1647.

LET-

LETTER XXXVII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Aug. 14, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I HAVE nothing new to ſend your Lordſhip concerning the Iriſh Convocation; only, by all I can learn, they are like not to have one, at leaſt not as matter of right, but of grace only, and upon previous articles. It is certain the clauſe in the Biſhop's writs is to be ſuppreſſed, the Chancellor (Sir Richard Cox) having inſtructions to follow the two laſt precedents in that caſe ſet by the worthy Mr. Methwen.

The Biſhop of Killaloo * is now ſo far ſatisfied that no good is meant them, that he thinks the ſheet of paper I proffered him to put out near two months ago neceſſary, and is earneſt for it when, I fear, it is too late to think of doing any thing by ſuch means.

* Dr. Thomas Lindſay. See p. 104.

My

My Lord N. * hath been the tranſactor of all this matter. Other people layed the ſcheme, and have brought him into the odious and imprudent part of executing it.

I have been twice or thrice with my Lord of London †, and ſhewed him all the ſteps that have been taken in this affair, which were all perfectly a ſecret to him: for his Lordſhip hath not been in the leaſt conſulted (though, I believe, ſomebody elſe hath). He hath upon this written a very earneſt letter to the Archbiſhop of Dublin ‡ (who is the perſon that tranſacts all in Ireland), preſſing to inſiſt, to the utmoſt, with the miniſtry here for a Convocation, and giving it as his opinion, that, if they loſe their Convocation, we ſhall not long keep ours here in England. He ſhewed me his letter. One expreſſion in it is, "I know not where the "wind ſits; but in what corner ſo ever it "is, or hath been for ſome time, I am ſure, it "hath blown no good to the Church in "either of the three Kingdoms."

I ſent your Lordſhip lately a tranſcript of part of a letter relating to a right reverend

* The Earl of Nottingham. † Dr. Compton.
‡ Dr. William King.

Prelate.

Prelate *. I have ſince that an account of a matter of fact imparted to me, in which he is ſaid to be deeply concerned. It is of ſo high and ſcandalous a nature, that I dare not venture to write it to your Lordſhip, till I am better acquainted with, and aſſured of the particulars, and then I will ſend your Lordſhip an account of it †.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing, and am your Lordſhip's dutiful and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER XXXVIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Aug. 29, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I SENT you word, in my laſt, that they had wrote to me from Ireland for a ſheet of paper, ſtating and claiming their right.

* Bp. Burnet. This tranſcript does not appear.
† See p. 113.

I drew

I drew up and printed ſuch an one as faſt as I could. Juſt now, when it is printed off, I hear that the Parliament writs, with the clauſe *Præmunientes*, are directed to iſſue for Ireland, ſo that I dare not now publiſh it; becauſe the perſons ſtruck at in it will ſay that I take a pleaſure in traducing the Adminiſtration, even upon occaſions where there is no ground for it. However, I will ſend a copy of it to your Lordſhip, begging your Lordſhip not to part with it to any body; that, ſince it cannot now do the Church any good, it may do me no harm. I am at a diſtance from the preſs now, or elſe I would ſend your Lordſhip one this poſt.

The account which I received laſt of the Iriſh matters is, that the Biſhops have at laſt prevailed to get their Parliament writs entire, upon this condition (which they have agreed to), that the Convocation, though ſummoned by them, ſhall not ſit, or do any thing. Under theſe aſſurances, it is ſaid, the favour is granted them.

What I hinted to your Lordſhip in my laſt about the Biſhop of Sarum is a very ſcandalous ſtory indeed, and comes to town well atteſted by ſome very conſiderable clergy-

men of his dioceſe. It relates to one Mutal, a late chaplain of his, who was almoſt forced by the Biſhop to marry a French nun lately converted by the Biſhop; in twenty weeks time after which, Mrs. Mutal was brought to bed of a child. Mutal openly complains that he had no thoughts of marrying her, but the Biſhop preſſed him to it, and would not let him be eaſy till he had done it. And the gentlemen who ſend this account do not ſtick to give the reaſon of this conduct; and openly in their letters to ſay, that the Biſhop wanted a cover for his lewdneſs. Whether this will prove true or not, I aſſure your Lordſhip, I write you nothing but what hath been written by worthy perſons out of that dioceſe *.

The cauſe of Sandercock is ripe for ſentence, and I think to order Mr. Lye to make him draw up and ſign an acknowledgement of his fault, and a deſire of pardon; and after that to condemn him in full coſts; and to admoniſh him not to attempt any thing of the ſame kind under the penalty of excom-

* This improbable ſtory is admitted to ſhew how liable the beſt minds are to be warped by the idle report of the day, when it is told againſt a perſon they diſlike.

munication

munication. This will be a ſufficient check to him and to the party; and will prevent their giving the court the trouble of a prohibition, for which there will be ſome ground on the account of a doubt that may be raiſed, whether the canons, which forbid the act he hath done, have had their free courſe in England. So, if I hear nothing from your Lordſhip to the contrary, I will order Mr. Lye to decree in this manner.

The Biſhop elect* continues at Canterbury. He hath not yet taken out his Commendam, and will not be conſecrated till after Michaelmas, for this reaſon, among others, that he may have, and his ſucceſſor may not have, this half-year's profits of Lambeth. He expreſſes the utmoſt uneaſineſs at Gibſon's ſucceeding him, who hath ſpoken ſo often, in print †, of the Dean with the utmoſt contempt in the world, although he was lately his curate, and had been much obliged to him. He knows not well how to put up this affront; and yet he is too wiſe, I believe, not to digeſt it before the next ſeſſion of parliament.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing, and am your moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Dr. Hooper. † See above, p. 99.

LETTER XXXIX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Sept. 18, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I EXPECTED yeſterday to have heard from Exeter, in anſwer to the letter of which I ſent your Lordſhip a copy, and to which I might have received an anſwer on Wedneſday laſt, if the perſon to whom I wrote had thought proper to return any. But I ſuppoſe he hath wrote, and waits for inſtructions, before he will venture to ſay any thing. The Biſhop elect returns hither in two or three days from Canterbury, and will be conſecrated the beginning of October.

The Iriſh Convocation is ſtill left in the lurch; for I have received accounts from Ireland, which ſay, that the Miniſtry here are poſitive, that the clauſes in the Parliament writs, though iſſued, will not qualify the Clergy to ſit and act, becauſe the provincial writs are withheld. The Biſhops there ſeem to be very uneaſy on this head, and reſolve to petition for thoſe writs. They have had anſwer from the Government there, that

they

they cannot relieve them in that matter, without expreſs orders from England.

Mr. St. Evremond died * renouncing the Chriſtian religion †. Yet the Church of Weſtminſter thought fit, in honour to his memory, to give his body room in the Abbey, and to allow him to be buried there gratis, as far as the Chapter were concerned, though he left eight hundred pounds ſterling behind him ‡; which is thought every way an unaccountable piece of management. Sartré || buried him roundly, and *hoped* that his brother would riſe to life eternal. Dr. Birch § proffered to be

* He died Sept. 9, 1703, aged ninety years, five months, and twenty days.

† Amongſt other legacies, he gave 20l. "to the "poor French refugees;" and 20l. "to the poor "Roman-catholics, or of any other religion." His MSS. to the Earl of Galway, his executor.

‡ He had ordered by his will that he ſhould be buried without pomp; which was complied with.

|| A Prebendary of Weſtminſter. He married a ſiſter of Addiſon, "a ſort of wit," ſays Swift, "very like her brother." Mr. Sartré died Sept. 30, 1713. His widow (afterwards married to Daniel Combe, eſq.) died March 2, 1750; and left her eſtate, after ſome legacies were paid, for the erection of a monument in Weſtminſter abbey to her brother's memory. There is a tablet in the cloyſters there to the memory of "Mrs Addi-"ſon," probably the mother, "Sept. 30, 1715."

§ Another of the Prebendaries. See p. 100.

at the charge of the funeral, on the account of the old acquaintance between St. Evremond and his father Waller*; but, that proffer not being accepted, is reſolved to have the honour of laying a marble ſtone upon his grave†.

My Lord Duke of Buckingham's houſe ‡, which your Lordſhip ſaw riſing laſt winter, is almoſt finiſhed. He hath placed four ſeveral mottoes upon the four ſides of it, which is ſomewhat ſingular; and, which is worſe, they who pretend to judge of ſuch things like none of them. On the front, "Sic ſiti "lætantur Lares §." On the back front, "Rus

* See ſome of his verſes to Waller, in Nichols's "Select Collection," vol. I. p. 123; and "Verſes "written in his Eſſays," vol. V. p. 85.

By Pitt, he is thus ſeverely characterized:

"Old Evremond, renown'd for wit and dirt,
Would change his living oftener than his ſhirt;
Roar with the rakes of ſtate a month; and come
To ſtarve another in his hole at home".

† He was buried in the nave of the Church, near the cloyſter. A buſt is placed over the epitaph engraven on a white marble ſtone affixed to the wall over againſt the place where he lies.

‡ Now the Queen's palace. See a poem, by Mr. Buckeredge, 1704, on the completion of this houſe, in the "Select Collection," vol. V. p. 160.

§ This motto occaſioned the following lines:

"Happily plac'd theſe Lares are
To feed on viſtos and freſh air,

To

"Rus in Urbe." On the ſide next the road, "Spectator faſtidioſus ſibi moleſtus." On the north ſide, "Lentè incæpit, citò perfecit."

I find by a letter from Mr. Young of Plymouth yeſterday, that Canon Kendal's health is almoſt entirely eſtabliſhed.

I pray for the health and proſperity of your Lordſhip and family; and am, my Lord, your ever dutiful and moſt faithful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I am like to have a great deal of trouble with the Nonconformiſt at Taviſtock; for, inſtead of ſubmitting, he hath demanded a copy of the articles; in order, as is ſuppoſed, to a prohibition, having adviſed with King at Exeter. But I intend, by the bleſſing of GOD, to go through with that matter, whatever the trouble and charge of it be.

To dine with Humphry's Duke each day,
And gaze their ſupper-time away!
But Ceres, with her *ſheaf* of corn,
Would better *Sheffield's* houſe adorn;
To which if Bacchus grapes would bring,
Then might theſe merry Lares ſing."

It was alſo rhymed and paraphraſed by "Pay "your debts, and that fair is."

LETTER XL.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Sept. 25, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I HAVE received a letter at laſt from Archdeacon Drew, where he tells me all is well. I trouble not your Lordſhip with a copy of it, becauſe he tells me in it, that he hath written the ſame thing to you. Matters in Ireland ſtill go wrong; for, I fear, no Convocation hath met with the Parliament. It ſeems, the very terms upon which the Biſhops obtained the clauſes now reſtored to the Parliament writs were, that they would not uſe them, or pretend to ſit by them. To aſſure the Government of this, they ſent over the following memorial:

"Dublin, Aug. 10, 1703.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

"Whereas your Grace hath been pleaſed to acquaint us, that her Majeſty thinks it neceſſary to be further informed of all the forms relating to a Convocation, before ſhe reſolve to have one ſum-

" ſummoned, which will require more time than
" will be before the Parliament is to meet, ſo
" that her Majeſty cannot do it at preſent without
" inconvenience both to herſelf and the Clergy:
" We do humbly repreſent to your Grace, that
" we do refer ourſelves to her Majeſty's favour
" and wiſdom, for the time when the Convocation
" ſhall ſit and act; but withall do humbly inſiſt
" upon having the clauſe *Præmunientes*, or *Præ-*
" *monentes*, inſerted in the Biſhops' Parliamentary
" writs, as hath been conſtantly practiſed in Eng-
" land, and likewiſe in Ireland, in all Parliaments
" held before the late Revolution, and as we con-
" ceive it ought of right to be. Which clauſe doth
" not infer the actual ſitting of a Convocation, but
" the chooſing proper members to be ready to ſit
" and act whenever her Majeſty ſhall think fit to
" require their advice. All which we humbly pray
" your Grace to repreſent to her Majeſty ſoon, &c.

" Narciſſus Armagh.
" William Dublin.
" William Kildare.
" St. George Clogher.
" Edward Down and Connor."

Upon this, their clauſes were directed to iſſue; but the provincial writs were kept back (even by the Biſhops' own conſent; for they made no remonſtrances concerning them, till it was too late); and ſo, on Tueſday laſt, I ſuppoſe, the Parliament was opened, without an attending Convocation. The Biſhops have plainly there, as well as elſewhere,

deſerted the true intereſt of their Church and body.

I know not whether this letter will come to your Lordſhip, for mine are opened, and kept back. That in which I ſent the printed ſheet your Lordſhip had * to the Biſhop of Killaloo was ſo dealt with, and never came to his hands. That paper therefore is now no ſecret, I believe, to thoſe to whom it was intended to be one.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing, and am your ever dutiful and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

The Dean of Canterbury is returned, and to be conſecrated, I think, to-morrow fortnight. Dr. Iſham † preaches the ſermon.

* See p. 113.

† Zacheus, D. D. Proctor in Convocation for the Clergy of London.

LET-

LETTER XLI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Oct. 9, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE Archbiſhop * hath ſubſcribed forty pound. The Biſhop of London †, I think, twenty pound. The Biſhop of Ely ‡ ten pound. And the Biſhop of Bangor § five pound. The Dean of Exeter ‖, twenty ſhillings. This is, at preſent, all I know, relating to that matter. But by the next poſt, I hope to be able to give you a full and particular liſt of what every Biſhop hath ſubſcribed. Your Lordſhip, however, need be in no haſte as to that matter; for Mr. Thorold, who ſolicits the ſubſcriptions, ſtays in town the greateſt part of this winter.

* Dr. Teniſon.
† Dr. Compton.
‡ Dr. Moore.
§ Dr. Evans.
‖ Dr. Wake, afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

I have

I have incloſed to your Lordſhip the laſt verſes St. Evremond made, a few days before his death; which are remarkable for nothing but his hardineſs in dying profeſſedly of Epicurus's Religion. They are called here his *dernieres ſoûpires*. They did not hinder one of the Prebendaries from burying him, nor all for forgiving their friends; nor will they hinder another * from putting a ſtone over him.

I ſhall obſerve your Lordſhip's directions as to the Biſhop of Rocheſter, and leave that matter to Dr. Ediſbury, who will be in town ſuddenly. But I find, Blackburne is determined in his reſolutions of not coming up hither this winter; and, indeed, my Lord, his enemies have been ſo induſtrious in ſpreading and fixing that black ſcandal, that he would find but a very cold and mortifying reception here, till his friends have made a little way for him, by removing mens prejudices, and clearing up matters to his ſervice. It is incredible how diligent ſome people have been in fixing and riveting this malicious ſtory †; and how hard it is to undeceive thoſe

* See p. 118.

† It no where appears by theſe Letters what this malicious accuſation was. His office in the Church

thoſe they have miſled, even by the moſt demonſtrative evidence.

I heard from Ireland laſt night, that the lower clergy, who are choſen upon the Parliament writs, and now attending at Dublin, but without ſitting, or even meeting, have petitioned the Archbiſhops and Biſhops to ſupport the Conſtitution *. Anneſley is coming over hither; the Houſe of Commons having expelled him, and declared the borough for which he ſerved incapable of another choice for this Parliament. They choſe a Chaplain by ballot. It was debated whether they ſhould go that way to work, or leave it to the Speaker as formerly. The Houſe divided even votes upon that queſtion; and Broderick the Speaker † determined it

Church of Exeter was originally that of Subdean, in which he was inſtalled, Jan. 26, 1694; he reſigned it in April 1702, whilſt the ſtorm was raging againſt him, and was again inſtalled July 27, 1704. The next year he was elected Dean, and inſtalled Nov. 3, 1705; elected Biſhop in June 1717 (confirmed Feb. 24); and May 12, 1724, was tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of York; which high ſtation, with that of Lord Almoner, he filled till his death, March 22, 1742-3.

* See Letter XLIII.

† Alan Broderick, eſq. had been appointed Solicitor General of Ireland by King William, and

it for the Houſe, againſt himſelf. His ſpeech is come over, which they ordered him to print; and is, they tell me, a very ſilly one. But he is a rank Whig, and ſo they are fond of him. Their vote againſt Aſgill had a fetch in it, for it was uſhered in by a vote declaring ſome poſitions in his book to be heretical and blaſphemous; and ſo they let themſelves into the proper buſineſs of Convocation.

The new Biſhop's Commendam is ſtopped, becauſe it gave him leave to hold four parſonages in the dioceſe of St. Aſaph, together with the biſhoprick; whereas the act againſt pluralities allows of but two. And though the contrary hath been ſometimes practiſed, yet the Lord Keeper*, Attorney†, and Solicitor general‡, have all declared it to be againſt law. Upon this a ſtop is put to the conſecration, which was appointed to be on Sunday ſevennight; and all matters are to reſt till the Parliament meets; when, I ſuppoſe, the new Biſhop intends to get a private act, to make

and was continued in that poſt by Queen Anne. He was choſen Speaker in 1703; Attorney General in 1707; Chief Juſtice of the Queen's bench in 1709; and Chancellor Sept. 30, 1714; created Baron Broderick, April 13, 1715; Viſcount Midleton, Aug. 5, 1717. He died Aug. 29, 1728.

* Sir Nathan Wright. † Northey. ‡ Harcourt.

ſuch

ſuch a Commendam valid and legal. This unforeſeen difficulty gives uneaſineſs; but it will keep him, perhaps, from appearing one way or the other in ſome trying bills that will come on at the beginning of the ſeſſion.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

My account of what hath happened to the Biſhop is a ſecret, which your Lordſhip will be pleaſed not to ſpeak of till you hear it from other hands than mine.

LETTER XLII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Oct. 12, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I HAVE been ſearching for Mr. Thorold, ever ſince my laſt, in order to get a full liſt of all the Biſhops' contributions; but

but cannot yet find him. I will endeavour to ſend your Lordſhip an account of that matter before I go into my Windſor attendance on Saturday next. However, if I ſhould fail, I hope it will be no inconvenience to your Lordſhip, for the reaſon I mentioned in my laſt.

There is an expedient found out by Lord N——*, in the matter of the Commendam. The four parſonages were thought illegal; but now the diſpenſation is to run for two benefices *with*, and two *without*, cure of ſouls; and ſo the conſecration is to go forward.

The choice at Oxford will certainly, I believe, fall upon Sir William Whitlock. Dr. Ediſbury is expected in town this afternoon. The Earl of Rocheſter hath preſented the ſecond part of his book to the Queen. The dedication is ſo bold, that we wonder here, how the Biſhop of Rocheſter came to paſs it.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Nottingham.

LET-

LETTER XLIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Oct. 19, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

A SEVERE fit of the gravel (or ſtone rather, for ſo I fear I muſt call it) hindered me, theſe two laſt poſts, from writing to your Lordſhip. I thank God, I am eaſy again now, and going to-morrow to do my duty * at Windſor. I ſent your Lordſhip, by Dr. Ediſbury, the Dutch reaſons, drawn up in oppoſition to thoſe of the Duke of Marlborough, &c. I now incloſe two papers I received lately from Ireland, which will, I believe, at laſt, wreſt a Convocation out of the hands of thoſe who would ſtifle it †. Theſe new ſteps are owing intirely

* As Chaplain to the Queen.

† The following paper is printed from Atterbury's hand-writing:

"To the moſt Reverend the Lords Archbiſhops, "and Right Reverend the Lords Biſhops, of "Ireland.

"The humble Addreſs and Repreſentation of the

tirely to the activity and zeal of the Biſhop of

Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors, of the Lower Clergy now in Dublin.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

"When we firſt came to this town, in obedience to her Majeſty's writ, and your Lordſhips' mandates thereupon, we hoped to have had the honour of being met by your Lordſhips in a full and entire Convocation; but we find that, notwithſtanding your Lordſhips' Addreſs to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and his Grace's repeated interpoſition upon that Addreſs, we are in danger of being delayed till poſſibly it may be too late to aſſert our rights during this ſeſſion of Parliament; wherefore we humbly beg leave to repreſent to your Lordſhips the ſenſe and deſires of the Lower Clergy in this extraordinary juncture.

"My Lords, We do, with all duty and deference to your Lordſhips, conceive, that the Clergy of this Kingdom, when met in a perfect and entire Convocation, do aſſemble in two different capacities, *viz.* in a Civil and Eccleſiaſtical capacity. In the firſt, we apprehend ourſelves called together by her Majeſty's writ in the clauſe *Præmonentes*, and that in virtue of this we have a right to be formed into a regular body, to be attendants upon and counſellors to the Parliament, in whatever may relate to the temporal rights of the Church as interwoven with the State. In our Eccleſiaſtical capacity, we look upon it abſolutely neceſſary to be empowered by the provincial writ, and your Grace's metropolitical authority conſequent upon that writ, which forms us into a national and truly Eccle-

of Killaloo*, who, ſince his coming to Dublin, hath put a new life into that matter. The Conſecration of the new Biſhop (which was to have been on Sunday laſt) is put off, becauſe his Commendam, which hath been new drawn, hath not yet paſſed the offices.

I am your Lordſhip's dutiful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Mr. Thorold is gone to Oxford: ſo I can as yet have no account of his ſubſcriptions.

Eccleſiaſtical Synod, to frame Canons, to enforce and reform diſcipline, to cenſure Hereſy, and to exert that juriſdiction which belongs to us, in conjunction with your Lordſhips, as the repreſentative members of a national Church. We have, as we hope, applied for this writ with that modeſty and patience that becomes us; and we repeat our thanks to your Lordſhips for your care and endeavours, and wiſh for an opportunity of returning our moſt humble thanks to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for his generous concern to obtain it; but, ſince we have not yet prevailed for the recovery of our rights in a capacity purely eccleſiaſtical, we are unwilling to loſe the benefit of thoſe which, by your Lordſhips' vigilance, and his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's favour, we are in poſſeſſion of in a civil capacity; and therefore we moſt humbly pray your Lordſhips to adviſe us what further methods we ought to purſue, in order to maintain our conſtitution, and to make our preſent meeting effectual."

* See p. 110.

LETTER XLIV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelſea, Nov. 8, 1703.

WE met in the Lower Houſe this morning, about fifteen or ſixteen of us, all of one mind. The Archbiſhop's people had notice of the adjournment till Tueſday next, and ſo abſented; and, perhaps, they will leave us to ourſelves altogether. The few of us that came were for adjourning immediately, as ſoon as prayers were over; and it was as much as ever I could do to prevail with the Prolocutor to name his Aſſeſſors, and to have the orders of the houſe read over. I take it for granted, therefore, that it is reſolved by our own leader that we ſhall do nothing. The Dean of Glouceſter * was not there to-day: he is weak, but pretty chearful.

Strange diviſions are hatching in the Lower Houſe of Parliament; which will make even the bill againſt Occaſional Conformity move

* Dr. Jane.

but

but ſlowly there; at leaſt I apprehend ſo from the change I find in mens diſcourſe upon that article. Dr. Davenant hath put out a book this day, wherein, they tell me, he declares againſt that bill very liberally; which is a great ſurprize to thoſe that conſider on what ſide he hath written for ſeven years laſt paſt. The Commons houſe is very thin at preſent; ſo thin, that when I left the town they talked of an adjournment for a week: whether they have done ſo, or what they have done, I know not. The Provincial Writ is ſtill withheld from the Iriſh Convocation, and ſo they have choſen no Prolocutor. The new Biſhop did an homage on Sunday, but was not brought into the Houſe of Lords to-day: a cold that he has caught hindered his croſſing the water. His commendam for the præcentorſhip runs, not for three years only, but farther, for ſo long as till he hath procured an act of parliament to unite the archdeaconry of St. Aſaph *, and a great living in his diocefe, to the biſhoprick: which act of par-

* The Archdeaconry, from the time of Biſhop Davies 1562—1573, has been regularly holden by the Biſhop, by way of Commendam, not by Union.

liament, therefore, it will not be material to him now to ſolicit; and it is the opinion of his friends, that, if he ſhould ſolicit it, it would not be eaſily procured. So that he is likely to hold all the preferments commended to him as long as he holds the biſhoprick.

I have had a conference or two with Archdeacon Drewe, and all is well (at leaſt ſeems to be well) between us. I fear I ſhall have little Convocation news to write to your Lordſhip this winter. I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER XLV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Nov. 20, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I HAVE waited on my Lord Jerſey *, and delivered your Lordſhip's letter; and he hath left me to provide a ſubſtitute †; who ſhould have been Dr. Smalridge, if his lameneſs, which he took upon a ſprain ſix weeks ago, would have ſuffered him to do the duty;

* William earl of Jerſey, at that time Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold.

† As Chaplain to the Queen.

but he is not yet able to go out of doors; and, not being ſecure that he ſhall be able to attend in December*, I muſt provide another.

On Wedneſday laſt we met in Convocation, and appointed three Committees, two of *books* and *grievances*, in order to introduce a *third*, which was the only one appointed to do any thing; and that third was ordered by the Houſe to draw up an addreſs againſt next ſeſſion, to be then paſſed by the Houſe, and ſent to the Lords, deſiring juſtice in the matter entered on their books againſt our Prolocutor when the Biſhop of Hereford† complained of him. So thoſe who reſtrain us from doing any thing for our reputation, take care we ſhould vindicate theirs, and make them look great in the eyes of the Miniſters, when it is found that we are concerned for nothing but their honour.

Davenant's book is come out this day, where he talks in a very different manner from what he hath done in all his other writings; and is all for moderation and healing. There is a chapter againſt the bill about occaſional conformity; the argument of which is managed with that weakneſs that uſually at-

* Atterbury's month of waiting.
† Dr. Gilbert Ironſide.

tends men who write againſt their honour and conſcience. The book is dedicated to the Queen, and profeſſes to purſue the meaſures chalked out in the laſt clauſe of her ſpeech to the Parliament.

Great endeavours are uſed to prevent the coming in of the bill againſt occaſional conformity; and many members who were zealous for it laſt ſeſſion, are cooled in it. However, it will be brought in next week, and carried, though not with ſo high an hand as formerly.

My Lord Mohun * is likely to loſe all the eſtate which came to him by my Lord Macclesfield. For, upon ſearch, it is found, that the

* Charles Lord Mohun married Miſs Charlotte Maynwaring, a niece to Charles Gerard Earl of Macclesfield by his ſiſter Charlotte (afterwards lady Orbey). Lord Mohun ſucceeded to the peerage young, on the death of his father; which, together with the marriage of his mother ſoon after, prevented that care of his education requiſite in ſo high a character, and drew him into ſome wild ſallies and exceſſes in his youth, not conſonant with his natural diſpoſition. He had a ſpirit ſuitable to his birth and quality, and a genius formed for the greateſt things, which, on more conſummate experience, began to be conſpicuous in him. He was twice tried by his peers for murder †; but was both times ac-

† Firſt, for that of Mountford the famous Comedian; and again for that of Mr. Coote.

quitted

the pardon of King James, upon which that outlawry was reverſed, pardoned the crimes only that had been committed *contra perſonam noſtram*, whereas my Lord Macclesfield was outlawed in Charles the Second's time. And, beſides, the record of the reverſal of the outlawry doth no where appear. So the eſtate, it is thought, will be judged to be in the Queen.

I am your Lordſhip's, in all duty and obſervance, FR. ATTERBURY.

quitted; and in the latter caſe, with much honour and reputation, by the unanimous ſuffrage of Parliament, having, with great modeſty and elocution, made his innocence clear, and gained on the opinion of all preſent. Not ſo in the former. He attended the Earl of Macclesfield in his embaſſy to Hanover, and received marks of eſteem from that court; and when the Elector was to be inſtalled Knight of the Garter in 1703, he appointed Lord Mohun to act in the ceremony as his proxy. He was for ſome time colonel of a regiment of foot; but this he afterwards quitted, and applied himſelf to the more ſerious buſineſs of the nation, to which he ſometimes ſpoke in Parliament with ſufficient commendation. On account of the above-mentioned eſtate (4000l. a year), a law-ſuit commenced between him and James Duke Hamilton (whoſe ſecond lady, Elizabeth, was alſo a niece to the Earl of Macclesfield); which occaſioning a quarrel, they unfortunately killed each other, in Hyde-park, Nov. 15, 1712. See a particular account of the whole tranſaction in Swift's Works, vol. XVII. 1775, p. 320.

LET-

LETTER XLVI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Nov. 23, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

NEVER was there a greater ſtruggle for any thing than there hath been, and is, to prevent the coming in of the bill againſt occaſional conformity; which nevertheleſs will, I believe, be brought in to-morrow. Yeſterday it could not be moved, becauſe of the call of the Houſe, where 380 members appeared. To-day was appointed for an adjourned debate, whether the Votes ſhould be printed or not: and, I ſuppoſe, it is carried for printing them *. There are ſome agitations on foot for quieting matters in Convocation, and ſetting the Clergy on work; but I reckon they will come to nothing. If ſo, we ſhall be ſoon diſmiſſed by his Grace, with a long adjournment; and the Clergy ſent down to attend their cures, as having nothing to offer (and indeed they have as yet offered nothing) to the Biſhops.

Dr. Lake † hath been, and, as I heard yeſterday, continues ſtill very ill of the jaundice;

* It was carried by a majority of thirty.

† Archdeacon of Exeter. See Letter LVIII.

which

which is a dangerous diſtemper in ſo weak and emaciated a body as his, and in a perſon who is on the wrong ſide of threeſcore. Dr. Ediſbury is gone down to Oxford, to chooſe Sir W. Whitelock; and will return this day. It is thought that Sir William was out of all danger of loſing it.

Mr. Burſcough * hath been taken a little lame ſince his coming to town; ſo that I have not ſeen him ſo often as I ſhould otherwiſe have done. We are to meet in Convocation again to-morrow, and I will ſee if I can then put a little life into our affairs.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

Byrron Eaton † is dead; and, it is ſuppoſed, will be ſucceeded in his Archdeaconry by Dr. Verney ‡.

Mr. Stratford is Chaplain to the Speaker.

LET-

* Robert, then recently inſtalled Archdeacon of Barum.

† Byrron Eaton, D. D. was collated to the Archdeaconry of Leiceſter, Sept. 5, 1683. He was ſucceeded by John Rogers, M. A.

‡ Hon. George Verney, LL. D. one of the brethren of St. Catherine's, canon of Windſor 1701; inſtalled Dean of that cathedral (and Re-

LETTER XLVII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Nov. 26, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

IT was not till this morning * that Mr. Bromley moved for leave to bring in the bill againſt occaſional conformity. Mr. St. John ſeconded him; and Sir Chriſtopher Muſgrave cloſed the debate, which Mr. Bridges (my Lord Chandos's ſon) opened on the other ſide, and was followed by Smyth, Lyttelton, Stanhope, &c. It was a long and warm debate (the houſe not riſing till five o'clock). Upon the diviſion, 130 were againſt bringing in the bill, and 173 for it. Abundance of gentlemen who are for the bill were on this day abſent; and many of

Regiſter of the moſt noble order of the Garter) March 23, 1714-15. In 1711 he became Lord Willoughby de Broke; and died Dec. 26, 1728. Two ſermons of this eminent Divine (who is not mentioned in Walpole's Catalogue of Noble Authors) are in print; one preached before the Queen in 1705, 4to; the other before the truſtees of the charity-children at St. Sepulchre's, 1712, 4to. The preſent Lord Willoughby (ſon of the Hon. John Verney, Maſter of the Rolls, his Lordſhip's ſecond ſon) is his grandſon.

* After ſitting all night on the 25th.

thoſe

thoſe who were againſt bringing it in will certainly, now it is brought in, be for it; ſo there is no doubt of its paſſing the Houſe of Commons, and as little doubt of its ſtopping in the Houſe of Lords. Sir C. Hedges propoſed the referring the bill either to the Grand Committee of Religion, or to the Convocation; which was interpreted only as a deſire of deferring it. Nobody ſeconded him in that point.

We did nothing in Convocation yeſterday, but only getting a day to be appointed for the ſitting of our two committees of books and grievances. We who met were but few; about fifteen on our ſide, and two or three on the other; all diſpirited, and ſtaring upon one another: not a man from Oxford, but the Prolocutor alone. Our old diſpute, about the claim of our right, we cannot move a ſtep in; having, by the admirable conduct of our leader, lodged that ſafely in a hand from whence no man will think it decent to withdraw it. And while we are ſo few in number, and the Biſhops and we are in ſuch terms of oppoſition, it is impoſſible to think of proceeding on buſineſs. So we expect adjournment on Wedneſday next, or at moſt the

the next ſeſſion after that, till the Chriſtmas holidays are over: and indeed we want one, to preſerve us from the contempt we are at preſent under, while we meet as a body, and yet can do nothing worthy of the name.

Dr. Ediſbury tells me he hath written your Lordſhip an account of particulars in the matter of Blackburne*. Dr. Jane's hand had like never to have been put to it; for he hath another ſhock, which it was thought would have been fatal: but is now paſt all danger. Sir Edward Seymour, in the debate to-day, called Davenant "a profligate ſcribbler." Mr. Bromley and St. John's ſpeeches were much admired.

I fear what Mr. Lowndes † writes to your Lordſhip will prove at laſt but a ſcanty bounty, notwithſtanding the promiſes made of mighty matters. The delay is laid on the Biſhops; not above ſix of which have made their returns.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful, moſt faithful, and obedient ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* See the note in p. 124.

† William Lowndes, eſq. Secretary to the Treaſury.

LET-

LETTER XLVIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Nov 27, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE bill againſt occaſional conformity was read the firſt time to-day, and ordered a ſecond reading on Tueſday next; which ſhews they have ſet their hearts upon it.

They addreſſed the Queen to-day alſo, that ſhe would interpoſe with the States of Holland, for continuing the prohibition of trade with France*; as having conſented to the additional 10,000 men only on that condition.

Sir H. Mackworth hath put out a book for the occaſional bill, intituled, "Peace at "Home;" and dedicated it to the Queen.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* The words of the addreſs were, that the Queen "would pleaſe to inſiſt upon it with the "States General, that the ſtop of all poſts, and of "all letters, bills, and all other correſpondences, "trade, and commerce, with France and Spain, "be continued."

LET-

LETTER XLIX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Dec. 1, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I WILL not offer at expreſſing my thanks to your Lordſhip in a letter *; but will do it in the whole courſe of my life, the chief endeavour of which ſhall be, to ſhew your Lordſhip my gratitude for thoſe noble favours you have been pleaſed to confer upon me. Dr. Jane is not dead yet, and may linger out ſome time ſtill; though all his friends look upon him already as dead, and wiſh him ſo; for he hath loſt all his underſtanding and ſenſes, and is in a very deplorable condition, and it is expected that every day will be his laſt. When the news of his

* This ſeems to have been for an offer of the office of Chancellor of the Church of Exeter. Dr. Jane, however, recovered from the illneſs here mentioned; and held that office till 1714, when he reſigned it on being made Præcentor.

death

death is certain, I will obey your Lordſhip's orders to the Dean, and will alſo go to Archdeacon Drewe, as your Lordſhip directs. You give me no commands to the Præcentor*, and therefore I ſhall take it for granted that your Lordſhip doth not intend I ſhould wait upon him. He is now employing his court-intereſt for a tranſlation to Bath and Wells; and, it is ſaid will ſurely effect it. There was talk for a day or two of the Dean of Chriſt Church †; but it is over, and the matter ſeems to be fixed for the new Biſhop. The Dean is as eaſy in it, and as glad of it, as if it were no ſlur upon him to be thus neglected. He had certainly been the man, but for one objection, which his enemies urged warmly againſt him; and it hath ſucceeded. And the miſchief of it is, that it is ſuch an objection as, being entertained, will equally hinder him in his pretenſions to any other Biſhoprick whatſoever. I hope, if this tranſlation takes place, Dr. Edwards‡ will ſucceed in St. Aſaph.

I am, with all poſſible gratitude, reſpect, and duty, your Lordſhip's ever obliged, and moſt obedient, faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* Bp. Hooper. † Dr. Aldrich.

‡ Jonathan, D. D. Proctor in Convocation for the Chapter of Landaff.

What your Lordſhip hath had the goodneſs to write to me ſhall be entirely a ſecret *, till Dr. Jane is actually dead; and I will, as your Lordſhip orders me, take coach the firſt day I can afterwards for the Weſt, and bring thoſe books your Lordſhip mentions along with me.

LETTER L.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Dec. 9, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THERE hath been this day a very warm debate in the Houſe of Commons. The Bill againſt occaſional conformity was paſſed on Tueſday, and then ordered to be carried up. If it had gone up yeſterday morning, as was expected, it would have been debated immediately, and thrown out: for the Prince † went yeſterday to Windſor; and ſeven or eight of the Lords who

* See above, p. 144.

† Prince George of Denmark.

were

were for the bill attended him; Mr. Rowley, therefore, who was to carry up the bill, abſented yeſterday. To-day he appeared in the Houſe; and there it was moved, that he ſhould carry up the bill. The gentlemen who were for it had, after a long debate, no way of evading it, but by adjourning; which, after another long debate, they, at four a clock this afternoon, carried; and ſo adjourned till Tueſday next; the diviſion was 181, to 143. Nineteen Proxies were yeſterday brought into the Houſe of Lords againſt the bill, and but ſix for it; of which your Lordſhip's was one; the Biſhop of London being well enough to come out yeſterday, and lodge it. The Prince returns from Windſor to-night or to-morrow.

On Wedneſday were carried up two papers to the Biſhops; one, a general repreſentation about the miſchievous books lately publiſhed; the other, a requeſt to join with them in preparing a Bill for the more ſpeedy and effectual levying of rates for the repair of churches. The Archbiſhop told us, he had already ordered ſuch a bill to be drawn; and ſhould be glad if any of our Houſe would come to Lambeth, and view it, and give

him any light in that matter. So we deputed three of our Houſe to wait upon him there this morning. As to the other matters, he ſaid, he would give us an anſwer on Wedneſday next, when we are to meet again, and expect to be adjourned till after the holidays. He ſeemed to be in very good humour, and expreſſed himſelf in ſuch a gracious manner as we have not been accuſtomed to.

Letters from Oxford laſt night ſay, that Dr. Jane had a lucid interval on Monday, which is more than he hath had ſince he was firſt taken ill. However, he ſtill continues very weak; and I do not hear that they have any hopes of him.

Archdeacon Drewe is ſhyer to me of late than he hath been, for what reaſon I know not; but his carriage towards me is manifeſtly altered: and therefore I expect, when I attack him upon your Lordſhip's commands, that he may not give me a very pleaſing anſwer. I invite him to dine with me on Monday next, on purpoſe to ſweeten him, if I can, againſt I have occaſion to put him in mind of his promiſe.

I for-

I forgot to tell your Lordſhip, that the Archbiſhop, in his ſpeech to us, told us, that he had ſhewed the bill he had got drawn to the Biſhop of St. Aſaph *, and aſked his opinion of it. I aſſure your Lordſhip, he rides favourite in chief, at preſent, with thoſe that can do every thing.

I am, with all imaginable gratitude and duty, your Lordſhip's obedient and humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* Dr. Hooper; of whom ſee pp. 22. 49. 94. 96. 98. He was born at Grimley in Worceſterſhire about 1640; became ſtudent of Chriſt church 1656; chaplain to Biſhop Morley in 1672, and to Archbiſhop Sheldon ſoon after, who gave him the rectory of Lambeth, and præcentorſhip of Exeter (an option of his Grace's); D. D. 1677, and the ſame year Almoner to the Princeſs of Orange; in 1680, after refuſing the Divinity Profeſſorſhip at Oxford, he became King's chaplain; Dean of Canterbury in 1691; Prolocutor (ſee p. 22.) in 1701, in which year he refuſed the Primacy of Ireland. He was elected Biſhop of St. Aſaph (ſee p. 94.) in 1703; and in 1704 was tranſlated to Bath and Wells, which he enjoyed till his death, Sept. 6, 1727. A liſt of his writings may be ſeen in the "Biographical Dictionary."

LETTER LI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Dec. 13, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE occaſional conformity bill was carried up to-day, but with what ſucceſs I know not; having been all this day from Weſtminſter. I apprehend that it will be rejected; perhaps at the firſt reading. The Houſe of Lords is as nicely balanced this time as it was the laſt; one or two votes will turn the ſcale. The gentlemen are much diſcontented, and particularly expreſs themſelves with great uneaſineſs at the laſt Windſor journey.

We expect in Convocation to be diſmiſſed to-morrow for the holidays. Mr. Burſcough, I think, intends to ſet out on Friday. The new Biſhop keeps his præcentorſhip in Commendam with Bath and Wells, and hath intereſt enough, I believe, to name his ſucceſſor in St. Aſaph; he appears againſt Dr. Edwards,

wards*, and for Chancellor Wynne†; which his Oxford friends do not like, Dr. Edwards being ſo venerable and learned a man, and having done ſuch excellent ſervice againſt Biſhop Burnet. But the other will be more implicit and ſupple; and that conſideration outweighs all others. The Dean of Glouceſter is ſtill alive‡.

I have taken care, in an eaſy hour, to mention the matter to Archdeacon Drewe by way of ſuppoſition; and he hath again renewed his promiſe to me; ſo that my jealouſies of him are over.

We ſhall carry up to-morrow an addreſs to the Biſhops, that we may join with them in framing the faſt-prayers, according to a precedent in the journal of their Houſe after the Reſtoration; and it is agreed, that Archdeacon Drewe ſhall preach before us on that day. I am your Lordſhip's ever moſt obliged and moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* See p. 145.

† John Wynne, D. D. principal of Jeſus College Oxford. Dr. Beveridge ſucceeded to St. Aſaph in 1704; and Dr. Fleetwood in 1708. Dr. Wynne obtained it afterwards in 1714; and was tranſlated to Bath and Wells, on Dr. Hooper's death, in 1737.

‡ See p. 144.

LETTER LII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Dec. 21, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

YESTERDAY, when the vote about the invaſion of the Queen's prerogative was made * (which your Lordſhip will have in the printed votes), ſome members in the Houſe of Commons gave it as a reaſon for the Lords aſſuming that power, that the Miniſtry could not be truſted with examining the evidence; and one of them named my Lord N—— on this occaſion; and affirmed, that he had diſmiſſed a perſon who was in this plot, and was taken at Hull. This oc-

* "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to "her Majeſty, ſetting forth the great concern this "Houſe hath for her Majeſty's royal prerogative, "and the reſolution of this Houſe to ſupport the "ſame; and that no perſons, accuſed for crimes, "who are her Majeſtys priſoners, ought to be "taken out of the cuſtody of the Crown, without "her Majeſty's leave."

caſioned a great debate in the Houſe, which they had not time to finiſh, and therefore adjourned to this day; and the Houſe have been upon it; and I doubt not but they have cleared the Lord N——*. He hath been preſſed by the Queen to uſe his intereſt in the Houſe towards dropping this debate; but refuſed.

The cloſe Committee of the ſeven Lords†, appointed to examine into this plot‡, ſat the next day, being Sunday, at Northumberland Houſe, and had the evidence before them. It is thought the Commons will this day appoint a Committee of their own for that purpoſe.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* The Houſe determined, that the Earl of Nottingham had "highly merited the truſt her Ma-"jeſty had repoſed in him."

† The Duke of Devonſhire (Lord Steward), Duke of Somerſet, Earls of Sunderland and Scarborough, Viſcount Townſhend, and the Lords Wharton and Sommers.

‡ James Boucher, with one Ogleby, and ſome others, were apprehended on this occaſion.

LET-

LETTER LIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Dec. 23, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE reſolution taken on Tueſday to the advantage of my Lord N—— hath fixed him in his place for ſome time longer, which had elſe been made vacant certainly, and ſuddenly. The Houſe divided upon an expreſſion in their addreſs to the Queen, where they ſay that this laſt act of the Lords was an *high violation* of the Queen's prerogative. Others in the Houſe would have changed it for the word *diminution*, and divided for it to the number of 140 (among whom were Mr. Howe, the Solicitor General*, and Secretary Hedges); but the numbers were 183 againſt them.

The friends of their Lordſhips, and the Lords themſelves, confeſs, that they took a falſe ſtep in what they have done of late.

* Harcourt.

So

So their management of the plot, and the Secret Committee itſelf, is dropped; and we ſhall hear no more about it till it is by the Queen laid before the Parliament. It is certainly affirmed, that, inſtead of being an High-Church plot altogether (as we were at firſt made to believe), the Duke of Athol chargeth the Duke of Queenſbury with it, and hath proved to the Queen that the latter ſent a perſon * into the Highlands to ſolicit them to rebell; who, upon the Duke of Athol's endeavouring to ſeize him there, eſcaped into England, and was from hence conveyed into France by a paſs procured for him by the Duke of Queenſbury, under a feigned name. The Duke of Queenſbury confeſſes theſe matters; but ſays, "that all "was intended for the Queen's ſervice, and "particularly his ſoliciting them to riſe in "the Highlands, that the Queen might have "a demonſtration whether they were her "friends or her enemies." To which the Duke of Athol replied, "that, if that were "his deſign, it would have become him to "have made the Queen or her miniſters ac-"quainted with it, which yet he never did."

* James Boucher. See p. 153.

The

The Lords, without taking notice of the Commons vote againſt them, are adjourned for ſome time.

A Committee of our Lower Houſe meets often during this adjournment, and is preparing a great many heads of buſineſs, to be laid before the Archbiſhop on the 4th of February. It is not to be expreſſed what an uneaſineſs our quondam leader* ſhews at theſe ſteps; for he is to the utmoſt averſe to our entering on any thing that may do either us or the Church ſervice, or indeed towards our doing any thing beſides fighting his battles. A creature or two of his have done all they could towards oppoſing us in this attempt; but we have broken through their oppoſition.

There are great hopes of the Dean of Glouceſter's recovering his ſtrength, though not his ſenſes; in which caſe, I deſire your Lordſhip's direction what I am to do with the letter to the Dean of Exeter †. I moſt humbly thank your Lordſhip for all your noble favours, whether conferred on me or intended ‡ me; and am, while I breathe, your Lordſhip's ever obliged and dutiful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Biſhop Hooper. See p. 149.
† Dr. Wake. ‡ See p. 114.

LET-

LETTER LIV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Dec. 30, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP

TO receive my moſt hearty thanks for the repeated inſtances of your Lordſhip's goodneſs to me.

That motion for Ned Finch, by Frank Gwynne, was certainly ſtarted by the Biſhop of St. Aſaph, as (what he thought) the moſt probable method of defeating your Lordſhip's good intentions toward me. I am not able to prove this, but am as ſure of it as if I could; for he leaves no ſtone unturned, to miſchief me: his converſation with two conſiderable men hath come to my knowledge, wherein I was repreſented as a man that wanted temper and diſcretion, and as fond of my own opinions, and unfit to be countenanced in any degree, leſt I ſhould be enabled by that means to be more troubleſome.

God

God forgive him! It is a very ill return for my making that ſcuffle, which ſet him at the head of the lower Clergy, and conſequently made him what he is now. His pretence for keeping the præcentorſhip is, to ſupport the old Biſhop, who, doubtleſs, will not receive a groat from him. If your Lordſhip intends to diſpute the legality of that ſecond Commendam, I will take what pains your Lordſhip ſhall be pleaſed to command me in that matter.

My Lord N— is not likely to do Dr. N— *, or any body elſe, miſchief long: for, had it not been for that vote of the Houſe of Commons which he procured lately, he had certainly been diſmiſſed at the riſing of this Parliament; and if he outlives that time now, yet he hath no intereſt, and will have none; and our leader hath almoſt entirely loſt his, by being too intimate there. For what he did as to the bill of occaſional conformity was known before, and allowed of, and ſo gave no diſtaſte. He thought, upon this ſecond and ſo ſudden promotion, to have been the

* Dr. Newey, who ſucceeded to the Præcentorſhip in 1703; and held it till his death, May 6, 1723.

ſupreme

ſupreme eccleſiaſtical miniſter; and had prepared the names of all his people, whom he thought to put into the poſts likely to be vacant; and was ſo unwary, as to give them notice of what he deſigned for them. But, to his mortification, he hath found that he hath not been able to prevail in any one inſtance.

The Lords have appointed a Committee, to ſearch all the offices where records are lodged, and to report to them how they are kept *. They go to the Tower on that occaſion next Monday. The town is very thin theſe holidays, all the people of quality being gone to Windſor.

I wiſh your Lordſhip many happy new years! I have great reaſon to do it, I am ſure, ſince all the happineſs of my life is owing to you. I beg your bleſſing, and am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* "The Report of the Lords Committees appointed to view the public records, in what "manner they are kept, &c." was publiſhed in 12mo, 1719.

LET-

LETTER LV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Jan. 6, 1703-4.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

YOUR caveats have had a good effect, and better than perhaps your Lordſhip promiſed your ſelf. For I have it from a good hand, that, upon entering them, my Lord Treaſurer * adviſed with the Attorney-General †; who returned anſwer, that he was very doubtful whether the Queen had ſuch a prerogative; upon which, my Lord Treaſurer reſolved to retrieve it, if poſſible, for your Lordſhip; and the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons was of the ſame mind; and therefore, if your Lordſhip continues to inſiſt, I have great reaſon to believe, that the Chanterſhip will be confeſſed to be in your Lordſhip's patronage, and reſtored to you. They are ſatisfied, I find, that the pretence of making Biſhop K— ‡ a preſent of 50l. a quarter,

* Lord Treaſurer. † Northey.

‡ Dr. Richard Kidder, the preceding Biſhop of Bath and Wells, well known by his many learned writings, was killed in his bed at Wells, by the fall of a ſtack of chimneys in a great ſtorm of wind, in the night of Nov. 26, 1703.

was

was but a pretence, and that the Biſhop will not receive a ſhilling of it; and they are diſpoſed, upon other accounts, to mortify the new favourite *.

The Convocation of Ireland will act upon the 11th, and in the firſt place addreſs the Queen, thanking her for *reſtoring* their rights, and in other words that imply it to be matter of juſtice, rather than favour. They will make alſo a declaration, in behalf of the divine right of epiſcopacy, and their Biſhops will unanimouſly ſubſcribe it; which will be a decent reproach to ours, who declined joining in that declaration.

We are buſy here in preparing ſome grievances, to be offered againſt the ſynodical day. They are in a good forwardneſs; but our old leader *, by an emiſſary or two of his, obſtructs us as much as ever he can; for he labours earneſtly that we ſhould do nothing in the world beſide fighting his battles.

The Lords made no reſolution againſt tacking on Tueſday, but were extremely high and warm about the addreſs of the Commons, and reſolved to do nothing till they had right done them, in relation to the reproaches

* Bp. Hooper.

caſt upon them by the other Houſe; and, to conſider of methods of righting themſelves, adjourned till next week.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER LVI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Jan. 11, 1703-4.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

YOUR Lordſhip's letter of the 6th came not to my hands till this morning. I will go about the buſineſs to-morrow; and ſhall, I hope, be able to ſend your Lordſhip ſome account of it by the poſt following.

What I ſent your Lordſhip word of, in my laſt, is certainly true, that thoſe great men * I mentioned gave it out that they would do your Lordſhip right in that matter, and ſtop the inſtrument from paſſing; and the other perſon I mentioned † was adviſed with, and gave it as his opinion, that the point was

* The Lord Treaſurer, and Mr. Hartley the Speaker.

† The Attorney-General, Northey.

doubtful.

doubtful. But the ſteps backward and forward are ſo quick, that there is no depending upon any thing. However, I will endeavour to watch and know as much of their motions as I poſſibly can; and will take care of your Lordſhip's directions in your laſt, as well as I am able.

I wiſh your Lordſhip would be pleaſed, by a line to Dr. Ediſbury *, to join him with me in this matter, becauſe my appearing too much and too openly in it may be ſubject to an ill conſtruction, as if I acted out of reſentment to the new Biſhop for his ill uſage of me. And I ſhall be never the leſs inſtrumental towards ſerving your Lordſhip in this buſineſs for not appearing to be the ſole or chief actor in it. I leave it to your Lordſhip's wiſdom to determine as you ſhall think fit in that matter, and will obey your orders punctually and faithfully.

Archdeacon Drewe hath been out of town this fortnight; and I ſuppoſe returns to-morrow. I will endeavour to know what poſture of mind he is in; and am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* See p. 168.

LETTER LVII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Jan. 22, 1703-4.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

AT our intermediate ſeſſion yeſterday, we had long and earneſt debates relating to the report which the Committee of grievances had laid before the Houſe. Great art was uſed to render that report uſeleſs, and to make it impoſſible to ſend it up to the Lords on Feb. 4, the ſynodical day. Whether we ſhall be able to do that yet I cannot tell; but we got all the particular points we ſtruggled for; and particularly procured two inſtructions to be given us for drawing two articles relating to the non-execution of the *Præmunientes* clauſe, and the omiſſion for the mandate to the dioceſe of Bangor; by which we have pinned the Houſe down to the report on theſe heads, whenever it ſhall be drawn in, and done more to engage them to aſſert the Parliamentary clauſe than hath been ſuffered to be done in the four years wherein we have been ſitting.

Arch-

Archdeacon Drewe moved (by inſtruction from his great friend *) that we ſhould adjourn to Feb. 3, which would have made it impoſſible to debate and ſend up the articles on the ſynodical day. We therefore deſired to meet rather on Jan. 23, and were forced at laſt to come to a diviſion on that head, in which we carried it two to one, to the mortification of the manager without doors, from whom all the ſprings of this day's debates certainly came. I hope we ſhall be able to hold it. Our grievances relate to the breach of ſeveral uſeful canons; I hope there is none of them that will give the leaſt offence to any of my Lords the Biſhops who wiſh well to us: they were brought in, ſeveral of them, by other members of the committee; and I took care only that they ſhould be expreſſed as decently and inoffenſively as could be. As ſoon as we have finiſhed the report, I will ſend your Lordſhip a copy of it.

I have incloſed the Queen's ſpeech which ſhe made yeſterday †. I hope the King of Spain will

* Biſhop Hooper.

† "My Lords and Gentlemen, The misfortune "of the King of Spain's being forced back upon "our coaſt by contrary winds, which I hope will

will not ſtay long enough at Torbay, to put your Lordſhip upon the neceſſity of taking a journey to wait on him.

Dr. Ediſbury will take care to have a copy of the diſpenſation as ſoon as it comes to the faculty-office; and then we will go to counſel, unleſs your Lordſhip orders us to go before.

He thinks of one Mr. Ward, who is a very good lawyer of his age, and he is a Tory. I had ſome thoughts of going to Mr. Broderick *, though he be whiggiſh, becauſe he is one of the beſt lawyers at the King's Bench-bar, and a particular intimate with the Attorney-General. But perhaps it will not be ſo proper for your Lordſhip to conſult him.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

" loſe but very little time, does yet make it ſo " reaſonable to haſten our preparations for this " year's ſervice; that, though I am very ſenſible of " your zeal in forwarding all things relating to " mine and the public ſervice, yet I cannot but " take this occaſion to deſire you, with all earneſt- " neſs, that you would give the greateſt diſpatch to " the buſineſs of this ſeſſion ſtill depending, which " is ſo neceſſary for the good of the common in- " tereſt."

* See p. 67.

LET-

LETTER LVIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Feb. 3, 1703 4.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

DR. Lake * died yeſterday. We paſſed our grievances to-day, p repar e te for to-morrow, without a diviſion, or any great ſtruggle: ſo that I hope to be able to give your Lordſhip a very good account of t hem

I am your Lordſhip's ever faithful and moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY

The Biſhop of Bath and Wells's congé d'elire hath been returned three or four days; o hat h is confirmation will be ſuddenly.

* Edward Lake, D. D. Prebendary and Archdeacon of Exeter, Rector of the united pariſhes of St. Mary Hill, and St. Andrew Hobbart, London, and elder brother of the collegiate Church of St. Catharine near the Tower of London. He died Feb. 1, 1703-4, in his 63d year, and was buried at St. Catharine's. An elegant epitaph in memory of him, and his wife (who died in 1712), is printed in Dr. Ducarel's Hiſtory of that collegiate Church, Appendix, p. 10.

LETTER LIX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Feb. 5, 1703-4.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I CANNOT yet learn when the Biſhop of Bath and Wells's matters come to a concluſion. The Archbiſhop is ill of the gout: and, for that reaſon, I ſuppoſe, the Confirmation is delayed. But Dr. Ediſbury *, who is nearer to that tranſaction than I, hath promiſed to watch it carefully. We paſſed our grievances yeſterday in the Lower Houſe: we did not part with one of them. Some faint oppoſition was made to them by the creatures of our late leader; but they found it to no purpoſe, and ſoon went in roundly with us. Archdeacon Drewe, at the beginning of the debate, in a very grave ſpeech, propoſed a previous queſtion, about ſtinting ourſelves in the number of the grievances we were to carry up; and expreſſed a mighty concern leſt we ſhould ſo far exhauſt our-

* John, LL.D. Chancellor of the Dioceſe of Exeter, Advocate in Doctors Commons, and Commiſſary to the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter.

ſelves,

ſelves, as to have nothing to do next winter. But he was interrupted pretty roughly in the debate, by "No, No, No," from all quarters; and ſo gave out. The Archbiſhop ſent a commiſſary to adjourn this ſeſſion; ſo we could not lay them before them yeſterday, but have ordered them to be carried up on Friday next, when we meet again. It was three o'clock yeſterday before we got through all the articles in the paper of general grievances; ſo the Houſe, being weary, was willing to put off the reading of another paper, containing a claim of rights relating to our own body, till Friday next; when it will, I think, ſurely paſs alſo. If it doth ſo, it will caſt a deep reflection on the manager of our Houſe, who would never, while he ſat there, ſuffer thoſe rights to be claimed; and will be a proof to the world, that we wanted nothing towards doing as we ought to do but his being removed from us. Mr. Burſcough's letter to Fiſher* worked; and he came to me, and declared himſelf very ready to come into all the grievances. But there was no need of him: for they durſt not venture a diviſion with us.

* Peter Fiſher, Clerk, one of the Proctors in Convocation for the dioceſe of Exeter.

Arch-

Archdeacon Lake was buried on Monday night at St. Catharine's.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I am afraid, I ſhall never more be in Archdeacon Drewe's graces, becauſe of the oppoſition I have given him.

LETTER LX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Feb. 5, 1703-4.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

SINCE I ſent a letter, which I wrote your Lordſhip this day, to the poſt, I received one from Mr. Blackburne *, which gives me an occaſion of troubling your Lordſhip with a ſecond. He tells me, that the Dean

* See above, p. 124.

of

of Exeter * is ſo diſpoſed, as to be ready to concur with the reſt of the chapter, in compleating the noble favour your Lordſhip intends me, when a proper opportunity ſhall happen. I think, whenever I have the honour, by your Lordſhip's goodneſs, to be of that body †, it will be for your Lordſhip's and the common ſervice, that the members of it ſhould live together eaſily and decently; and am glad therefore that I have ſo good a foundation to go upon, in making any advances of civility and reſpect towards the Dean; with whom I will certainly live in all fair correſpondence. I preſume to beg the honour of your Lordſhip's recommendation of me to him, and your directions, how far you judge it neceſſary, or proper, for me to appear at preſent in owning it publicly; conſidering the malicious ſtory that hath ſo lately and ſo induſtriouſly been ſpread about, of my aſking him pardon, and acknowledging myſelf in the wrong as to the points diſputed between us.

As I was writing theſe words, I received an account, that the Biſhop of Bath and

* Dr. Wake.

† He ſoon after was. See Letter LXVIII.

Wells reſolved to delay his confirmation yet three or four months, under pretence of adjuſting dilapidations at St. Aſaph, and for ſuch other ſham reaſons; whereas the true and manifeſt one is, the keeping the præcentorſhip from your Lordſhip ſo long, and the enjoying the profits both of that and his deanery of Canterbury and his two biſhopricks together. Surely this rapacious dealing muſt ſink his character at laſt, and leſſen the regard of all mankind for him. Since he was Biſhop of St. Aſaph, he hath had the greateſt luck in the world, in making as much of the leaden mines as the former Biſhop had made in many years. I ſuppoſe they have lately ſprung a new vein there, and he is willing to ſee whether it will proſper or not. In the mean time, I can aſſure your Lordſhip, that a fine of 800l. waits for him at Wells, on the account of a leaſe which the late Biſhop had agreed to renew, but had not time to ſign and ſeal it. I have computed the whole profits he will make of all his preferments from the time of his nomination to St. Aſaph to that of his intended confirmation into Wells; and they do not

amount to leſs than 3600 pounds in one year. Much good may do him with the profit and the ſcandal of them! This, doubtleſs, is the equivalent he hath gotten from thoſe who have undertaken to do your Lordſhip right as to the præcentorſhip. But I think they will do it with ſomewhat an ill grace, if they ſuffer him to prevent your Lordſhip's poſſeſſion of it ſo long.

I have no doubts of the præcentorſhip's falling to your Lordſhip upon his confirmation, without a new Commendam. For his old Commendam was made to him as Biſhop of St. Aſaph; as ſoon therefore as he ceaſes to be Biſhop of St. Aſaph, his Commendam muſt expire. And, I ſuppoſe, your Lordſhip is ſecure that the Crown will not then pretend to a new turn, as they did in the caſe of St. Martin's, after Biſhop Teniſon had held it for near twelve months by *Commendam retinere*. This, I think, is the only obſtacle that can poſſibly be made to your Lordſhip's pretenſions; and I take it for granted that your Lordſhip hath already effectually removed it.

I am

I am, with the ſincereſt thanks to your Lordſhip for all the inſtances of your generous kindneſs to me, my Lord, your moſt devoted and dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I hope your Lordſhip will not order your caveats to be removed, while the Biſhop ſtill continues thus to affront you, and is ſtill ſuffered to do it.

LETTER LXI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Feb. 12, 1703.

WE preſented our grievances yeſterday to the Biſhops. The Archbiſhop was not there, but the Biſhop of Worceſter * preſided. They gave us at the ſame time

* Dr. Lloyd.

their

their addreſs; which when we went down to conſider, we found to be the flatteſt tedioufeſt thing that ever yet paſſed a Convocation. We appointed a committee to conſider it, who were a long time upon it, and made many amendments to it; and particularly took care that the Eſtabliſhed Church ſhould be mentioned, which before it was not. But, after all, without ſubſtituting a new one, we could not reduce it to tolerable ſenſe, or language.

We attend the Queen with it on Monday. Archdeacon Drewe hath read us, for theſe two days, a learned lecture out of a paper (put into his hands by the Biſhop of Bath and Wells *), againſt a repreſentation of rights which we are forming. He had ventured to ſpeak once by inſtruction, and his memory and elocution failed him. So his principal gave him his inſtructions in writing; which had not their effect; for we this day paſſed part of our claim, and adjourned the reſt to our next meeting. I hope that then we ſhall go through with it.

I will ſend your Lordſhip ſpeedily a written copy of that and our grievances; unleſs the

* Dr. Hooper.

cold

cold reception of the Biſhops ſhould make it neceſſary for us to go to the preſs with them, and then your Lordſhip ſhall have a printed copy ſent you.

We are thinking to thank the Houſe of Commons *, as well as the Queen, for their readineſs in endeavouring to make her gracious meſſage effectual. I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER LXII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Feb. 24, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I WAS much ſurprized to find yeſterday, by the copy of Mr. Ward's opinion, which Dr. Ediſbury ſhewed me, that he thought your Lordſhip had not the next turn upon the avoidance which will happen on Tueſday next. The Maſter of the Rolls † (I ſent

* See p. 178. † Sir John Trevor.

your

your Lordſhip word) was of another opinion; and to me the caſe ſeems very plain. However, upon receiving this opinion from Mr. Ward, Dr. Ediſbury and I did both think it neceſſary to conſult other counſel, the reſult of which will be ſent your Lordſhip this poſt. Ward is a Crown lawyer, and hath bent his ſtudies chiefly that way. I hope this hath prejudiced him in behalf of the prerogative. Mr. Broderick (who is a thorough lawyer) hath ſtudied another way, and is not over zealous for the prerogative. If both theſe ſhould agree in the ſame opinion, it will be a ſafe guide to your Lordſhip.

I have put the claim of rights, and the repreſentation of grievances, into hands to be tranſcribed for your Lordſhip; and Dr. Ediſbury hath promiſed to incloſe and ſend them this poſt. We paſſed the claim of rights yeſterday very eaſily: we could not deliver it; the Biſhops preventing us by riſing early: but we ordered it to be delivered the firſt paper which was given to their Lordſhips. After this, we agreed to make a compliment to the Houſe of Commons; for our friends in the Houſe of Commons had changed their minds, and told us it would be proper. We

have made a long Order of Thanks *, which will be preſented to the Speaker to-day (the Prolocutor and four of us attending him at

" * By the Lower Houſe of Convocation.

" *Die Mercurii, Februarii* 23°, 1703-4.

" Ordered, That Mr. Prolocutor, Mr. Dean of Wincheſter *, Dr Edwards †, Dr. Smalridge, and Dr. Atterbury, do attend Mr. Speaker of the honourable Houſe of Commons, and acquaint him, that, after the Clergy's having waited on her Majeſty with their moſt humble ſenſe of her unexampled bounty to her poor Clergy, the Lower Houſe of Convocation cannot but take notice, with how much kindneſs and generoſity yourſelf, Sir, and the honourable Houſe of Commons, had prevented them by your Addreſs upon the ſame ſubject; wherein you have been pleaſed, not only to expreſs your readineſs to aſſiſt and further her Majeſty's moſt charitable intentions, but ſo far likewiſe to eſpouſe the intereſt of the Clergy, as to pay your own moſt hearty thanks on their behalf.

" Our Houſe, Sir, commands me to return their moſt humble acknowledgments to you, and to that honourable Houſe, for this ſo ſingular a favour; which you have enlarged, by promiſing to purſue ſuch methods, as may beſt conduce to the ſupport, honour, intereſt, and future ſecurity, of the Church of England, as now by law eſtabliſhed: and they beg leave, at the ſame time, with the moſt ſenſible gratitude, to profeſs, that they cannot have any greater aſſurance of what your honourable Houſe has now promiſed, than the experience they have had of what it always has performed. J. ALDRICH, Prolocutor."

* John Wickart, D. D.

† Principal of Jeſus College, Oxford. See p. 151.

his

his houſe with it); and will, I ſuppoſe, be inſerted in the Votes to-morrow.

We were alarmed yeſterday with an account that the original bill about tenths and firſt-fruits was loſt or miſlaid, ſo that Jodrell* could not find it, in order to a ſecond reading this day. If ſo, there is an end of it this ſeſſion, for there is ſcarce time for their beginning all again *de novo*. I have not heard to-day whether Jodrell hath retrieved it.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER LXIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Feb. 26, 1703-4.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

SINCE I wrote to your Lordſhip about the Addreſs, I find that other Biſhops have taken the hint, and are promoting that matter with their Clergy; and, particularly, that the Archbiſhop of York† expects one from his

* Clerk of the Houſe of Commons. It was a falſe alarm. See p. 195.

† Dr. Sharpe.

dioceſe very ſpeedily. I hope Dr. Ediſbury ſent your Lordſhip the grievances and claim of right, and the opinions of counſel in relation to the Commendam, laſt poſt: I ſhall ſee him this evening; and, if there be any thing further to be added on that head, will not fail to advertiſe your Lordſhip. I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER LXIV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Feb. 29, 1703-4.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I HAVE incloſed a copy of the Speaker's letter to the Prolocutor*, which is to be read in our Houſe on Friday next; and, I ſuppoſe,

* "Reverend Sir,

"I acquainted the Houſe this day with what you were pleaſed to communicate to me yeſterday from the Lower Houſe of Convocation. I alſo did read to the Houſe the Order of Thanks which you left with me; which, I am to acquaint you, was received with that reſpect and affection as is juſtly due to that reverend and learned Body of the Clergy. I will not at this time leſſen that public ac-

ſuppoſe, entered in our Journals. It is to be an equivalent for our want of a public vote; which it was told the Speaker and Sir Chr. Muſgrave, in my hearing*, that we did not deſire or expect; and, conſequently, we muſt not be ſurprized if we had it not; nor that the Speaker read the Order of Thanks at five o'clock, in a thin and weary Houſe. It would have been more for our intereſt certainly to have had a more public notice taken of us.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

acknowledgment by any mention of my own perſonal zeal and deference to your Houſe, which upon another occaſion would be more properly expreſſed by, Reverend Sir, your moſt faithful and moſt humble ſervant, ROBERT HARLEY.

"My moſt humble ſervice attends thoſe other reverend perſons, who came with you laſt night." [See their names in p. 178.]

* When he attended with the Prolocutor.

LETTER LXV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

May 23, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I HAVE delivered the meſſage you ordered me to Secretary Hedges, and he promiſed in a few days to give me an account of it. The other new Secretary * is ſo buſy in ſettling himſelf in his office, that I have been able as yet only to have one minute with him, and that in his office, where twenty people were waiting to ſpeak with him (and among the reſt, the Biſhop of Bath and Wells†); ſo I had no opportunity of diſcourſing him as your Lordſhip directed, but ſoon hope to find one. I delivered your Lordſhip's ſervices only, and mentioned a word about the living, leſt he ſhould take it ill that Secretary Hedges was ſolely applied to in that matter. He told me he ſhould write to-night, or next poſt, to

* Robert Harley eſq. (afterwards Earl of Oxford) was appointed Secretary of State May 20, 1704.

† Dr. Hooper.

your

your Lordſhip. I have been at the Dean of Exeter's *; but he was at Paddington. His ſervant told me that he was better than he had been, and came to town for good and all to-morrow. I will call again before this week is ſpent. He hath been very ill; but, by his leaving the country, it ſhould ſeem that his health is pretty well eſtabliſhed. The Biſhop of Rocheſter † is at Bromley, and returns not till Whitſunday. Bath and Wells's-privy ‡ ſeal to diſcharge his firſt-fruits hangs in the hedge; he hath not yet procured it, which makes him a little uneaſy.

I know little as yet how affairs ſtand here, and ſo cannot pretend to give your Lordſhip any account of them. Only, the ſenſibleſt people I meet with are of opinion that there will be no new Parliament.

I return your Lordſhip my moſt hearty thanks for all your noble favours towards me; and will ſtudy, while I breathe, to ſhew myſelf your Lordſhip's moſt obliged, dutiful, and faithful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Dr. Wake. † Dr. Sprat. ‡ Dr. Hooper.

I find, Dr. Ediſbury doth ſolicit for G. Clark, even in excluſion to Sir W. Whitlock*. The Solicitor General † was ſtruck laſt night with the beginnings of a fever, and is dangerouſly ill. The Maſter of the Rolls ‡ drank the healths of your Lordſhip and the whole family quite through to me on Sunday, and commanded me to give you his moſt humble ſervices.

LETTER LXVI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, May 27, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I CANNOT yet get at the new Secretary §, ſo as to have any private diſcourſe with him; but will do it as ſoon as he is the leaſt at leiſure. I find Broadhempſon is diſpoſed of, though I know not yet to whom.

* As member for the Univerſity of Oxford. See pp. 128, 139. Sir William was a Bencher of the Middle Temple; and is ſuppoſed to have been the *Shoeſtrings* of the Tatler.

† Sir Simon Harcourt, ‡ Sir John Trevor.

§ Mr. Harley.

Tutchin

Tutchin* the Obſervator † was exceſſively impudent to Secretary Hedges, when he appeared before him. Dr. Radcliffe ‡ carried his

* A deſpicable ſcribbler in the reign of King James the Second, who very early in life became obnoxious to the Government from the virulence of his writings. He was proſecuted for a political performance on the ſide of Monmouth, and, being found guilty, was ſentenced by Jeffreys to be whipped through ſeveral market-towns in the Weſt. To avoid this ſevere puniſhment, he petitioned the King that the ſentence might be changed to hanging. At the death of this unfortunate Monarch, he wrote an invective againſt his memory, which even the ſeverity of his ſufferings can hardly excuſe. He was author of "The Obſervator," originally begun by L'Eſtrange in the laſt century, and reſumed by Tutchin April 1, 1702. Becoming obnoxious to the Tories, he received a ſevere beating in Auguſt 1707, and died in much diſtreſs in the Mint, on the 23d of September following, at the age of 47. In ſome verſes on his death, he is called "Captain Tutchin."

† The number complained of in the Houſe of Commons was that "On Occaſional Conformity," Dec. 8—11, 1703."

‡ Dr. Radcliffe is ſaid to have been perpetually involved in diſputes with his medical brethren, who conſidered him in the light of an active, ingenious, adventuring empiric, whom conſtant practice brought at length to ſome ſkill in his profeſſion. The *bon mot* of Queen Anne (which Atterbury has preſerved in p. 81) will be illuſtrated by the following anecdote: "In 1699, King William, returning from Holland, and being much "out

his cauſe yeſterday againſt the apothecary. The Solicitor-General * was ſo well again as to appear for him in it. Two days before, a play was acted, wherein the Doctor was extremely ridiculed upon that head of his quarrel with the apothecary. A great number of perſons of quality were preſent; among the reſt, the Dutcheſs of Marlborough and the maids of honour. The paſſages where the Doctor was affronted were received with the utmoſt applauſe. I ſaw the Dean † this day, who, I think, hath no ap-

" out of order, ſent for Radcliffe; and, ſhewing " him his ſwoln ancles, while the reſt of his body " was emaciated and ſkeleton-like, ſaid, 'What " think you of theſe?' " Why truly," replied the " Phyſician, " I would not have your Majeſty's two " legs for your three kingdoms;" which freedom " ſo loſt the King's favour, that no interceſſions " could ever recover it. When Queen Anne came " to the throne, the Earl of Godolphin uſed all " his endeavours to reinſtate him in his former " poſt of chief phyſician; but ſhe would not be " prevailed upon, alledging, that Radcliffe would " ſend her word again, that her 'ailments were no- " thing but the vapours.' Nevertheleſs, he was " conſulted in all caſes of emergency and critical " conjuncture; and, though not admitted in qua- " lity of the Queen's domeſtic phyſician, received " large ſums of ſecret ſervice-money for his pre- " ſcriptions behind the curtain."

* Harcourt. See p. 184. † Of Exeter.

pearance

pearance of illneſs about him. I was in queſt alſo of Canon Gilbert*; but he was gone to dine with the Archbiſhop at Lambeth.

I am your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt dutiful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER LXVII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, May 30, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

DR. Smalridge hath filled the chair †, I find, with great ſatisfaction and applauſe; and is this week returning to his pariſh ‡. He hath undertaken to go down and

* A Canon-Reſidentiary of Exeter.

† Of Profeſſor in Divinity at Oxford, as deputy for Dr. Jane. See p. 195.

‡ It no where appears what pariſh this was. Dr. Smalridge had a Prebend of Litchfield in June 1693; and was miniſter of the new Chapel in Tothill Fields. He was afterwards ſucceſſively Dean of Carliſle and of Chriſt Church, and Biſhop of Briſtol. See vol. I. p. 382.

do

do the duty of next term alſo; but, as I apprehend, not farther. I wiſh with all my heart (though I can ſcarce hope) that by that time Dr. Jane * may be able to do the duty himſelf. The Biſhop of London † ſtill continues in theſe parts; but within a fortnight will retire into Eſſex, to an houſe which a gentleman hath left him, and there ſpend four or five months. He hath not much court-buſineſs to detain him here. Mr. Godolphin's child was chriſtened the other day; the Queen was godmother, the Lord Sunderland and Lord Marlborough (for whom Lord Godolphin ſtood) godfathers. I enquired who performed the office, and was told the Biſhop of Norwich ‡; and that he is alſo to marry the Lord Monthermer § to Lord Marlborough's younger daughter ||. So that he is, it ſeems, no ſmall favourite.

* Dean of Glouceſter. † Dr. Compton.

‡ Dr. John Moore.

§ John Marquis Monthermer, ſon to the firſt Duke of Montagu, whom he ſucceeded in titles and eſtate, and alſo in the office of Maſter of the Great Wardrobe, March 2, 1709-10. He was afterwards Maſter of the Ordnance; and died July 6, 1749.

|| Lady Mary Churchill. This lady and her ſiſters lady Sunderland and lady Rialton were all much celebrated by the poets of their time.

The

The Biſhop of Rocheſter* hath not been in town ſince I returned: I enquired carefully how he hath expreſſed himſelf upon the late promotions at Exeter†; and find that, though he hath ſaid nothing to ſhew that he was pleaſed with them himſelf, yet he hath mentioned your Lordſhip with honour on that account; and indeed, my Lord, the favours you have done to poor Chriſt-Church are not loſt upon them; for there is not a man of the body who doth not think and ſpeak of your Lordſhip as their only patron and encourager. Canon Gilbert and his daughters dine with me here to-morrow.

I hope my Lady and all your Lordſhip's family are before this time arrived well at Exeter. I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

The Dean ‡ ſeems to me to have no ſigns of any illneſs upon him.

* Dr. Sprat.

† Biſhop Trelawny accepted the Archdeaconry of Exeter in Commendam April 1, 1704; and held it till his tranſlation to Wincheſter; and on the 11th of May following, Dr. Jane was inſtalled Præcentor, and Dr. Newey Chancellor, of the Church of Exeter. At the ſame time Dr. Atterbury became Canon-Reſidentiary of Exeter, in the place of Biſhop Hooper.

‡ Of Exeter.

LET-

LETTER LXVIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, June 1, 1704.

MY MOST HONOURED LORD,

I HUMBLY thank your Lordſhip for communicating Mr. Dean's * letter to me, where I ſee he is apprehenſive leſt, upon my being fixed in the Chapter †, I ſhould renew the old quarrel between us, and purſue it in the ſame manner, which, I am ſenſible, would now be very unbecoming. I aſſure your Lordſhip (as I did at Exeter), that I am firmly reſolved ever to behave myſelf towards the Dean with the reſpect that is due to his ſtation; and that it ſhall not be my fault, if a fair and civil correſpondence be not always kept up between us; and he cannot but be ſatisfied of this, from the late viſit I made him, ſince he wrote to your Lordſhip. As for the diſpute about the rights

* Dr. Wake.
† See p. 189.

of Convocation, your Lordſhip may depend upon it, that, if ever I purſue it, it ſhall be in as inoffenſive a way as is poſſible, and with a due acknowledgement of the Dean's civilities to me. The buſineſs of Merton is ended, or will ſoon be ended, to Martin's advantage. Several of the fellows have written to his Grace, accuſing him of various crimes, in a letter ſigned, I think, by five of them. But, as far as I hear, his Grace is no ways moved by thoſe applications, and hath chid thoſe who made them.

My Lord Montagu's ſon is married to Lord Marlborough's daughter; and the marriage was celebrated, I believe, by the Biſhop of Norwich, as I before wrote your Lordſhip word *.

I beg your Lordſhip to believe that I am to the utmoſt ſenſible of all your generous favours to me; and will, while I breathe, ſtudy to make all poſſible returns of reſpect and gratitude to your Lordſhip and family: for I am your Lordſhip's entirely, in all manner of duty and obſervance,

FR. ATTERBURY.

See p. 188.

LET-

LETTER LXIX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY *.

June 3, 1704.

"DAVID LYNDSAY'S † Paper, delivered to the "Sheriff.

"AS I am now a dying man, I forgive all "my enemies, and all inſtruments in "my death. I lay under a ſuſpicion that I know "of a deſign and plot againſt the Queen and "Government. And (to ſatisfy the world of "the truth of my innocence) I declare, as "I am now going to make my laſt account "before God, I know no deſign or plots "againſt her Majeſty or the Government, "and that two years ſince I uſed my endea-"vours to come to my wife and children, "and eleven months ſince I came upon the "Queen's gracious indemnity for Scotland, "only to end my days with my family in "quiet retirement, and to make up my miſ-"ſpent time in the profeſſion of the Church of

* This is merely a letter of news, addreſſed to the Biſhop, without a word of introduction.

† David Lindſay, who went Secretary with the Earl of Middleton into France, was taken into cuſtody for coming out of France without leave. See two of his letters to the Earl of Nottingham, in the Lords Journals, vol. XVII. p. 408.

"England,

" England, in which I was bred up from my " youth, and in which Church I die. I " declare, as to the gibberiſh letters directed " to me at Edenborough, mentioned in the " Narrative of the Scotch plot, I knew no- " thing of them directly or indirectly, and, " if they had come to my hands, I did not " know who to deliver them to."

" Extract of a Letter from Pr. LEWIS of Baden " to the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, dated " from his Camp near Stockah, May 25, " 1704.

" J'ay marché comme je vous avois marqué " vers ici, & comme je ne connoiſſois pas le " terrain, n'y ayant jamais fait la guerre, je " me ſuis veu reduit a me fier aux guides, " qui m'ont mené dans des defiles, au lieu de " la plaine, par ou j'aurois rendu la ſortie du " camp aux enemies tres difficile. Je conti- " nuerai a les ſuivre, et cotoyer fort pres " juſques a ce que je ſuis arrivé à l' endroit " que . . . . . vous aura marqué, & ou je " crois que nous le pourrons joindre. Nos " affaires prennent du reſte le train que vous " devons ſouhaiter."

LETTER LXX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, June 6, 1764.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

CANON Gilbert and I ſpent the greateſt part of yeſterday with the Biſhop of Rocheſter *, by the Biſhop's appointment, and to the Canon's great ſatisfaction. Dr. Knipe † treated us; his entertainment had been the better, if he had not been ſo zealous as he was to promote Bath and Wells's ‡ health, and to enlarge on his character. The Biſhop of Rocheſter knew his company, and ſaid nothing on that occaſion. To-day the Canon and I dine with my Lord of London §; who leaves theſe parts, to retire into Eſſex, about a week or ten days hence. The forgiving the Biſhop of Bath and Wells's firſt-fruits is

* Dr. Sprat.
† Head-Maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool.
‡ Dr. Hooper.
§ Dr. Compton.

not

not againſt the late act *, which takes place only for ſuch preferments as were to be beſtowed after it paſſed. However, from good hands I know that they have demurred upon it; his modeſt propoſal being to have the firſt-fruits of both biſhopricks forgiven.

I would not fail to inſinuate what your Lordſhip mentions, in a proper place, but that I find a difficulty of coming at a certain perſon †; who, upon my waiting on him at his office, ſince my return, told me he muſt ſpeak with me, and would ſend me word when he had an hour or two's time; and I wait for that meſſage, and cannot decently break-in upon him before he ſends it.

Dr. Smalridge hath great obligations to your Lordſhip for your concern in relation to him. I did not mention any thing of his caſe with the leaſt intention of requeſting your Lordſhip's interpoſition with Dr. Jane ‡ on his

* "For making more effectual her Majeſty's "gracious intentions, for the augmentation of "the maintenance of the poor clergy, by enabling "her Majeſty to grant, in perpetuity, the revenues "of the firſt-fruits and tenths; and alſo for ena-"bling any other perſons to make grants for the "ſame purpoſe." It was paſſed April 3, 1704.

† Secretary Harley.

‡ For whom Dr. Smalridge had officiated as Divinity Profeſſor. See pp. 187. 207.

behalf; which, I am very ſenſible, is a point that ſhould be managed tenderly. It is poſſible, however, as your Lordſhip ſays, that a lucky minute and a lucky humour may chance to meet, and give your Lordſhip an opportunity for it. I did your Lordſhip's meſſage to the Maſter of the Rolls * on Sunday laſt; and he commanded me to return his moſt humble ſervice both to your Lordſhip and the Major-General †, and to tell you that he

* Sir John Trevor.

† The Biſhop's brother, Major-General Charles Trelawny, who repreſented the town of Plymouth, in ſeveral Parliaments, in the reign of Queen Anne. He married, firſt, ——; and ſecondly, Anne, daughter and coheir of Richard Lower, of London, M. D. He died in Sept. 1731, aged 78, and was buried Oct. 8, at Plynt, in Cornwall, where we find this character of him:

"A Gentleman of an ancient and honourable "family, which he alſo ennobled by his virtues. "His firſt appearance in the field was about the "year 1672, under the famous Turenne, a Mar- "ſhal of France; and his gallantry and experience "in military affairs ſpoke him worthy of ſo great "a maſter. His public actions in ſeveral inſtances "redound to his honour, but are not ſo particu- "larly and perfectly known, as a public relation "of them may require; thoſe who ſerved with "him can give the juſteſt eulogium; his modeſty "was too delicate to recite his actions. He was

"ſo

he was much pleaſed to find that you pre-
ſerved a kind memory of him.

Here

" ſo far from courting the applauſe which was due
" to his behaviour, that he very rarely made men-
" tion of the one, leſt it ſhould demand the other.
" He ſerved in the troops which King Charles II.
" ſent to the aſſiſtance of France, when they and
" their country gained the greateſt reputation, by
" covering the retreat of the French, and repulſ-
" ing the Germans; an action of that ſignal ſer-
" vice, that it merited the public thanks.
" This may be ſaid to his and the nation's
" honour, that the armies of France have been
" protected, as well as conquered, by the Engliſh.
" Nor did he ſhine leſs in his private than in his
" active life: the reputation he acquired in pub-
" lic ſervices he adorned with affability, tender-
" neſs, and charity to all about him: the bravery
" of the ſoldier was tempered with the politeneſs
" of the moſt accompliſhed gentleman. In ſhort,
" ſo generous and noble a ſpirit attended his
" whole courſe of life, and ſo much patience and
" reſignation his laſt moſt painful and lingering
" illneſs, that he appeared in both equally the
" hero, and died great as he had lived. He was
" inſtrumental in bringing about the late Revolu-
" tion, though he was ſorry that his country re-
" quired it: he loved his King, but his country
" more: intereſt would have inclined him to ſup-
" port the King and abſolute power; his honour
" and the love of his country commanded his ſer-
" vice for the conſtitution, the laws, and liberty;
" he ſerved then with reluctance as againſt the

Here is a very notable book come out in behalf of the occaſional conformiſts, intituled, "The Rights of Proteſtant Diſſenters," dedicated to the Queen, and ſuppoſed to be written by Locke; I doubt not but Churchill* ſends them down to you, or elſe I would

"King, but he could not ſerve the King when "againſt his country. In the great and famous "battle of the Boyne, he ſhared the glories of the "field; and, in confidence of his bravery and ho-"nour, the important city of Dublin was recom-"mended to his care; an eminent ſign of the "high eſteem he merited, when the metropolis "of Ireland was thought ſafeſt under his govern-"ment. As his arms were ſerviceable againſt "the enemies of his Majeſty, ſo was his adminiſ-"tration in protecting his ſubjects: he preſerved "the city from the violence of the ſoldiers, and "generouſly deſpiſed the advantages of ſafe-"guards and contributions: when he left it, the "ſad effects of both broke in upon it. As he "maintained his poſt with honour, ſo he retired out "of a point of honour; but his retirement was "diſtinguiſhed by particular marks of royal fa-"vour; King William ſent a commiſſion, ap-"pointing him governor of Plymouth. How his "great qualities endeared him to the inhabitants "of that place, their univerſal eſteem and pub-"lic acknowledgements of his merits abundantly "teſtify."

* Awnſham Churchill, the greateſt bookſeller and ſtationer of his time. He was afterwards repreſentative in parliament for Dorcheſter, and died April 4, 1728.

convey one to your Lordſhip. It is written with great art, and ſkill in colouring: it is an eighteen-penny pamphlet, and is a firſt part only; a ſecond will ſpeedily follow. I wiſh ſome able hand undertook it: for, I foreſee, it will be much cried up, and made uſe of to ill purpoſes.

I am your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER LXXI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Bridewell, June 10, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE Dean of Wells *, by a fall in his garden, hath gotten ſuch an hurt, as it is thought he cannot recover; and ſome letters from Oxford ſaid he would be dead before the news could reach us at London. There were ſome thoughts of an exchange of the Deanery of Glouceſter for that of Wells. If they continue, your Lordſhip

* Dr. Ralph Bathurſt.

will be pleaſed to conſider what ſtep is to be taken in order to it. It may be expected perhaps that Dr. Jane ſhould aſk it.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I have frightened the new Biſhop, with throwing out a hint in a proper place, from whence I knew it would come round to him, that he hath no right to his *annus poſt mortem*; there being a ſtatute of the land againſt him.

The Dean of Sarum * is very ill at Briſtol, and may probably go off.

An epitaph, written by Dr. Garth, on St. Evremond †, is to be put up in the Abbey, if the

* Dr. Young. He died Aug. 9, 1705.

† See p. 118. The preſent epitaph runs thus;

Carolus de St. Dennis, Dom. de St. Evremond,
Nobili genere in Normanniâ ortus,
a primâ juventute
Militiæ nomen dedit;
et per varia munera,
ad caſtrorum Mareſchalli gradum evectus,
Condæo, Turennio,
aliiſque claris belli ducibus,
Fidem ſuam & fortitudinem
non ſemel probavit.
Relictâ patriâ Hollandiam;

deinde

the Biſhop will ſuffer it, where St. Evremond is commended for his indifference to all religion. I have given the Biſhop this night (by a ſure hand) notice of it, that he may not ſay he was ſurprized into a conſent, which will indeed be very ſcandalous. The pamphlet I mentioned to your Lordſhip is dedicated to the Queen, and the dedica-

deinde a Carolo II. accitus, Angliam venit:
Philoſophiam & humaniores literas
Feliciter excoluit;
Gallicam linguam
cum ſolutâ, tam numeris aſtrictâ, oratione
Expolivit, adornavit, locupletavit.
Apud potentes Angliæ reges benevolentiam et favorem;
Apud regni proceres gratiam & familiaritatem,
Apud omnes laudem & applauſum,
meruit.
Nonaginta annis major,
Obiit IX Septembris, MDCCIII.
Viro clariſſimo
inter præſtantiores ævi ſui Scriptores
Amici mœrentes P. P.

"The praiſe given by St. Evremond to Waller," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "is a proof of his reputation; "for it was only by his reputation that he could "be known, as a writer, to a man who, though "he lived a great part of a long life upon an Eng- "liſh penſion, never condeſcended to underſtand "the language of the nation that maintained him."

tion

tion is in anſwer to that of my Lord Rocheſter before the ſecond volume of Clarendon *; and reflects upon that noble Lord with great freedom. I ſuppoſe before this time your Lordſhip hath ſeen it.

It is my Lord of London † that hath procured Broadhempſon for a friend of his, but I know not whom.

LETTER LXXII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, June 15, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I HEAR no certain news yet of the Dean of Wells's ‡ death. But he hath broke a bone; and it is agreed on all hands that he cannot recover. I know not whether the thoughts of that exchange may be as grateful to the Dean of Glouceſter now as they were ſome time ago; but, if he likes it, I ſuppoſe he may compaſs it.

* Which, as we learn from our Author (ſee p. 128.) was "ſo bold," that it was wondered "how "the Biſhop of Rocheſter came to paſs it."

† Dr. Compton.

‡ Of whom ſee above, p. 128.

I beg

I beg your Lordſhip (if the book is come down to Exon) to read the "Tale of a Tub." For, bating the profaneneſs of it in ſome places, it is a book to be valued, being an original in it's kind, full of wit, humour, good ſenſe, and learning. It comes from Chriſt Church; and a good part of it is written in defence of Mr. Boyle againſt Wotton and Bentley. The town is wonderfully pleaſed with it *.

The Dean of Exon † ſet out for the Weſt on Tueſday morning laſt. He wrote me a very civil letter the Saturday before; but directed it to Chelſea, whither it could not come till I was gone, as I always go on that day in the afternoon, to Bridewell; and when I returned here and found it, on Monday in the evening, it was too late to anſwer it; otherwiſe I had taken his invitation, and ſent my duty to your Lordſhip in a letter by him. In the letter, he tells me, he had called at Bridewell on Friday laſt, where I never am on that day; ſo I miſſed him every where.

I beg your Lordſhip to believe, that I have nothing more at my heart than the purſuing

* See Atterbury's farther opinion of this work, pp. 212. 216.

† Dr. Wake.

ſuch

ſuch meaſures as may tend moſt to your Lordſhip's ſatisfaction and honour; and particularly the promoting a good underſtanding between the members of your chapter, that they may be united firmly among themſelves, and in their duty to your Lordſhip. But, to ſpeak freely to your Lordſhip, I think the Dean doth not do every thing he might do towards it: for he hath neglected Canon Gilbert here a little oddly. The Canon waited upon him; he never invited him to dinner, or returned his viſit, or ſent him word that he was ſetting out for Exon; which the Canon reſents very deeply. It would have raiſed his reſentment higher, had I let him know the compliment the Dean had made me; and ſo I concealed it from him.

Dr. Breach * is in town, being ſent for by the Maſter of the Rolls, in order to take care of my lady Trevor, whom Radcliffe had given over as incurable. I am afraid ſhe is ſo; however, the very ſending for Dr. Breach (as it diſpleaſes Radcliffe much, and may perhaps occaſion a *breach* there, ſo it is for Dr. Breach's honour, and, if ever he thinks

* William, M. D. of Chriſt Church, Oxford.

of ſettling in town, will make way for him. The Maſter thought it a compliment to Radcliffe, not to join any of the London phyſicians with him; but to ſend for an old crony of his to conſult with him. But Radcliffe, I find, is nettled with this conduct *. He ſets out ſpeedily for the Bath with Col. Specot.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LET-

* To the anecdotes of Dr. Radcliffe, pp. 81, 185, may be added the following from the "Richardſoniana:" "Dr. Radcliffe told Dr. Mead, 'Mead, I love you, and now I will tell you a ſure ſecret to make your fortune; uſe all mankind ill.' And it certainly was his own practice. He owned he was avaricious, even to ſpunging, whenever he any way could, at a tavern reckoning, a ſixpence or ſhilling, among the reſt of the company, under pretence of 'hating (as he ever did) to change a guinea, becauſe (ſaid he) it ſlips away ſo faſt.' He could never be brought to pay bills without much following and importunity; nor then if there appeared any chance of wearying them out.—A paviour, after long and fruitleſs attempts, caught him juſt getting out of his chariot at his own door, in Bloomſbury-ſquare, and ſet upon him. 'Why you raſcal,' ſaid the Doctor, 'do you pretend to be paid for ſuch a piece of work? why you have ſpoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with earth to hide your bad work.' 'Doctor,' ſaid the paviour, 'mine is not the only bad work that the earth hides.' 'You dog

LETTER LXXIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

London, June 17, 1703.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE Dean of Wells * died on Wednesday night; ſo I find, by a letter from Oxford, this minute. The two to be propoſed to the Biſhop of Wincheſter for the Preſidentſhip † will, as it is thought at Oxford, be Dr. Sykes and Mr. Almont. I do not much queſtion the Dean of Glouceſter's ‡ ſucceſs in the exchange §; and wiſh it may make room for Dr. Smalridge. I have the more hopes of it, becauſe the great men here, who will be glad to do this thing for the Dean, will be, I am ſure, equally glad to ſerve Dr. Smalridge in it; and ſeem to apprehend that Dr. Jane, if he could have that Deanery, will reſign, and will, perhaps proceed on this

dog you,' ſaid the Doctor, 'are you a wit? you muſt be poor, come in;' and paid him. Nobody ever practiſed this rule, 'of uſing all mankind ill,' leſs than Dr. Mead (who told me himſelf the ſtory, and) who, as I have been informed by great phyſicians, got as much again by his practice as Dr. Radcliffe did." RICHARDSON.

* Dr. Bathurſt. See p. 299.

† Of Trinity College, Oxford. Dr. Sykes ſucceeded. ‡ Dr. Jane. § See p. 208.

foot

foot in procuring it. Should they do ſo, your Lordſhip will be diſcourſed probably, and adviſed with, by Dr. Jane, and may have ſuch an occaſion adminiſtered to you by that means of helping Dr. Smalridge's pretenſions forwards*, as I am ſure will be grateful to your Lordſhip, and give Dr. Jane no umbrage.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER LXXIV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, June 22, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE incloſed is genuine †; and relates to one whom your Lordſhip hath heard much of; and therefore I ſend it to your Lordſhip. I was glad to receive a letter from the Dean of Glouceſter, under his own hand, concerning his compoſition, which I have anſwered this poſt; though without ſaying to him, what I am about to ſay to your Lordſhip, that I apprehend he will not ſucceed in the

* To the chair of profeſſor in Divinity, which he had occaſionally filled. See pp. 187. 195.

† We know not what it was.

matter

matter of the new Deanery, which, I believe, is unalterably diſpoſed of to father Grahme *. The town ſays, he is to marry Mrs. Hill †, the favourite bed-chamber-woman: I know not upon what grounds.

No civility ſhall be wanting, on my ſide, towards the Dean ‡, which your Lordſhip ſhall judge to be fit and proper; though I muſt needs ſay, that, after I had viſited him twice at his houſe, and been there to ſee for him oftener than I found him, I expected that he, who kept a coach, and took the air every day, would have made uſe of it once before he left the town, to call at Chelſea, where he knew I lived, rather than at Bridewell, where he knew I did not live.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt obliged and moſt dutiful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

Dr. Sykes may, I ſuppoſe, be this day declared Preſident of Trinity; which I am glad I have been able to forward.

The Biſhop of Bath and Wells's firſt-fruits ſtill hang in the hedge; and I reckon will hang, and perhaps may be loſt there.

* William Grahme, D. D. was inſtalled Dean of Wells, July 28, 1704.

† Afterwards the celebrated Lady Maſham.

‡ Dr. Wake.

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LETTER LXXV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

June 24, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I SENT you word, in my laſt, how it was thought the Deanery of Wells would go. I find now, that it is fixed for Dr. Grahme beyond retrieve, and hath been ſo for ſome time; ſo there is an end of any thoughts of ſerving Dr. Smalridge by this remove; to whom nevertheleſs I imparted yeſterday (as he called upon me in his way to Oxford) your Lordſhip's kind deſign in his behalf. He is extremely ſenſible of your Lordſhip's goodneſs to him, and deſired me to return his moſt humble duty and acknowledgments. Sykes * and Almont † were returned una-

* Thomas Sykes, D. D. a native of Bagworth, near Market Boſworth, in Leiceſterſhire, became a ſervitor of Trinity College, Oxford, 1660; afterwards ſcholar, fellow, and a tutor. He took the degree of M. A. Feb. 12, 1666; B. D. July 3, 1677; D. D. May 12, 1692; was elected Margaret Profeſſor in Divinity, Nov. 6, 1691; and Preſident of his College, June 24, 1704. He died

unanimouſly to the Biſhop of Wincheſter ‡; but

Dec. 14 that year; and left £. 300. to the College. He publiſhed a Sermon on the conſecration of Trinity College Chapel, Apr. 12, 1694.

† Roger Almont M. A. of Trinity-college, March 29, 1666; B. D. July 3, 1677.

‡ The Biſhops of Wincheſter are Viſitors of Trinity College.—Dr. Peter Mews, who then enjoyed the ſee, was a native of Dorſetſhire. From Merchant Taylors ſchool, he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1637; where he regularly became a fellow; and in 1645 proceeded in arts. At the breaking out of the grand rebellion, he took up arms in the defence of his Sovereign, and was promoted to the rank of a Captain. In 1648 he was ejected from his fellowſhip by the Parliamentary Viſitors; and, after the death of his Royal Maſter, devoted himſelf to the ſervice of Charles the Second, at firſt in Scotland, and afterwards in Holland, till his entrance into orders. At the Reſtoration, he returned to his college; and obtained preferments uncommonly faſt. The rectory of Southwarmborough, Hants, and the vicarage of St. Mary at Reading, were among his firſt preferments; to theſe were added (the gift of a relation) the advowſon of the rectory of Lambourne, in Eſſex, which he beſtowed, Aug. 30, 1660, on William Parſons, LL. D. Dr. Mews became Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Sept. 12, 1660; Canon of Windſor, Oct. 30, 1662; Archdeacon of Berks, Aug. 30, 1665; Preſident of St. John's College, Oxford, Aug. 5, 1667, and had the golden Prebend of St. David's; in 1669, 1670, and 1672, he was Vicechancellor of Oxford; was inſtalled Dean of Rocheſter, Aug. 4, 1670; and Dec. 19, 1672, was elected Biſhop of Bath and Wells, and was much beloved and admired in that

dioceſe

but they ſet not out till yeſterday for Farnham. To-day it is determined there, and, I hope the point is ſecured for Dr. Sykes, who is by far the worthier man, and will be more welcome to our common friends in the Univerſity, on a public account.

Lord Halifax's trial * came on yeſterday in the Exchequer. But the information was quaſhed,

dioceſe for hoſpitality, generoſity, juſtice, and frequent preaching: yet Bp. Burnet repreſents him as "a man of very ſlender abilities, with a ſcanty pittance of learning, who, by his zeal and obſequiouſneſs, raiſed himſelf through ſeveral ſteps to this high ſtation in the Church." He was tranſlated to Wincheſter Nov. 22, 1684; and in June following, King James, confiding much in his loyalty and zeal, and in compliance with the requeſt of the Somerſetſhire gentlemen, commanded him to go againſt the Duke of Monmouth, then in arms in the Weſt; where his ſervice was ſo ſignal, that the King rewarded him with a rich medal. After the Prince and Princeſs of Denmark had deſerted the King, and he was in the utmoſt perplexity and diſtreſs, not being able to diſtinguiſh his friends from his foes, he was inclined to put himſelf into the hands of Archbiſhop Sancroft, or Biſhop Mews; and accordingly ſent a lady in whom he could confide to thoſe Prelates, to know if they would receive and ſecure him; but they neither accepted nor rejected the motion. Biſhop Mews died Nov. 6, 1706, after having enjoyed the ſee of Wincheſter 22 years.

* This, I apprehend, relates to the ſecond charge made by the Houſe of Commons againſt

quaſhed, by reaſon of a miſtake of *nec non* inſtead of *et non*: matters muſt now begin *de novo*, and be ripened by the ſame ſteps for another trial.

Canon Gilbert will tell (if he hath not already told) your Lordſhip, how heartily and with what profeſſions of reſpect Lord Chief Juſtice Holt * drank your Lordſhip's health the other day, when the Canon dined at the Sheriff's with the Judges.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt obliged, dutiful, and humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

Lord Halifax, for a breach of his duty as Auditor of the Exchequer, in not tranſmitting the impreſt rolls half-yearly to the King's Remembrancer. Complaint of this omiſſion was made to the Houſe of Lords; who reported, that his Lordſhip had, in their opinion, performed the duty of his office. This being unſatisfactory, a conference took place between the Houſes, in which Lord Halifax was one of the managers, and defended himſelf with great ſpirit. The Commons, however, were not convinced; and a proſecution was ordered by the Attorney General; which, it ſeems probable, was got rid of by the quibble mentioned above, without either of the parties wiſhing to reſume the buſineſs again. R.

* Sir John, Lord Chief Juſtice of the court of King's bench 1689, till his death in March 1709-10. He married Anne daughter of Sir John Cropley, of Clerkenwell, Bart.—Dr. Radcliffe is ſaid to have taken a malicious pleaſure in preſerving this lady's life, out of ſpite to the huſband, who wiſhed her dead.

LET-

LETTER LXXVI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, June 29, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

UPON the receipt of yours yeſterday I wrote to Dr. Ediſbury, forthwith to ſatisfy your Lordſhip punctually, whether the name be Thomas or Samuel; and I ſuppoſe you will hear of him, by this or the next poſt, on that head.

I have taken an occaſion alſo to write to the Dean of Exon*, according to the hint which your Lordſhip gave me.

I ſuppoſe by your Lordſhip's laſt, that you have had a direct anſwer to your letter written to Dr. Godolphin†; becauſe your Lordſhip ſeems to give over the thoughts of the ex-

* Dr. Wake.

† Francis, D. D. fourth ſon of Sir Francis Godolphin. He was at this time Provoſt of Eton, and Reſidentiary of St. Paul's; and afterwards (July 18, 1707) Dean of that Cathedral; and died Jan. 29, 1733. In conſequence of his connexion with Eton, his ſon (the preſent Lord Godolphin) has lately new-paved King's college chapel, Cambridge, at the expence of 500l.

change. The news that I ſent your Lordſhip on that head was what I had reaſon to believe true; but not ſuch as I could fully and without the leaſt doubt depend on. I ſuppoſe it hath come to your Lordſhip now from a better hand.

The authors of "A Tale of a Tub" are now ſuppoſed generally at Oxford to be one Smith*, and one Philips†; the firſt a Student, the ſecond a Commoner, of Chriſt-Church. I wiſh their pens were employed in the way your Lordſhip mentions; they would be able to do ſervice. Dr. Breach‡ came up to town in vain, I believe; for my lady Trevor, I doubt, cannot hold out long. Radcliffe§ is gone down to the Bath, with a ſet of Papiſts; and they tell me he delights ſcarce in any other company but theirs; which is a very ſurprizing account of him.

I hear that at the cabinet on Sunday evening the diſſolution of the Parliament was debated, and the conſideration of that matter put off for ſome time—I ſuppoſe the ill news comes from Germany. If this fact be true (as I have

* Rag Smith, author of Phædra and Hippolitus.
† Author of Cyder, &c.
‡ The phyſician. See p. 210.
§ See pp. 205. 210.

reaſon

reaſon to apprehend, on the account of the hand which it came from) we may, and ſhall probably, have a new Parliament in October. But all depends on the events abroad. I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER LXXVII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

July 6, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

WHEN I wrote about Dr. Jane's pretenſions to ſucceed in the Deanery of Wells, I little thought that it would have fallen to the ſhare of Dean Grahme *; and much leſs, that I ſhould by that means be any way a gainer. But ſo it hath happened. For yeſterday I received a meſſage from Secretary Hedges; and upon my attending him this

* See p. 208. This Divine, who had been chaplain to Queen Anne whilſt Princeſs of Denmark, was younger brother to Richard Viſcount Preſton. He was inſtalled in a prebend of Durham 1684; became Dean of Carliſle in 1686; and died, Dean of Wells, 1713.

morning, he told me that the Queen had reſolved to give me the Deanery of Carliſle; and he introduced me to kiſs the Queen's hand for it this evening; from which I am come this moment to give your Lordſhip an account of it.

Nothing could be further from my thoughts than ſuch a preferment, which gives me an higher ſtation in the world, and but very little (after the neceſſary deductions made) to ſupport it. However, as it is a mark of her Majeſty's favour and goodneſs to me, I did and do accept it very thankfully. And, in the firſt place, I return my moſt humble thanks to your Lordſhip, for the inſtances of your Lordſhip's great generoſity and kindneſs to me, of which I will, while I live, preſerve a grateful ſenſe; and to which I will own that I owe both the preſent and all other inſtances of good fortune which ſhall ever attend me. From whatever other quarter obligations may be laid upon me, I beg your Lordſhip always to believe me to be (what your Lordſhip ſhall be ſure always to find me) your Lordſhip's moſt devoted, dutiful, and thankful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

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LETTER LXXVIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, July 1, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I HAVE learnt from a ſure hand, I think, that the iſſue of the debate in the Cabinet, about which I wrote to you laſt poſt, was a reſolution, at the next day of prorogation, to put off the Parliament till Oct. 19, in order entirely to quaſh the talk of a diſſolution. This, I think, may be depended on; but it is as yet ſuch a ſecret, that I beg your Lordſhip not directly to publiſh it, as yet, or at leaſt not to name me as the author of it, becauſe, if it comes round, it may raiſe an enquiry how I came by my intelligence But I thought it proper, that your Lordſhip ſhould know it as ſoon as poſſible.

I am glad the Dean of Glouceſter * takes the diſappointment ſo eaſily. I took that

* Dr. Jane.

matter

matter to have been immoveably fixed for him, and was ſtrangely ſurprized, when I found it likely to end otherwiſe.

The author of "A Tale of a Tub" will not as yet be known; and if it be the man I gueſs, he hath reaſon to conceal himſelf, becauſe of the prophane ſtrokes in that piece, which would do his reputation and intereſt in the world more harm than the wit can do him good. I think your Lordſhip hath found out a very proper employment for his pen, which he would execute very happily. Nothing can pleaſe more than that book doth here at London.

I took my ſhare here at a diſtance yeſterday in the common joy of your Lordſhip's chapter. God preſerve your Lordſhip long to commemorate that day*! And may not thoſe forget it, who have reaped the benefit of it, and who owe your Lordſhip ſo much as they do for it! For my own part, I ſhall think the ſervice of my whole life but a poor return to your Lordſhip and family, for the noble favours which you have been pleaſed to beſtow on, my Lord, your Lordſhip's ever dutiful, and grateful, humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Q. What anniverſary was June 30? It could ſcarcely be his Lordſhip's birth-day.

LET-

LETTER LXXIX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

London, July 8, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

DR. Newey's letter of July 3, though it came to the general poſt-office on July 5, (as appears by the poſt-mark) yet was not delivered by the penny-poſt at Chelſea till July 7, at ten in the morning. What the reaſon of this delay was, I know not; but I have found it of late in ſeveral other inſtances. It was the more remarkable, becauſe your Lordſhip's name was on the back of the letter: however, as far as I could find, the ſeal was untouched.

Upon the receipt of your Lordſhip's, I immediately, but in vain, endeavoured to find out Secretary Harley, who went out of town yeſterday, and came not to his office, till towards ten in the evening. Miſſing him, I went to Secretary Hedges's, and from Mr. Ellis

Ellis * I there learnt, that the Secretary and Mr. Tucker † were engaged for Elford; and that they apprehended your Lordſhip (as well as the Biſhop of London ‡) had formerly put in for him, and procured a promiſe from the Queen on his (not on Cook's) account. I ſaid, I was ſure this muſt be a miſtake. However, I would ſoon ſearch into the truth of it; for my Lord Nottingham was in town, to whom I applied myſelf.

My Lord Nottingham referred himſelf to his books and papers; among which he found one letter from your Lordſhip, deſiring him to interpoſe with the Queen for Cook; another of his to your Lordſhip, telling you the Queen had granted it to you, and a third from your Lordſhip to him, thanking him for what he had done in it. All this my Lord Nottingham hath proved to Secretary Hedges very readily and kindly; and in ſuch a manner as, I will preſume to ſay, deſerves your Lordſhip's particular acknowledgments; which I the rather mention, leſt, if your Lordſhip ſhould be ſilent, my Lord Notting-

* John Ellis, eſq. Under-ſecretary of State, uncle to the preſent Rt Hon. Welbore Ellis.

† Keeper of the Paper-office. See p. 70.

‡ Dr. Compton.

ham ſhould apprehend that I had not given a faithful account to your Lordſhip of his great readineſs to ſerve you.

Notwithſtanding all this, I found the matter ſtuck; and learned, from good hands, that the Biſhop of London was likely to gain the point; and that, beſide what I had heard before, the Biſhop of Bath and Wells * did affirm, that he delivered a letter to the Biſhop of London for this Elford, before ever your Lordſhip interpoſed for Cook; from which it was inferred that the Biſhop of London conſequently, applying to the Queen before your Lordſhip, had a promiſe precedent to yours. I replied, "that both theſe "were but ſuppoſitions, of which there was "no manner of evidence; whereas the proof "of the Queen's promiſe to your Lordſhip "was in writing, and every way inconteſ-"table."

All this I urged to Mr. Secretary Hedges; who, upon this, told me, he would write to the Biſhop of London this evening, and know what his Lordſhip had to ſay in the matter; and promiſed me not to ſtir, or move the

* Dr. Hooper.

Queen

Queen in it at all, till this matter was cleared. I began now to find that the Biſhop of Bath and Wells was at the bottom of all this oppoſition, and that he now ſolicited the matter for the Biſhop of London; without doubt, in hopes of defeating your Lordſhip; and I have ſome reaſon to apprehend that he alſo moved in the matter of Broadhempſon before, wherein your Lordſhip's recommendation was not accepted.

I found alſo Secretary Harley this morning, and ſtated the whole caſe to him; a ſhort memorandum of which I ſaw him take down in his minutes; and he promiſed me to diſcourſe the matter with Secretary Hedges at Windſor (whither they are both gone), and to do what he could in it. I ventured to tell him, that I thought, after ſo ſolemn a promiſe made to your Lordſhip, and ſo capable of being proved, it would be the higheſt indignity to your Lordſhip to let any other Biſhop have the diſpoſal of a living in your dioceſe, upon no better a reaſon than the ſuppoſal of an antecedent promiſe, which did no way appear, eſpecially ſince my Lord of London had been lately gratified with

another living in your Lordſhip's dioceſe, for which likewiſe your Lordſhip had ineffectually applied.

Thus I have left the matter; and, upon the whole, my opinion is, in the firſt place, that time enough is certainly gained for your Lordſhip once more to lay theſe matters before Secretary Hedges; or, if you pleaſe, before Secretary Harley, who was very forward to eſpouſe your Lordſhip's intereſt in it; for nothing can well be done in this matter till a ſecond letter may come from your Lordſhip on Friday next; in which if your Lordſhip pleaſes to inſiſt on the Queen's promiſe, and the evidences of it, you will at laſt carry your point, notwithſtanding the willingneſs that there is at preſent to gratify the Biſhops of London and Bath and Wells.

If your Lordſhip thinks fit once more to write, you will eaſily judge what part of the information I have given you is fit to be taken notice of, and what not. As to myſelf, no care ſhall be wanting on my ſide to ſolicit this matter here as effectually as may be; the rather, becauſe I find it is turned into a ſort of trial of intereſt between

your

your Lordſhip and ſomebody elſe; and it is for your Lordſhip's honour (as well as Mr. Cook's advantage) that you ſhould carry it.

I am your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I received your Lordſhip's letter (to the ſame purpoſe with that from Dr. Newey) yeſterday in the evening.

LETTER LXXX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Chelſea, July 10, 1704.

UPON farther ſearch in the Secretary's office, my Lord Nottingham's letter, informing you of the Queen's grant, is not to be found; a minute of it only being preſerved, that it was of Sept. 2. So if your Lordſhip hath that letter by you, be pleaſed to tranſmit

tranſmit it to Jack Ellis *, that he may ſhew it the Secretary—or, if it be at Trelawn, to give that reaſon why it cannot now be produced.

Elford is gone poſt a ſecond time down to the Biſhop of London, in Eſſex, for his evidence, and will return to-day; but Mr. Tucker hath promiſed me, that nothing ſhall be done in the matter till your Lordſhip's anſwer to this letter comes on Monday next. He hath further informed me, that the Biſhop of Bath and Wells hath written a long letter to Secretary Hedges on this ſubject, where he affirms, that your Lordſhip, in May was twelvemonth, or thereabouts, did ſend a letter to him, to be conveyed to the Biſhop of London, in behalf of this Elford's ſucceeding in the living of Bovey Tracy; upon which the Biſhop of London applied (in your Lordſhip's name, as well as his own) and obtained the Queen's promiſe ſome months before the date of that promiſe made your Lordſhip in September, which (it is pleaded therefore) muſt yield to a prior engagement.

* Under-ſecretary of ſtate. See p. 220.

This is the diſtinct account of what I told your Lordſhip more confuſedly in my laſt, concerning the Biſhop of Bath and Wells's intermeddling in this manner, as he doth with great warmth and earneſtneſs; and from hence your Lordſhip may ſee what uſe he intended to make of his præcentorſhip of Exon, had he ſtill kept it: for, by virtue of his relation to the dioceſe of Exon, his plain deſign was to have undermined your Lordſhip in every reſpect, at Court and elſewhere. However, I am perſuaded that in this point, your Lordſhip inſiſting firmly on the promiſe, you have will at laſt prevail. I ſhall be with Secretary Harley to-day, and know the reſult of his diſcourſe about this matter at Windſor. I go into Berkſhire to-morrow, from whence I ſhall not return till Saturday.

I am your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt dutiful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

Upon my repreſenting to Mr. Tucker the hardſhip of the Biſhop of London's thus interfering with your Lordſhip twice in your own dioceſe, he ſeemed very ſenſible of it, and ſaid, that for the future he would ſtop every thing of that kind till your Lordſhip had

had notice of it. If your Lordſhip ſhould take notice of that promiſe to him, perhaps it might clinch it, which would be of uſe; though I think he promiſes ſomewhat more than he can perform.

LETTER LXXXI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

London, July 18, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

SINCE my return from Berkſhire, I have been with both the Secretaries, and expreſſed myſelf in ſuch a manner to them as I thought moſt agreeable to your Lordſhip's intentions and intereſts in this affair of Bovey Tracy.

Before I went out of town, Secretary Harley had promiſed me to do your Lordſhip what ſervice he could in it. I find he hath ſince received two letters from your Lordſhip;

and he repeated the ſame aſſurances on that head to me this morning. I believe, he writes to your Lordſhip to-night; and ſo, I think, will Secretary Hedges. Perhaps the latter may not tell your Lordſhip, what I have juſt now diſcovered, that, by dates, they collect that your Lordſhip could have no promiſe from the Crown at the time pretended *: your Lordſhip's firſt letter to my Lord Nottingham to aſk the Queen, and your laſt to thank him for what he had done, were both (it is ſaid) written by you while the Queen was at the Bath †; and, conſequently, Lord Nottingham's anſwer could not tell your Lordſhip that he *had* aſked the Queen, but that he *would* aſk her for it; and for that promiſe (of his) your Lordſhip is in your laſt letter ſuppoſed to give him thanks. So that it is of abſolute neceſſity to ſend up the original from my Lord Nottingham as ſoon as your Lordſhip reaches Trelawn. I do not much doubt but that juſtice will be done your Lordſhip in this point; however, the evidence of your right cannot be made too plain.

* See p. 220.

† The Queen arrived at Bath Auguſt 28, 1702; and continued there till Oct. 8. She went there again Aug. 8, 1703; and ſtayed all the ſummer.

I com-

I complained a week ago to Sir Robert Cotton * of the delay of that letter. He desired an account of my complaint in writing; which I sent him yesterday, upon my return; and hope to hear from him soon, that he hath done something in it.

I am your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER LXXXII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelsea, July 22, 1704 †.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

BY the letter you received from Secretary Hedges the day after your Lordship's last to me was written, it appears that, if promises may be relied on, there is no need of entering a caveat. Your Lordship will have a state of the two Bishops' ‡ pretensions to

* Sir Robert Cotton, Knight, Joint Post-master-general with Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. Sir Robert resigned the office, April 4, 1708.

† Original letter *mis-dated* 1702.

‡ Compton and Hooper. See p. 222.

a prior promiſe tranſmitted, and conſequently time to make out and enforce the proof of your own; and having ſo good hopes of ſucceſs (eſpecially from Secretary Harley's engagement in the affair), I preſume the entering of a caveat would only irritate, without doing much ſervice. I had it in my head, and was reſolved, if I had found matters ſo far precipitated as that your Lordſhip would not probably have had time left you to produce your proof, to have ventured to enter one, even without your particular commands; but, upon getting a ſight of Secretary Hedges's letter, I reckoned there was no neceſſity for ſuch a ſtep; and am ſure there is none, if the word of a man may be depended on. The undiſputed right your Lordſhip hath in this matter, your firmneſs in aſſerting this right, and the unwillingneſs they are under hereabouts to diſoblige you, will, I think, turn the point to your Lordſhip's wiſh, without a recourſe to any extraordinary ſtep.

Elford's diſobedience was very daring; and I queſtion not but your Lordſhip will ſoon make him ſenſible of it. Gilling is under proſecution in my court *; but Welſh, of

* As Archdeacon of Totneſs.

King's

King's Kerſwell, was never complained of to me. If there be any body ready to give evidence againſt him, Mr. Lye ſhall take care to proſecute him effectually and ſpeedily. I will write to him about it, as your Lordſhip directs.

My patent * paſſed the broad ſeal on Tueſday laſt; but I beg your Lordſhip to believe, that I neither do nor ſhall ever value myſelf upon any title ſo much as that of being your Lordſhip's moſt obliged and moſt devoted ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

Sir Robert Cotton hath endeavoured to do me right in the complaint I made to him about the letter †. The fault is laid upon the poor penny-poſtman, who is in danger to be turned out, unleſs I intercede for him. The true cauſe is not to be come at.

* As Dean of Carliſle.

† See above, pp. 219. 229.

LETTER LXXXIII

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

July 22, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

SINCE I wrote my letter, I have been at the Secretary's office, and find that the point is determined to your Lordſhip's ſatisfaction, and a warrant ordered for Mr. Cook, which will be ſigned to-morrow, but with his ſurname only, for his Chriſtian name is wanting. I ſuppoſe Secretary Harley gives you an account of it this poſt, if he did not the laſt. Mr. Tucker is mightily concerned, leſt your Lordſhip ſhould apprehend that he was any ways backward to do your Lordſhip right in this matter, and deſired me to give his humble ſervice and reſpects to your Lordſhip, with aſſurance that your Lordſhip ſhall find him faithful to your intereſt on all occaſions. And ſince he hath promiſed (as he did early) to ſtop every thing that was applied for in his office (if it lay within your Lord-

Lordſhip's dioceſe) till your Lordſhip had notice of it, I hope your Lordſhip will command me to ſay ſomething to him, that will ſhew him your Lordſhip is not diſſatisfied with him. Jack Ellis hath been very heartily for your Lordſhip from the beginning to the end of this matter.

This ſecond baffle to the new Biſhop will ſit ſo ſore upon him, that I believe Dr. Hudſon's * flattering dedication of his Dionyſius Halicarnaſſenſis † (now ready to come out) will hardly make him eaſy for this diſappointment.

I am, my Lord, your moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* Dr. John Hudſon, a learned critic, originally of Queen's college, Oxford, where he became M. A. and afterwards (1686) fellow of Univerſity college, where he was a conſiderable tutor, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral valuable publications. He was elected Keeper of the Bodleian Library in 1701; and in 1712 appointed Principal of St. Mary Hall, through the ſolicitation of Dr. Radcliffe, with whom he had ſo much intereſt as to obtain for the Univerſity the Doctor's noble benefactions. A ſtudious and ſedentary life occaſioning a dropſy, Dr. Hudſon died Nov. 27, 1719. A liſt of his Works may be ſeen in the "Biographical Dictionary."

† "Dionyſii Halicarnaſſenſis Opera omnia, "1704," 2 vols. folio, a beautiful and valuable edition,

LETTER LXXXIV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, July 25, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I FIND now they talk of putting Elford into Broadhempſon; by which, I ſuppoſe, he was the man for whom the Biſhops of London and Wells had begged that living before, but ſuſpended claiming their promiſe upon the likelihood of Bovey-Tracy's being void, which is a better living.

The Biſhop of Bath and Wells came to town this day, on purpoſe to ſolicit for Elford; and found, I ſuppoſe, that the warrant for Cook was ſigned yeſterday, to his great pleaſure. Though the point be turned for your Lordſhip, and conſequently there be no neceſſity of tranſmitting my Lord Nottingham's letter, yet he mightily deſires to ſee it;

edition, enriched with the various readings of an ancient copy in the Vatican library, and of ſeveral MSS. in France. The learned editor has ſubjoined to his own notes ſeveral of Sylburgius, Portus, Stephens, Caſaubon, and Valeſius.

for he is piqued a little at the thought of their doubting his veracity; which reſentment was of uſe to me, and by it I got him to ſtir ſo earneſtly in it. So, if your Lordſhip pleaſes to let me have it from Trelawn, I will, after I have ſhewed it Lord Nottingham, return it.

In one thing I muſt vary the account I gave your Lordſhip of Mr. Hele's charity. The Maſter* thinks himſelf obliged to put in Sir Francis Drake, as Recorder of Plymouth. He hath pitched upon Dr. Ediſbury for the Maſter of Chancery to whom it is referred, who is to have ſecret inſtructions what truſtees to name; and I heard the Maſter give him particular order for the Major-general †. The Maſter plainly perceived that the drift of the Lord Stamford and others, who ſued in Chancery for the management of this charity, was, by the influence of it, to turn the election at Plymouth; and that made him reſolve to take it out of their hands; for the ſame reaſon, to place it, as far as he could, in your Lordſhip's. Mr. Hele of Fleet, Mr.

* Of the Rolls, Sir John Trevor.

† Trelawny, the Biſhop's brother; ſee p. 196.

Pollexfen,

Pollexfen, and Serjeant Hooper *, are truſtees he thinks of joining with your Lordſhip and the Major-general.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER LXXXV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Aug. 1, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I WAS with Secretary Harley this morning, who, with ſome pleaſure, ſhewed me your Lordſhip's letter, and pointed out to me the line relating to the Coadjutor *; who (by the means of Cook's writing to Rouſe, to ſolicit the paſſing of the ſeals, and to take my directions in that affair, and to

* Nicholas Hooper, eſq. Queen's Serjeant, and M. P. for Barnſtaple; afterwards Serjeant to King George I. who knighted him.

† Bp. Hooper.

give

give me his thanks for the trouble I had taken in it) is by this time, I believe, ſomewhat the more mortified with his defeat, as knowing me to have been an inſtrument of it; for Rouſe is his creature, and tells him every thing.

I directed Mr. Rouſe to apply himſelf to Secretary Hedges's office, becauſe the warrant was carried by him to the Queen to be ſigned, and lay in his office. This was all I knew of that matter then; but ſince I underſtand, from a good hand, that when the Queen gave orders that your Lordſhip's claim ſhould take place, Secretary Hedges earneſtly deſired of his brother, that he might get the warrant ſigned, &c. which was granted to him. After this, there was no bringing it into the other office.

I was not miſtaken in apprehending Secretary Hedges's diſpleaſure; for I have felt it already in an inſtance with which I will not trouble your Lordſhip, deſigning to write an account of it to the Sub-dean * this poſt, whom I am heartily glad to call by that

* Mr. Blackburne, who had formerly held that office ſee (p. 124), was again inſtalled Sub-dean (on the death of Mr. Lewis Burnet) July 27, 1704.

title.

title. Mr. Tucker alſo, I apprehended, was not perfectly in humour with me, and endeavoured therefore to make all well over veniſon and claret yeſterday at Chelſea, where he ſhewed me your Lordſhip's letter to him, which, I find, a little mortifies him. He is certainly uneaſy that he happened to be engaged againſt your Lordſhip, wiſhes with all his heart it had been otherwiſe, and that your Lordſhip would look upon him to be (what in other reſpects I verily believe he is) your faithful ſervant.

I am grieved to hear of your Lordſhip's indiſpoſition. You have given me all my eaſe and happineſs in this world; and may God return it to your Lordſhip both in this and another! I am your Lordſhip's ever faithful and devoted ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I beg your Lordſhip's pardon for the blots on the other ſide, which I did not ſee till I had finiſhed my letter.

LET-

LETTER LXXXVI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Aug. 8, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

IT never entered into my head, to put your Lordſhip upon any new trouble in relation to Broadhempſon. What I ſaid upon that head was only in order to inform your Lordſhip that you had not been well dealt with before, when, upon your application, you received an anſwer "that it was diſpoſed of;" ſince Mr. Tucker ſo lately and ſo poſitively told me, that it was ſtill unfilled. But, upon a more careful enquiry, I find he was deceived; and can now tell your Lordſhip the man for whom the Biſhop of London begged it, and am glad with all my heart that he ſucceeded. It is Dr. Cockburn*, who

* John Cockburn, D. D. who publiſhed "A "Specimen of ſome free and impartial Remarks "on public Affairs and particular Perſons, eſ- "pecially relating to Scotland, occaſioned by Dr. "Burnet's Hiſtory of his own Times," 8vo, no date.

is

is now Preacher to the Engliſh Church at Amſterdam, and is an honeſt, worthy Scotchman, a true friend to the conſtitution of the Church, and heartily hated and perſecuted by Biſhop Burnet. I wiſh the vicarage may turn to account to him, for he is in very mean circumſtances, and hath a great charge of children. I will be bold, in his behalf, though without his knowledge, to interpoſe with your Lordſhip, that the proviſion made upon the ſequeſtration, for the perſon who performs the duty, may be as moderate as conveniently can be, that there may be the more coming to the poor man, to bear his charges, when he takes out the broad ſeal, and comes for inſtitution. A word, I believe, from Mr. Cook to the church-wardens of Broadhempſon, would be of moment on this occaſion.

I have gotten over the difficulty ſtarted in relation to the avoidance of the Deanery of Carliſle, and am poſſeſſed of Dean Grahme's reſignation *. I communicated to Mr. Tucker the three lines relating to him in your Lordſhip's laſt letter; with which, I found, he

* See vol. II. p. 197.

was

was more pleaſed than with the letter your Lordſhip had written to him. He is really an honeſt man, and hath an hearty regard for your Lordſhip, though he was unluckily pre-engaged in this matter of Bovey Tracy; and I wiſh your Lordſhip would pleaſe to take ſome opportunity of letting him ſee that you take nothing ill of him. The Maſter is a very ſorrowful mourner upon the death of my Lady *; who is to be carried out of town on Monday next, to be buried in Derbyſhire among the Maſter's family †. Whatever your Lordſhip pleaſes will be done in relation to the truſtees for the Plymouth charity; your Lordſhip will ſee Dr. Ediſbury about a fortnight hence, and may then give him his inſtructions.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I think to ſet out for the North about a fortnight hence.

* Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Clare, relict of Mr. Morley; and afterwards Lady of Sir John Trevor, Maſter of the Rolls, and brother to Sir Thomas, who was created lord Trevor of Bromham, Dec. 31, 1711.

† Very anciently of eminence in Wales.

LETTER LXXXVII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Aug. 17, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I WILL take care to obſerve your Lordſhip's directions, in relation both to Tucker and the Maſter of the Rolls. There will be nothing done haſtily in that matter of the Plymouth charity; for the beaten party will be very ſlow in taking out the order of reference to Dr. Ediſbury. When your Lordſhip ſees him (which perhaps may be in a very few days after the receipt of this), you will be pleaſed to ſettle peremptorily what you would have done in it.

I hope to receive from your Lordſhip my Lord Nottingham's letter ſoon enough to make the proper uſe of it before I ſet out for the North, which will be on Monday, or, at the fartheſt, Wedneſday, ſevennight. The Biſhop of Carliſle* is come to himſelf, and

* Dr. Nicolſon.

hath

hath taken occaſion to make excuſes to ſeveral perſons (who, he knew, would inform me of them) for his not anſwering my letter. He ſays, he thought I ſhould be upon the road before an anſwer could reach me. Whatever he then thought, he now thinks himſelf in the wrong; and will, I am informed, ſet it right again by his civilities to me when I come into Cumberland *.

I humbly thank your Lordſhip for all your good wiſhes and great kindneſſes to me. I ſhall, while I breathe, own, that whatever happineſs befalls me, is entirely owing to your Lordſhip; and ſhall be as grateful and faithful a ſervant to your Lordſhip and your family as any one of thoſe many whom you have obliged. I am your Lordſhip's, in all duty and obſervance, FR. ATTERBURY.

* That the Dean was wrong informed, will appear by the two following letters.

LETTER LXXXVIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

York, Sept. 11, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I HAVE been ſtopped a week at Biſhopsthorp, in my way to Carliſle, by a letter to the Archbiſhop from the Biſhop of Carliſle, wherein he poſitively refuſed to inſtitute me, unleſs I revoked ſome propoſitions* relating

* "1. The Queen of England, out of Parliament, "hath not the ſame authority in cauſes eccleſi-"aſtical that the Chriſtian Emperors had in "the primitive Church.

"2. The Church of England is under two Sove-"reigns: the one abſolute, and the other li-"mited.

"3. The ſupreme eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction an-"nexed to the Imperial Crown of this realm "can be exerciſed no otherwiſe than in Par-"liament.

"Theſe three propoſitions, ſeparating her Ma-"jeſty's authority from her perſon, and impeach-"ing her regal ſupremacy, are erroneous, and "contrary to the received doctrine of the Church "of

relating to the ſupremacy, which he thought deducible from my writings. I will incloſe the paper the Biſhop drew up on that occaſion. At the end of it he deſired the Archbiſhop to admit me himſelf, by his metropolitical authority, if I would not conſent to revoke, and renounce, as he had preſcribed.

There were ſome thoughts that this might be done, and that my journey to Carliſle might be ſaved by that means; which hath occaſioned my ſtay here; but ſome forms, which are to paſs the Biſhop in order to it, could not be procured; and ſo I am now ſetting forward myſelf for Carliſle, to tender him my mandate: before he will receive which, and give me inſtitution upon it, he will, I

" of England, as well as the known laws of the " realm; and therefore (ſo far as they, or any " of them, are deducible from any thing that I " have heretofore aſſerted and publiſhed) I do " hereby openly and freely revoke and renounce " the ſame."

This form of revocation has been already given in vol. II. p. 199; but is here printed, ſomewhat more correctly, from Atterbury's hand-writing. This and the following letter, however, very fully confirm the authenticity of the curious paper printed in the ſecond volume, which evidently muſt have been written or dictated by our author.

believe, be pretty troubleſome to me; but it will end in more trouble to himſelf, for the affront is not ſo much to me as to her Majeſty, and will be reſented accordingly.

This is, I ſuppoſe, intended alſo as a return to the demur which the Univerſity of Oxford made, on my account, to the giving the Biſhop his degree *. But they could demur in this caſe with ſomewhat more ſafety than the Biſhop can.

I will give your Lordſhip a farther account of this matter when I come to Carliſle.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* Biſhop Nicolſon, who was of Queen's College, Oxford, took the degree of M. A. July 3, 1679; and obtained that of D. D. by diploma, June 23, 1702, nine days after his conſecration as Biſhop of Carliſle. See above, p. 74.

LET-

LETTER LXXXIX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Carliſle, Sept. 21, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

WHEN I came to the Biſhop at Roſe Caſtle for inſtitution, he withdrew the three propoſitions I ſent you, and would not inſiſt upon them; but, inſtead of them, offered me another ſort of retractation to ſign; a copy of which I have incloſed *. It was a ſurprize to me. I deſired a little time, to withdraw and conſider it: and pen, ink, and paper, to ſet down my thoughts upon it; which were granted me; and in his houſe I ſoon drew up the anſwer, which I have alſo tranſmitted to your Lordſhip †. Upon hearing which, the Biſhop grew very much out of humour, and diſcovered a great deal of diſorder, both in his looks and diſcourſe; he

* See it in vol. II. p. 201.

† See this alſo in vol. II. p. 201.

in paſſion demanded my orders, and letters teſtimonial of my good life and behaviour; and ſaid, he would examine me as to my learning; and ſoon afterwards went back from all this, and produced a paper, ready written by his Regiſter, commanding me to appear again at Roſe Caſtle on the 12th of October, and then and there receive his anſwer *.

Nothing could be more barbarous and unfair than the whole ſcene of this conduct; for, in the firſt place, he contrived things ſo, that I ſhould know nothing of his intentions to refuſe me inſtitution till I came to York; then he ſtopped me eight days at York, under a ſham pretence of deſiring the Archbiſhop to inſtitute me in his ſtead; but, when I applied for a requeſt of that kind to the Archbiſhop under his epiſcopal ſeal, he would not grant it, but would have me come to Roſe Caſtle and receive inſtitution from him; and yet, when I came thither, took advantage of the twenty-eight days allowed him by the canon, without reckoning in thoſe in which he himſelf had detained me at Biſhops-thorp.

* See this paper in vol. II. p. 207.

We parted however pretty civilly; and, I thank God, I had that command of myſelf, that, notwithſtanding his rudeneſs to me, I was not moved to do or ſay any thing indecent. That night I went to Carliſle, where I have been ever ſince at the Deanery, expecting what they will do above in this matter, where I have lodged a full account of it. The Biſhop had taken as much care as he could to have all manner of ſlights put upon me. The bells were not to ring, the choir not to attend upon me, nor the corporation to take any notice of me. All which I bore, and took no notice of; but in two days time broke through all his meaſures.

It is a little uncomfortable living here in a country where I have nobody that I can adviſe with, or confide in, upon points of ſo great moment to me; and where I have to deal with ſharp and ſubtle heads, which oblige me to be ever upon my guard, and to tread very warily. However, ſince I am in, I muſt go through with it as well as I can; and hope I have ripened matters ſo well already, that this attempt will end in ſhame and confuſion to the attempter. I know not when I

ſhall

ſhall be able to return to London, being reſolved to wait here the event of this matter; and have accordingly ſent to put off my waiting in October *.

I thought myſelf obliged to give your Lordſhip ſome account of theſe my poor affairs; though it will be a good while before it comes to your hands in Cornwall. The ill uſage I have had from this gentleman makes me reflect often on the contrary treatment I have had from your Lordſhip, and would, if any thing poſſibly could, raiſe my gratitude to your Lordſhip for all your noble favours to me, and for the obliging manner wherein you have ever beſtowed, and by that means doubled them.

Dr. Smalridge writes me word, that the Dean of Glouceſter †. hath ſent him eighty pounds for the two laſt terms ‡. So they will go on now, I ſuppoſe, upon that foot for the future.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing, and am your moſt obliged, dutiful, and devoted ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* As Queen's Chaplain. See vol. II. p. 207.
† Dr. Jane.
‡ For ſupplying his place as Divinity Profeſſor.

LET-

LETTER XC.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Oct. 28, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I AM now returned, and ready to receive and obey any commands your Lordſhip ſhall be pleaſed to ſend me. One part of my uneaſineſs, in being ſo long detained ſo far North, hath been, that it hath hindered me from ſending my ſervices to your Lordſhip in any thing wherein you ſhould pleaſe to employ me.

We met in Convocation on Tueſday *, but did nothing beyond the propoſal of an addreſs; which was checked by an aſſurance given us in a meſſage brought by Tillot, that the Biſhops would ſend one down to us on Tueſday next, for our concurrence; to which day they and we adjourned.

* Oct. 24.

The

The Commons, I find, are moſt firmly reſolved on the bill of occaſional conformity; and (it is ſaid) if they have ſtrength enough, will certainly tack it *.

Mr. Sub-dean † tells me a melancholy ſtory, of your Lordſhip's being troubled with the ſtone. I hope, however, that the gravel which comes away is all that is bred there; for nobody more heartily wiſhes the health and proſperity of your Lordſhip and your family than your ever obliged and moſt faithful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* This was attempted; but negatived, by 251 voices againſt 134. It was paſſed ſingly in the Houſe of Commons, Dec. 14, 1704; and, after a ſingle reading, was next day thrown out of the Houſe of Lords, by a majority of 71 againſt 50.

† Blackburne.

LET-

LETTER XCI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Nov. 7, 1704.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I WAS backward in providing my court ſermon; and, having an aſſurance from Blackburne that he would give you a full account of what paſſed in our two laſt ſeſſions in relation to Sir George Rooke, was the leſs ſolicitous to do it myſelf. We are come now to a ſtand in that matter, and, if we have not intereſt enough to be admitted ſeparately, muſt be content not to addreſs at all, and by that means to lie under the imputation of being diſaffected, which our good friends will be ſure to beſtow on us.

After that matter is at an end, I hope we ſhall fall to ſomething which may be called buſineſs, and particularly the trying of the Biſhops upon that article your Lordſhip mentions, in which I will not lag behind the foremoſt. But it is, I think, for our intereſt and honour, not to attempt that point but

but in company with others which we are equally concerned in, that what we do in that caſe may not ſeem done only out of a pique, but with a true deſign of preſerving the conſtitution, and giving life to the diſcipline of the Church in every reſpect, which hath been ſo neglected.

Your Lordſhip, I hope, had the paper of grievances while I was in the North. Something of that kind, I believe, will be ſet afoot again; and, among other points, that which your Lordſhip mentions be principally inſiſted on. As ſoon as I ſee Blackburne (which will be, I think, to-morrow night he having promiſed me to come and ſtay a day or two with me), I will diſcourſe him farther on this head, as your Lordſhip directs.

The elections go well hitherto. Mr. Arundel* hath beat Montagu † at Northampton; Mr. Bliſs ‡ and Lord Guernſey's ſon ‖ are choſen at Maidſtone; and Mr. Duncombe § (an honeſt gentleman) will, it is thought**, be

* Francis Arundel, eſq.

† Hon. Chriſtopher Montagu.

‡ Thomas Bliſs, eſq. ‖ Hon. Heneage Finch.

§ William Duncombe, eſq. of Battleſden, one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland.

** This did not happen. The Hon. Goodwin Wharton's ſeat was filled by Sir Rich. Temple, bart.

choſen

choſen in Bucks, in the room of Goodwin Wharton.

As ſoon as Blackburne and I have agreed upon the form of proxy, we will ſend it down to your Lordſhip, to be ſigned and returned.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful, and faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER XCII*.

From Mr. BRIAN FAIRFAX†,

SIR, March 12, 1704-5.

WHAT I have writ in haſte concerning Mr. Edward Fairfax, when you have leiſure to read, I doubt not but you will

* Indorſed by Dr. Atterbury, "An account of "Edward Fairfax, author of the tranſlation of "Taſſo, (with ſome particulars relating to his "family,) by Brian Fairfax, Secretary to the Arch-"biſhop of Canterbury. Sent me March 12, "1704-5."

† Brian Fairfax, Eſq. ſon to this gentleman (an early member of the Society of Antiquaries) was appointed a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms in 1723; and held that office till his death, Jan. 9, 1746; when he bequeathed a very conſiderable fortune to his nephew the Hon. Robert Fairfax (who married a daughter of the famous Anthony Collins, and was member in one parliament for Maidſtone). See more of Mr. Fairfax, and his collections, in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 123.

do

do it with all the allowance I can aſk, but eſpecially for ſaying ſo much of others of the name, having not much to ſay of him who affected to live ſo private and retired a life. Pray pardon any ſeeming vanity in it, from your very humble ſervant, BRIAN FAIRFAX.

EDWARD FAIRFAX was the ſon * of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton in Yorkſhire, who paſſed his youth in the wars of Europe, and was with the duke of Bourbon, at the ſacking of Rome, anno 1527 †.

His eldeſt brother was Sir Thomas Lord Fairfax ‡, who was knighted at Rouën in Normandy, and ſignalized himſelf on many occaſions in Germany againſt the houſe of Auſtria, then aſpiring to a fifth monarchy. His younger brother was Sir Charles, who was a captain under Sir Francis Vere at the battle of Newport ||; and, in that famous three

* Hiſtorians ſay he was a natural ſon.

† Which ſo offended his father (Sir William Fairfax, ſheriff of Yorkſhire 26 and 31 Hen. VIII; who died Oct. 31, 1557) that he was diſinherited. He afterwards married Dorothy daughter of George Gale, of Acham Grange; and in his old age, 1577, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth.

‡ Created Baron of Cameron May 4, 1627; and died in his 80th year.

|| In 1600, when Prince Maurice of Naſſau gave the Spaniards a great defeat.

years ſiege of Oſtend*, commanded all the Engliſh in the town, a while before it was ſurrendered, where he received a wound in his face by a piece of the ſkull of a Marſhal of France ſlain near him with a cannon bullet, and ſoon after was himſelf ſlain.

While his brothers were thus honourably employed abroad, he ſtayed at home at his book, and thereby made himſelf fit for any employment in church or ſtate. But an invincible modeſty, and love of a retired life, made him prefer the ſhady groves and natural caſcades of Denton, and the foreſt of Knareſborough, before all the diverſions of court or camp.

He did not paſs his time *ignobili otio*, as appears by the many valuable manuſcripts

* This town was beſieged from July 5, 1601, to Sept. 22, 1604, by the Spaniards, being then in the hands of the Hollanders; and at laſt was ſurrendered, on good articles, after a ſiege of three years, three months, three weeks, three days, and three hours. This ſtout defence was aſcribed to the ſupplies from England, and the conduct of Sir Francis Vere. The Spaniards, it was thought, loſt 100,000 men during the ſiege, though, when the Archduke Albert began to inveſt it, they did not expect it would hold out a fortnight; and the Archduchеſs is even ſaid to have promiſed that "ſhe "would never ſhift herſelf till it was taken."

he has left in the library of Lord Fairfax at Denton, both in verſe and proſe.

His firſt eſſay in poetry was, when very young, in tranſlating Torquato Taſſo's heroic poem of "Godfrey of Bologne" out of Italian into ſmooth and excellent Engliſh verſe; a book highly commended by the beſt judges and wits of that age, and allowed by the critics of this *. King James valued it above all other Engliſh poetry; and King Charles, in the time of his confinement, uſed to divert himſelf by reading it.

He wrote other ingenious eclogues †, and preſented them to the Duke of Richmond and Lenox, of which his ſon William [1636] gives this account, in his annotations upon them; viz. "Theſe bucolics were written in the "firſt year of the reign of King James, and, "from their finiſhing, they lay neglected "ten years in my father's ſtudy, until Lodo-"wic the late noble Duke of Richmond and "Lenox deſired a ſight of them, which "made the author to tranſcribe them for his "Grace's uſe. That copy was ſeen and ap-

* See Dr. Johnſon's critique, at the end of his "Life of Waller," where a valuable ſpecimen of Fairfax's tranſlation is preſerved.

† See the note in p. 269.

" proved by many learned men; and that " reverend divine Dr. Field *, now biſhop of " Hereford, wrote verſes upon it; and theſe " following were written by Wilſon, Scoto-" britannus:

" *Et Phœbum, caſtaſque doces, Fairfaxe, ſorores*
" *Salſa verecundo verba lepore loqui,*
" *Ulla nec in toto prurit laſcivia libro,*
" *Pagina non minus eſt quam tibi vita proba.*

" Chaſte is thy muſe as is a veſtal nun,
" And thy Apollo ſpotleſs as the ſun,
" No wanton thought betray'd by word or look,
" As blameleſs is thy life, as is thy book.

" But the book itſelf and the Biſhop's enco-" mium periſhed in the fire, when the Ban-" quetting-houſe at Whitehall was burnt, and " with it part of the Duke's lodgings where " the book was; but, with my father's help, I " recovered them out of his looſe papers, &c."

Theſe were his diverſions in his ſolitude; but he has left better proofs of his learning

* Theophilus Field, ſcholar and fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; rector of Cotton, Suffolk; whence he was elected Biſhop of Landaff Sept. 23, 1619; of Landaff July 12, 1627. He was tranſlated to Hereford, Dec. 14, 1635; and enjoyed that ſee but a few months; dying June 2, 1636.

and judgement, in the controverſy of religion with the Church of Rome, all correctly written with his own hand.

There was one John Dorrell, a Romiſh prieſt of no ordinary fame, then a priſoner in the caſtle of York: between them there paſſed ſeveral letters on ſeveral ſubjects, as the Pope's Supremacy, Infallibility, Idolatry, &c. which deſerve to be publiſhed.

The Antiquary Roger Dodſworth*, in his manuſcript book, which he calls "Sancti et "Scrip-

* Son of Matthew Dodſworth, regiſter of York cathedral and chancellor to Archbiſhop Matthews. He was born July 24, 1585, at Newton Grange, in the pariſh of St. Oſwald, in Rydale, Yorkſhire; died in Auguſt 1654; and was buried at Rufford, Lancaſhire: "of wonderful induſtry, but "leſs judgement; always collecting and tranſcrib-"ing, but never publiſhed any thing." Such is the report of him by Wood; who in the firſt part of it, Mr. Gough obſerves, drew his own character. "One cannot approach the borders of this county (adds this incomparable Topographer, in his account of *Yorkſhire*) without paying tribute to the memory of that indefatigable collector of its antiquities, Roger Dodſworth, who undertook and executed a work, which, to the antiquaries of the preſent age, would have been the ſtone of Tydides. One hundred and twenty-two volumes of his own writing, beſides original MSS. which he had obtained from ſeveral hands, making all together one hundred and

"Scriptores Ebor." gives him this character: "Edward Fairfax of Fuyſton, eſq. in the "foreſt

and ſixty-two volumes folio, now lodged in that grand repoſitory of our ancient muniments the Bodleian library (at Oxford), are laſting memorials what this county ows to him, as the two volumes of the Monaſticon (which, though publiſhed under his and Dugdale's names conjointly, were both collected and written totally by him) will immortalize that extenſive induſtry which has laid the whole kingdom under obligation. The patronage of General Fairfax (whoſe regard to our antiquities, which the rage of his party was ſo bitter againſt, ſhould cover his faults from the eyes of antiquaries) preſerved this treaſure, and bequeathed it to the library where it is now lodged. Fairfax preſerved alſo the fine windows of York cathedral; and when St. Mary's tower, in which were lodged innumerable records both public and private relating to the Northern parts, was blown up during the ſiege of York, he gave money to the ſoldiers who could ſave any ſcattered papers, many of which are now at Oxford; though Dodſworth had tranſcribed and abridged the greateſt part before. (Wood's Faſti II. 11. Drake, p. 575.) Thomas Tomſon, at the hazard of his life, ſaved out of the rubbiſh ſuch as were legible; which, after paſſing through ſeveral hands, became the property of Dr. John Burton, of York, being 1868 in thirty bundles. Wallis (preface to the Hiſtory of Northumberland) ſays, they are in the cathedral library. Fairfax allowed Dodſworth a yearly ſalary to preſerve the inſcriptions in Churches. (See Gale on Ulfus's horn, in the Archæologia, vol. I. p. 168.)

" foreſt of Knareſborough, brother of Sir " Thomas Lord Fairfax of Denton. He " tranſlated Godfrey of Bologne out of Italian " into Engliſh verſe; wrote the Hiſtory of " Edward the Black Prince, and other witty

Fairfax died in 1671; his nephew Henry Fairfax, Dean of Norwich, gave Roger Dodſworth's 160 volumes of collections to the univerſity of Oxford; but the MSS. were not brought thither till 1673, and then in wet weather, when Wood with much difficulty obtained leave of the Vice-chancellor to have them brought into the muniment-room in the ſchool-tower, and was a month drying them on the leads. " I never," ſays Hearne, in a tranſport of antiquarian enthuſiaſm, " look upon theſe volumes " without the utmoſt ſurprize and wonder; and " I cannot but bleſs God that he was pleaſed out " of his infinite goodneſs and mercy to raiſe up " ſo pious and diligent a perſon, that ſhould by " his bleſſing ſo effectually diſcover and preſerve " ſuch a noble treaſure of antiquities as is con- " tained in theſe volumes: moſt of them written " with his own hand, and the genealogical tables, " and the notes on them, done with that exqui " ſite care and judgement, that I cannot but think " otherwiſe of this eminent perſon than the author " of the Athenæ Oxonienſes. For it plainly ap- " pears to me, that his judgement and ſagacity were " equal to his diligence; and I ſee no reaſon to " doubt but that if he had lived to write the an- " tiquities of Yorkſhire (as he once deſigned it) " it would have appeared in a very pleaſing and " entertaining method, and in a proper and ele- " gant ſtyle, and ſet out with all other becoming " advantages." Preface to Leland's Collectanea, p. 79. See "Britiſh Topography, 1780," vol. II. p. 395, 396.

" eclogues,

"eclogues, not printed. He is accounted a "ſingular ſcholar in all kind of learning, and "yet liveth, 1631."

He was very ſerviceable to his brother Lord Fairfax * in the education of his children, the government of his family, and in all his affairs. The ſucceſs appeared in having all his children bred ſcholars, and well principled in religion and virtue; his houſe famed for hoſpitality, and his eſtate flouriſhing.

What his principles were, appears by this character he gives of himſelf, in his book called "Dæmonology;" † "For myſelf, I am "in religion neither a fantaſtic Puritan, nor "a ſuperſtitious Papiſt; but ſo ſettled in con-"ſcience, that I have the ſure ground of God's "word to warrant all I believe, and the "commendable ordinances of our Engliſh "church to approve all I practiſe: in which "courſe I live a faithful Chriſtian, and an "obedient ſubject, and ſo teach my family."

Theſe were the principles, and this the practice, of the family, during the life of that

* See p. 256.

† Of this MS. Mr. Reed of Staple-Inn is poſſeſſed of a copy. It is intituled, "A Diſcourſe of "Witchcraft, as it was acted in the family of Mr. "Edward Fairfax, of Fuyſtone, in the county of "York, in the year 1621. From the Original "Copy, written with his own hand."

noble Lord Thomas, who died May 1, 1641, before the civil wars began in England, happily for himſelf, but not for the family.

His ſons* were bred ſcholars; but a martial humour runing in their veins, two of them took

* Lord Ferdinand, the eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded to the title in 1641, was the Parliament's General for the aſſociated county of York; he married Lady Mary Sheffield, daughter to the Earl of Mulgrave; died March 13, 1647; and was buried in the church of Bolton Percy, Yorkſhire. His ſon Sir Thomas Fairfax, born at Denton in January 1611, after being ſome time at St. John's College, Cambridge (to which in his latter days he was a benefactor) was early trained to arms in Flanders, under Horatio Lord Vere. In 1642 he was intruſted to deliver a petition to King Charles, to beſeech him to hearken to his Parliament, and not to raiſe forces; which the King refuſing to receive, Fairfax delivered it to him on the pummel of his ſaddle, on Heyworth Moor, in the preſence of 100,000 people. Dec. 31, 1644, he was made General in Chief of the Parliament's forces; and in Nov. 1646, made a triumphant entry into London. In the next year he ſucceeded to his father's barony. In a fortnight after the execution of the King, Lord Fairfax (who, though ſtyled by Charles *a brutiſh General*, ſeems to have been averſe to that dreadful extremity) was elected one of the Council of State, and continued General of the army. May 19, 1649, he was created LL. D. at Oxford. Being diſſatisfied at the Parliament's war with Scotland, he reſigned his commiſſion in 1650, and retired to his ſeat in Yorkſhire. In April 1659, being elected

to

took to a gown, one to the pulpit*, the other to the bar: three of them were ſlain in the wars beyond ſea; two in the defence of Frankendale, the other at Montauban in France. I cannot mention the name of thoſe two brothers, my uncles William and John, without taking notice of the condoling letter, with the firſt news of their death †, ſent to

to Parliament for that county in 1659, he entered into meaſures with General Monk, to whom he gave conſiderable aſſiſtance in the Reſtoration of King Charles II. and was one of the Commiſſioners ſent by the Parliament to the King upon that great occaſion. Arriving at the Hague May 16, he was received by his Majeſty with ſingular favour and goodneſs; which was continued to the end of a life paſſed in retirement at Denton, where he died, and was buried with his Lady at Bilborough, near York, with this inſcription: "Here lie the bodies "of the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax "of Denton, Baron of Camerone; who died Nov. "the 12th, an. 1671, in the ſixtieth year of his "age. And of Anne his wife, daughter and co-"heir of Horatio Lord Vere Baron of Tilbury. "He had iſſue Mary Dutcheſs of Buckingham, "and Elizabeth." Wood, Faſti II. 88.

* Poſſibly Thomas Fairfax, the Jeſuit of St. Omers, mentioned by Wood, II. 1000. as "of "the Fairfaxian family in Yorkſhire, and one of "the Fellows of Magdalen College, put in by "James II."

† Between 1641 and 1643, in which latter year this Earl of Cumberland died.

their father, from Henry Lord Clifford, the laſt earl of Cumberland of that name, in theſe words *:

Mr.

* "To my noble and worthy friend Sir Thomas "Fairfax, at Denton.

"Worthy Sir,

"I never took pen in hand with more grief; for "though my letter be to comfort you, yet are "the contents ſo ſad reports unto you of woe, de- "claring the death of your valiant and brave ſons "in the Palatinate, as I proteſt I ſigh from the "bottom of my heart at every pauſe, not know- "ing how to comfort you, being ſo troubled with "grief myſelf, which makes me begin in confuſion.

"The brave ſallies out of Frankendale were ſo "often made with ſucceſs by them, that I think "it as impoſſible for time to ſurvive the memory "of them, as it is to reſtore again to life the no- "ble executioners. For, with the loſs of eighty "of our men, there were ſlain above 2000 of the "braveſt Spaniards that Spinola left behind him "in the Palatinate: and they ſtill defended the "town, till my lord Vere and count Mansfeld "raiſed the ſiege. But, alas! two or three days "before the relief, your ſon John was ſlain with "ſome ſixteen more, ſurpriſed by the enemy upon "the outworks (in a dark night, the ſentinel giv- "ing no notice), who cut them to pieces when "they had ſcorned to accept of the enemies offer "of ſafety if they would yield themſelves priſo- "ners. The brave Captain William, as my informer "tells me, two days after, being in the trenches, "had his thigh taken off by a cannon ſhot, but "lived

Mr. Edward Fairfax had ſeveral children, ſons and daughters. His eldeſt ſon William was a ſcholar, of the ſame temper of his father, but more cynical. He tranſlated "Dio-"genes Laertius, the Lives of the old Phi-"loſophers," out of Greek into Engliſh *.

Edward died about the year 1632, at his own houſe called Newhall, in the pariſh of

"lived a day and an half after, in which time he "acted the part of as good a Chriſtian, as he had "before of a ſucceſsful commander; ſo as the "happineſs of his ſoul muſt neceſſarily extenuate "the loſs of his life, the one crowned with ho-"nour, the other with eternal bleſſedneſs.

"Their never-dying virtues of valour and Chriſ-"tianity came to them by deſcent from your "valiant and Chriſtian ſelf: as you gave them, "ſo I now beſeech you make uſe of them, "when God has taken them, bearing the blow "with a Chriſtian valour, which I pray may over-"come the great grief in loſing two ſuch ineſti-"mable jewels, the honour of our times and king-"dom. In this hearty prayer to you, and to God "for you, I reſt your afflicted and faithful friend "and ſervant, HEN. CLIFFORD."

* Mrs. Cooper ſays, he was a kind of tutor, or rather an intimate friend, to Mr. Stanley, who publiſhed "The Lives of the Philoſophers;" "the greateſt part of the work, as well as the "notes on Euripides, truly belonging to Mr. Wil-"liam Fairfax, though his modeſty and friend-"ſhip declined the reputation." He took the degree of B. A. at Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford, Oct. 26, 1675. R.

Fuyſton,

Fuyſton, between Denton and Knareſborough, and lies under a marble ſtone; but deſerves a monument near Godfrey of Boulogne, in the Temple of Jeruſalem.

LETTER XCIII *.

From Mr. FAIRFAX †.

March 24, 1704.

I THINK my labour in writing thoſe papers more than recompenſed by your reading them, and impute to your candour and civility that you approve them. They are at your ſervice, to do what you pleaſe with them; but I wiſh, at your leiſure, that you would correct the Engliſh and coherence, ſo as others of leſs candour may read them, and omit what you think foreign to his character; that ſhort one of himſelf, of his

* Indorſed by Dr. Atterbury, "Brian Fairfax, "March, 1704-5."

† Since the note in p. 255 was printed, I perceive that "Brian Fairfax" was incorporated M. A. at Oxford, Sept. 28, 1663; and his ſon, "Brian Fairfax, Eſq." became LL. D. Aug. 6, 1677.

prin-

principles and practice, I think, deſerves to be writ upon his monument. I wiſh I had his letters to Dorrell *, to ſhew you; but I have his eclogues †. I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant, B. FAIRFAX.

* See p. 260.

† It appears theſe Eclogues were in exiſtence in the family when Mrs. Cooper publiſhed "The "Muſes Library, 1737." "They are," ſays ſhe, "in number twelve; all of them wrote after the "acceſſion of King James to the throne of Eng- "land, on important ſubjects, relating to the "manners, characters, and incidents of the times "he lived in. They are pointed with many fine "ſtrokes of ſatire, dignified with wholeſome leſ- "ſons of morality and policy to thoſe of the "higheſt rank; and ſome modeſt hints even to "Majeſty itſelf. As far as poetry is concerned "in them, the very name of Fairfax is the high- "eſt recommendation; and the learning they "contain is ſo various and extenſive, that, ac- "cording to the evidence of his ſon (who has "written large annotations on each), no man's "reading beſide his own was ſufficient to explain "his references effectually." The fourth Eclogue is printed by Mrs. Cooper; and if the remainder are ſtill in being, it would be an acceptable ſervice to give them to the public. R.

LET-

LETTER XCIV*.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

May 20, 1706.

"THEY took into conſideration Mr. "Dean of Carliſle's† ſtate of the debt "laid before them on Saturday laſt; and did "allow and agree, that it did appear to them, "from the ſtate aforeſaid, that the chapter "were conſiderably indebted at the time of "Mr. Dean of Carliſle's admiſſion into a Re-"ſidentiary's place, and that the Biſhop of "Bath and Wells‡, who was his immediate "predeceſſor, and in whoſe time the debt "was moſtly contracted, ought, both in law "and equity, to pay his proportion thereof. "But, in regard that the adjuſting the pay-"ment of this debt, ſo as to aſcertain each "Canon's proportion thereof, will be attended "with many difficulties, and may alſo occa-"ſion diſpute and differences in the body of

* This repreſentation of a matter of fact, relating to the Dean and Chapter of Carliſle, was ſent by Dr. Atterbury without any introduction.

† Dr. Atterbury himſelf.

‡ Dr. Hooper.

"the

"the chapter; they therefore desired Mr. "Dean of Carlisle to forbear insisting upon "his right in this case. Whereupon Mr. "Dean of Carlisle, in pure respect and de- "ference to the Dean and Chapter's request, "and to shew his tender regard to the peace "and honour of the society, declared, that "he was content to forbear insisting on his "claim upon the Dean and Chapter for the "profits of the Bishop of Bath and Wells's "*annus post promotionem*, now under se- "questration; desiring the Dean and Chapter "to pursue such effectual measures for the "discharging of the said debt, as may pre- "vent the leaving any burthen upon the "Church, to load those who shall succeed in "it. Whereupon the Dean and Chapter re- "turned their thanks to Mr. Dean of Carlisle, "for his disinterested regard for the peace "and honour of the society; and did order "the receiver to account and pay the profits "of the said *annus post promotionem* to the "Bishop of Bath and Wells, and to pursue "without delay or deviation the method "which they have formerly directed to be "taken for the full and final discharge of "the debt aforesaid."

LET-

LETTER XCV*.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Apr. 7, 1707.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE Archbiſhop told us to-day, that they had conſidered our application and ſchedule of prorogation, and were prepared to ſhew us that ſeveral things therein contained were not true. However, they would not enter into the particulars: but the Queen's ſupremacy (which ſhe had declared her reſolution of maintaining in her letter of February was twelvemonth †) being con-

* This letter was written during the vacancy of the ſee of Wincheſter alluded to in Letter XCVI. Dr. Mews (ſee p. 210) died Nov. 9, 1706; and Bp. Trelawny was not elected at Wincheſter till June 14, 1707.

† To illuſtrate this, it may not be improper to give here a ſhort hiſtory of the Convocation which met Oct. 25, 1705. The Lower Houſe being directed to chuſe a Prolocutor, the Dean of Litchfield, Dr. Binckes, was elected. The Upper Houſe

concerned in this matter, he and his brethren had reſolved to lay the whole before her Majeſty. Upon this we went down, and agreed in requeſting his Grace that, together with the application and ſchedule, he would alſo lay

Houſe drew up an addreſs to the Queen, expreſſing much reſentment againſt "thoſe who "ſuggeſted the Church to be in danger." The Lower Houſe diſliked this addreſs; but, inſtead of amending it, drew up a new form of their own, acknowledging that the Church could be in no danger *from her Majeſty*, but cautiouſly avoiding to ſay that it could be in no danger *from others* during her Majeſty's reign. This new addreſs being preſented to the Archbiſhop, in the Upper Houſe, Nov. 19, the members of the Lower Houſe were acquainted that it could not be received; and that it was expected they ſhould either agree to that which was ſent down, or bring up their exceptions. The Lower Houſe then drew up a paper, wherein were theſe reſolutions: "1. That they were inveſted with an unqueſtion-"able right of diſſenting finally from any thing "propoſed to them by the Upper Houſe for their "concurrence, without ſpecifying the reaſons of "ſuch diſſent. 2. That their Lordſhips' demand "of ſuch ſpecial exceptions, after they had de-"clared ſuch a general diſſent, is contrary to the "known method of proceeding in Aſſemblies "which conſiſt of two Houſes, and without "precedent: And that they conceived it an "eſſential right of the Lower Clergy, that every "propoſal, lawfully made by them, ought to

lay before her Majeſty a vote we previouſly paſſed, declaring that we would enter into no manner of debate about the validity of the late prorogation, to which we had humbly ſubmitted. The Prolocutor * went up with this vote and requeſt. But the Biſhops made

" be received by their Lordſhips; and they did, " again, with all humility, beſeech their Lord- " ſhips to receive their form of an Addreſs; " hoping they would be ſatisfied that the Lower " Houſe did not decline concurring in the form " ſent down by their Lordſhips, for want either " of an entire confidence in her Majeſty's affec- " tionate care for the Church of England, or a " juſt reſentment of the wicked practices of ſuch " perſons as endeavoured to raiſe any jealouſies " concerning it." This paper being preſented to their Lordſhips, and read, they ſtill refuſed to receive the Addreſs of the Lower Houſe. The Convocation was prorogued a little after to the firſt of March; and the Queen, apprehending theſe diſputes would riſe to a greater height if they were ſuffered to meet again, ſuddenly ſent a letter to the Archbiſhop; wherein ſhe tells him, " She " was ſurprized at the unhappy ſtate of things; but " ſhe was reſolved to maintain her Supremacy, " and the due ſubordination of Preſbyters to Bi- " ſhops, as fundamental parts thereof; and if the " Biſhops acted conformably to this reſolution, " they might be ſure of the continuance of her " protection and favour;" and directed him to adjourn the Convocation to ſuch farther time as ſhould appear convenient.

* Dr. Binckes; of whom ſee p. 71.

him

him ſtay five or ſix minutes at the door, till they had adjourned till Saturday. So the Houſe directed two of their members with the Prolocutor to wait upon his Grace with it at Lambeth.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

The Whigs ſay, that ſome paſſages in your Lordſhip's Sermon *, wherein you deſcribed the vices of the times, were aimed againſt the Duke of Marlborough. That is a turn, I dare ſay, your Lordſhip never thought of.

LET-

* When Bp. Trelawny was fixed upon as ſucceſſor to Bp. Mews, his enemies induſtriouſly ſought every occaſion of cenſure, as is evident from their going back ſo far as the Sermon here alluded to; which was preached at St. Paul's, before the Queen and both Houſes of Parliament, Nov. 12, 1702, the day of public thankſgiving "for the "great ſucceſſes of her Majeſty's arms and thoſe "of her Allies; and particularly that of her "troops under the conduct of the Earl of Marl-"borough; that of the forces under the command "of the Duke of Ormond at Vigo; and alſo for "the extraordinary ſucceſs of the fleet under the "command of Sir George Rooke." On this ſplendid occaſion, Sir Chriſtopher Wren was ordered to provide convenient places for 80 Lords;

LETTER XCVI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Nov. 18, 1707.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I HAVE a poor preſent of a book to make you; a book which you long ago gave me leave to dedicate to you *. The edition of it was deferred for ſome time, on the account of the delays that happened in your

and it was agreed in the Houſe of Peers, that the Lords ſhould appear in their robes, and that no Lord ſhould go thither with more than two horſes to his coach. Inſtructions were given, by her Majeſty's order, to Sir Chriſtopher Wren, for providing places for the members of the Houſe of Commons. The Speaker ſat in the middle of the South ſide of the Choir, with the mace before him; the Clerk and Serjeant on the ſteps under him; and the members in the ſtalls and ſeats on each ſide the choir. The Biſhop's Sermon was preached at the expreſs deſire of the Queen; and his Lordſhip received for it the thanks of the Houſe of Commons, but no thanks are recorded in the Journals of the Peers.

* "Fourteen Sermons, 1708," 8vo. See the Dedication in vol. II. p. 274.

Lord-

Lordſhip's tranſlation *; and it was not afterwards thought proper to publiſh it in the long vacation, when it would have found no readers. It is now ready, and waits only your Lordſhip's orders, whether it ſhall be ſent down to Trelawn, or wait for your coming to Chelſea. If I have no direction from your Lordſhip to ſend it, I ſhall ſuppoſe that you would not have it ſent, and ſhall accordingly keep it till you come. I am glad it hath given me an opportunity of expreſſing to the world that degree of gratitude which my heart bears towards your Lordſhip, and which I will neglect no occaſion of paying as far as I am capable.

There is a learned perſon of your Lordſhip's dioceſe, whoſe name is Bingham †, the author

* Bp. Trelawny was tranſlated to Wincheſter, June 14, 1707; inthroned there June 21; and on the 23d was ſworn and inveſted Prelate of the moſt noble order of the Garter, at a chapter held at the Caſtle of Windſor for that purpoſe; the Sovereign being preſent, with the Prince of Denmark, the Dukes of Somerſet, Northumberland, Ormond, Devonſhire, and Queenſbury; and the Earls of Rocheſter, Feverſham, and Godolphin, all Knights companions of that noble order.

† Joſeph Bingham, born at Wakefield in Yorkſhire in Sept. 1668, was admitted of Univerſity

author of "The French Church's Apology "for the Church of England," which is looked

College, Oxford, in 1683; where he became B. A. 1687; fellow and M. A. 1690; and was ſoon after preſented by Dr. Radcliffe to the rectory of Headbourn-worthy, Hants. (ſee p. 281.) Bp. Trelawny not only accepted the dedication here recommended to him; but collated the learned author, in 1712, to the rectory of Havant near Portſmouth. He died Aug. 17, 1723; and expreſſed in his will a diſlike to any memorial over his grave; but there was one intended, with this inſcription;

"Obſtupeſce, Viator!
Venerandi hic conduntur cineres
Josephi Bingham, A. M.
Nati Wakefeldiæ apud Eboracenſes,
Collegii Univerſitatis apud Oxon.
quondam Socii.
Cujus multiplicem ſi ſpectes Doctrinam
Quam Scriptis prodidit,
Si exactam veteris Diſciplinæ et
Conſuetudinum Eccleſiaſticarum
Notitiam,
Cyprianicâ ætate, vel etiam Ignatianâ,
Moribus quoque primævis
Vixiſſe agnoſcas,
Niſi quod non eſſet Epiſcopus.
At væ Sæculo meritorum immemori
Et ingrato!
Cum qui Patriarchatum in Eccleſiâ
Meruit,
Nonniſi Headbourn-Worthy & Havanti
in Agro Hanton.

Paro-

looked upon as a very valuable book *. He is printing a book about the Antiquities of the Chriſtian Church †, which, by what I have read

Parochus obiit,
Decimo ſeptimo die Aug.
Anno { Chriſti 1723.
{ Ætatis," 55.

* This book, chiefly extracted from the authentic acts and decrees of the French national ſynods, and the moſt approved writers of that church, was publiſhed in 1706, 8vo.

† The firſt volume of this learned work appeared in 1708, under the title of "Origines Ecclesiaſticæ;" and was afterwards completed in nine more volumes, containing in the whole XXIII books, of which XIX were publiſhed under the patronage of Bp. Trelawny; to whom Dr. Bingham addreſſed "Two Letters," in February 1712-13, "concerning the neceſſity of "Abſolution; ſhewing how far that neceſſity extends, and where it ceaſes." To Book XX. was prefixed a Dedication to Bp. Trimnell. "As I "firſt preſented the beginning of this work to "your predeceſſor, my then Dioceſan," ſays Dr. Bingham, "ſo now I lay this laſt and finiſhing "part of it at your Lordſhip's feet." After obſerving that part of this work had been "epitomized by a late author for the ſervice of his "poor brethren of the clergy," he expreſſes a wiſh that the whole might be tranſlated into Latin,

read of it, ſeems to be done with great judgement. He hath dedicated it to your Lordſhip; but will not preſume to print the dedication till he hath your leave. I think myſelf obliged to inform your Lordſhip, that he was concerned in the diſpute about the Trinity, and took Dr. Sherlock's part; which

for the uſe of "all Proteſtant Churches;" and tells Bp. Trimnell, "The reducing the exorbi-
"tant fees of this dioceſe to a proper ſtandard
"is a thing that will never be forgotten by your
"poor brethren, who will always feel the effects
"of it. Your encouragement given to the meaneſt
"Clergymen to write to yourſelf in perſon, and
"not to any officers, upon buſineſs relating
"to the Church, is a popular inſtance of your
"good-nature and condeſcenſion, and alſo a ſure
"method to prevent corruption. Your care to
"inform yourſelf of the character and worth of
"your Clergy, with a view to the promotion of
"ſuch as have long laboured diligently in great
"cures, or ſmall livings, is a method that can-
"not fail of giving a new life and ſpirit to all
"ſuch as may reaſonably hope, that their merits
"and labour will not always be overlooked and
"deſpiſed, but that they may in due time find
"their reward both in eaſe and advancement from
"ſo kind an inſpector." This is the kind of praiſe which deſerves to be perpetuated. Dr. Bingham did not long ſurvive the writing of it. His whole works were collected in two volumes, folio, 1726.

occa-

occaſioned an heat in the Univerſity of Oxford. He was afterwards preferred by Dr. Radcliffe, the phyſician, to a good living near Wincheſter; and hath ſhewed himſelf ever ſince a ſober, quiet, and good man, as well as an excellent ſcholar. If your Lordſhip permits him to dedicate to you *, I will take care

* The Biſhop having given his permiſſion, the Dedication was in theſe terms:

"My Lord, Having once determined with myſelf to make theſe collections public, I needed no long time to conſider, to whom I ſhould firſt addreſs and preſent them. They are, my Lord, the firſt fruits of my labour under your Lordſhip's government and inſpection: and I was willing to think, and do preſume I do not think amiſs, that your Lordſhip had a ſort of title to the firſt fruits of any of your Clergy's labour; eſpecially if the ſubject on which they were employed was ſuitable to their calling, and had any direct tendency to promote Chriſtian knowledge in the world. The ſubject of the preſent diſcourſe being an eſſay upon the ancient uſages and cuſtoms of the primitive Church, and a particular account of the ſtate of her Clergy, is ſuch as, being conſidered barely in its own nature, I know cannot but be approved by a perſon of your Lordſhip's character; whoſe care is concerned not only in preſerving the purity of the primitive faith, but alſo in reviving the ſpirit of the antient diſcipline and primitive practice: and were the management any ways

care to communicate your leave to him; though I ſuppoſe his book will not be ready to

" ways anſwerable to the goodneſs of the ſubject, " that would doubly recommend it to your Lord- " ſhip's favour; ſince *apples of gold* are ſomething " the more beautiful for being ſet *in pictures of* " *ſilver*. But, I am ſenſible, the ſubject is too " ſublime and copious, too nice and difficult, to " have juſtice done it from any ſingle hand, much " leſs from mine: all therefore I can pretend to " hope for from your Lordſhip is, that your " candour and goodneſs will make juſt allowances " for the failings, which your ſagacity and quick- " neſs will eaſily perceive to be in this perform- " ance. I am not, I confeſs, without hopes, that " as well the abſtruſeneſs and difficulty of the " ſubject itſelf, as my own difficult circumſtances, " under which I was forced to labour, for want of " proper aſſiſtance of abundance of books, may " be ſome apology for the defects of the work; " and if I can but ſo far obtain your Lordſhip's " good opinion, as to be thought to have deſigned " well; as I am already conſcious of my good in- " tentions to conſecrate all my labours to the " public ſervice of the Church; that will inſpire " me with freſh vigour, notwithſtanding theſe " difficulties, to proceed with chearfulneſs and " alacrity in the remaining parts of this work " which are yet behind, and which I ſhall be the " more willing to ſet about, if I can perceive that " it has your Lordſhip's approbation. The coun- " tenance and encouragement of ſuch a judge may " perhaps have a more univerſal influence, to ex- " cite the zeal of many others, who have greater

" abilities,

to come out of the preſs till your Lordſhip is in town.

I am, with all the reſpect in the world, my Lord, your ever faithful and moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LET-

" abilities to ſerve the Church: and I know not
" how better to congratulate your Lordſhip upon
" your happy acceſſion to the epiſcopal throne of
" this dioceſe, than by wiſhing you the bleſſing
" and ſatisfaction of ſuch a Clergy, whoſe learn-
" ing and induſtry, piety and religion, influenced
" by the wiſdom of your conduct, and animated
" by the example of your zeal and perſeverance,
" even to impriſonment in times of greateſt diffi-
" culty, may ſo qualify them to diſcharge every
" office of their function, as may make your dioceſe
" one of the ſhining glories of the preſent Church,
" and a provoking example to the future: which
" is the hearty prayer and deſire of, my Lord,
" your Lordſhip's faithful and obedient ſervant,
" J. BINGHAM."

In a dedication to the ſecond volume, Dr. Bingham tells the Biſhop, " the kind entertain-
" ment his Lordſhip and the world had been pleaſed
" to give the firſt part, had encouraged him to go
" on, in hopes of doing farther ſervice to the
" Church." He then deſcribes the ſubject of his book; and adds, " Your Lordſhip is enabled, by
" your high ſtation and calling, to revive the ex-
" erciſe of ancient diſcipline among your Clergy,
" in a more powerful way; and you have given
" us already ſome convincing proofs, that it is
" your

LETTER XCVII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 6, 1707-8.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE prohibition * was granted this day in the Common-pleas unanimouſly by all the four Judges, who delivered their opinions *ſeriatim*, the Biſhop † himſelf being upon the Bench. I hope this good ſtep, upon the Queen's Birth-day, is an omen, that her rights will not be defeated elſewhere.

To-morrow the bill (or attainder ‡, ſuch I take it to be) is to be read a ſecond time. If it ſhould miſs of your Lordſhip's, the Arch-

" your ſettled reſolution and intention ſo to do." The next volume was alſo addreſſed to the ſame right reverend patron, by a ſhort inſcription; and the fourth to King George the Firſt.

* This probably relates to the differences in the chapter at Carliſle. See p. 288.

† Dr. Nicolſon, probably.

‡ An act for the avoiding doubts and queſtions touching the ſtatutes of divers Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

biſho

biſhop of York *, the Biſhops of London †, Bath and Wells ‡, Rocheſter §, and St. Aſaph's ||, countenance, it would come down with ſuch a prejudice to the Commons as would infallibly ſink it. They are prepared to give it a warm reception, however things may go above. If it paſſes, the prerogative will receive as great a wound as hath been given it theſe many years. And as to the Church, though the Bill pretend to *avoid doubts and queſtions touching ſtatutes*, &c. it will ſtart an hundred for one it prevents, and will bring things into ſuch a confuſion, as will make a new bill neceſſary; which, with what clauſes and what conſequences to the Church it may at this critical juncture be attended, no man can foreſee.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

If I could get any body to join with me in petitioning to be heard by counſel, I would do it. But my naked appearance in the cauſe will rather hurt than help it.

* Dr. John Sharp. † Dr. Henry Compton.
‡ Dr. George Hooper. § Dr. Thomas Sprat.
|| Dr. William Beveridge.

LET-

LETTER XCVIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Feb. 26, 1707-8.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I EARNESTLY entreat your Lordship's interposition in relation to the bill *, which is to be read a second time on Saturday. There are several in the House of

* The bill mentioned in the preceding letter. It was read a second time in a full House Feb. 28, 1707-8; and the motion for its commitment carried by 166 against 138. At the same time an order was made for laying before the House of Commons "the statutes of the several Cathedral "and Collegiate Churches, founded by King "Henry VIII. which have been usually received "and practised in the government of the same "respectively, since the late happy Restoration "of King Charles II. and to the observance where- "of the Deans and Prebendaries and other mem- "bers of the said churches, from the said time, "used to be sworn at their installments or admis- "sions;" and also "the charters, or copies of "the charters, of the foundation of the said "churches."

Commons

Commons who will liſten to your Lordſhip and the Major-general* in that particular: particularly, there is one, who hath declared himſelf to be in ſuſpence becauſe he doth not know your Lordſhip's opinion; and, when he was told how you voted above, replied, "that that might be, and yet your Lordſhip "might now have altered your mind; for the "Queen was more eaſy in that matter." The perſon I mean is Mr. Dolben†; who, I find, is reſolved to determine himſelf by your opinion, and is pleaſed to ſay, "there will be "eight or ten more that will go along with "him." I hope your Lordſhip will ſignify your opinion to him, if you intend to have any farther dealings with him. If you do not, my Lord, I recall my requeſt, and do not aſk your favour in that reſpect. In reſpect to other members I will hope for it, being your Lordſhip's moſt faithful and moſt obedient humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I have incloſed Dr. Todd's‡ caſe, relating to the proceedings of the Biſhop below.

* Trelawny, the Biſhop's brother.

† John Dolben, eſq. M. P. for Leſkard.

‡ Hugh Todd, D. D. born at Blencow in Cumberland, became a poor ſcholar of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1672, afterwards a poor ſerving child,

LETTER XCIX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Windſor, October, 1709.

MY LORD,

I HAVE ſent to Mr. Churchill, and he ſays that he ſhall be here as long as the Queen ſtays, and go the day that ſhe goes. We

child, and when B. A. taberdar of that houſe. He was elected fellow of Univerſity college, Dec. 23, 1678; and proceeding M. A. July 2, 1679, became chaplain to Dr. Smith, Bp. of Carliſle; one of the four Canon reſidentiaries of Carliſle in 1685; and the ſame year obtained the vicarage of Stanwix. He accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D. Dec. 12, 1692.

By a petition preſented to the Houſe of Commons by Dr. Todd, requeſting to be heard by counſel before the bill abovementioned ſhould paſs, it appears that "the Biſhop of Carliſle [Dr. "Nicolſon] had cited the Dean and Chapter be-"fore him in his viſitation, held at Carliſle in Sep-"tember 1707, and exhibited articles of enquiry "againſt them; and the petitioner appeared, and "entered his proteſt againſt the Biſhop's power, "being informed, the right of local viſitor was "in

We have no apprehenſion here that that will be till November. Mr. Robinſon, the

the Crown; but the ſaid Biſhop, in an illegal "manner, ſuſpended the Petitioner *ab officio et* "*beneficio*, and afterwards excommunicated him." The apprehenſions of Dr. Todd were, that, if the bill ſhould paſs, it would "ſubject him to farther "enquiries and arbitrary cenſures of the Biſhop "in his viſitations." The bill paſſed the Commons, with ſome amendments, March 17, and received the royal aſſent March 20, 1707-8.

His publications are, "The deſcription of Swe-"den, 1680," folio; "An account of a Salt-ſpring "and another medicinal ſpring on the banks of "the River Weare, or Ware, in the Biſhoprick "of Durham, 1684," Phil. Tranſ. N° 163. and "The life of Phocion, 1684." He left alſo in MS. "Notitia Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Carliolenſis: una "cum Catalogo Priorum, dum Conventualis erat, "& Decanorum & Canonicorum quum Collegiata. "Notitia Prioratus de Wedderhall; cum Cata-"logo omnium Benefactorum qui ad ambas has "ſacras Ædes ſtruendas, dotandas, & ornandas, "pecuniam, terras & ornamenta, vel aliqua alia "beneficia, piè & munificè contulerunt." Theſe two were written in 1688, and dedicated by the author to the Dean and Chapter of Carliſle. He left alſo in MS. "A Hiſtory of the Dioceſe of Carliſle, "containing an account of the Pariſhes, Abbeys, "Nunneries, Churches, Monuments, Epitaphs, "Coats of Arms, Founders, Benefactors, &c. with "a perfect catalogue of the Biſhops, Priors, "Deans, Chancellors, Archdeacons, Prebenda-"ries, and of all rectors and vicars of the ſeveral "Pariſhes in the ſaid Dioceſe, 1689."

new Dean *; thought on Monday morning that he ſhould not have gone abroad; but news came that evening, which altered meaſures. He left Windſor in great haſte yeſterday, and is gone for Holland this morning. The alteration in the Admiralty is not yet made †; and they do not now ſay on what

* John Robinſon, D. D. (who had before been Miniſter Plenipotentiary in Sweden) was then juſt appointed Dean of Windſor; where he was inſtalled Dec. 3, 1709; and Nov. 19, 1710, was conſecrated Bp. of Briſtol. He had the honour of being named Lord Privy Seal Aug. 9. 1711; and in that year was appointed one of the Plenipotentiaries for ſettling the treaty of Utrecht. He ſet ſail from Graveſend Dec. 27; and arriving at Utrecht Jan. 15, was the firſt miniſter who appeared at the place of treaty. His Lordſhip diſcharged his inſtructions with great punctuality. On the 7th of July, 1712, he found it neceſſary to go perſonally to the Hague, where in three days he brought the States General to his own terms, and returned to his ſtation at Utrecht, where with the Earl of Strafford he ſigned the treaty of peace April 11, 1713. On the 7th of July following, the Queen, to ſhew her ſenſe of his ſervices, ordered a congé d'elire for his tranſlation to the vacant ſee of London; in which his Lordſhip, on his return to England, was confirmed March 13, 1713-14; and enjoyed it till his death in 1723. Mr. Tickell addreſſed to his Lordſhip his fine poem "On the "Proſpect of Peace."

† At the time of writing this letter Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery was Lord High

what day it will be made. My Lord Treasurer * is here, and has been here ever since Sunday. There is a whisper as if some revolution in favour of King Charles were expected in Spain, the truth of which the foreign post that comes in this day will determine. But we that see only the outsides of things can easily perceive that some great event is upon the anvil.

I pray for the health of your Lordship, my Lady, and the family; and am, with the utmost respect, your Lordship's ever obliged and most obedient, faithful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

High Admiral. A few days after, Nov. 8, 1709, office was put in commission; under the management of Edward Earl of Orford, Sir John Leake, and Sir George Byng, Knights, and George Dodington and Paul Methuen, Esquires.

* Sidney Lord Godolphin, who held that office till Aug. 10, 1710.

LETTER C*.

To the Rev. Mr. STRYPE †, Low-Leyton.

Chelſea, Wedneſday-night, [January, 1709-10.]

REVEREND SIR,

IN your "Annals of the firſt twelve years of Queen Elizabeth," p. 279, I find a paſſage out of a Sermon preached before the Houſe of Commons; the Preacher of which ſays, "he had once in his hand an original "Journal

* Indorſed by Strype, "Dr. Atterbury, Jan. "1709. Inquiries about a paſſage in the Annals of "an Original of the Synod, 1562."

† John Strype, the induſtrious editor of many valuable publications, was born in London, of German parents. He was educated at Catherine-Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. and was admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford, July 11, 1671. He was collated to the rectory of Theydon-boys, in Eſſex, in July 1669, which he reſigned, in February following, for the vicarage of Low-Leyton in that county. He had alſo a conſiderable ſinecure given him by Archbiſhop Teniſon, and was lecturer of Hackney, where he died (at the houſe of Mr. Harris, an apothecary, who had married his grand-daughter) Dec. 13, 1737, at an uncommon great age, having enjoyed his vicarage near 68 years. He kept an exact diary of his own life, which contained many curious circumſtances relating to the literary hiſtory of his times, as is eaſy to conceive, he being engaged in a frequent correſpondence, by letters, with

"Journal of the Lower House of Convoca-
"tion, in the fifth year of the Queen." I should be glad to know what this Sermon was, when preached, and by whom, and whether you can allow me a sight of it. If

with Archbishop Wake, Bishops Atterbury, Burnet, Nicolson, and other eminent persons. Six volumes of these letters are now (1783) in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Knight, of Milton, Cambridgeshire, to whose favour I owe the two now communicated to my readers.

His publications were, 1. "The second volume
"of Dr. John Lightfoot's works, 1684," folio.

2. "Life of Archbishop Cranmer, 1694," fol.

3. "The Life of Sir Thomas Smith, 1698," 8vo.

4. "Lessons for Youth and Old Age, 1699," 12°

5. "The Life of Dr. John Elmer, Bishop of
"London, 1701," 8vo.

6. "The Life of Sir John Cheke, 1705." 8vo.

7. "Annals of the Reformation," 4 vols; vol. I. 1709 (reprinted 1725); vol. II. 1725; vol. III. 1728; vol. IV. 1731.

8. "Life of Archbishop Grindal, 1710," fol.

9. "Life and Letters of Abp. Parker, 1711," fol.

10. "Life of Archbishop Whitgift, 1718," fol.

11. "An accurate edition of Stow's Survey of
"London, 1720," 2 vols. folio, for which he was 18 years in collecting materials. Dr. Birch observes, that "his fidelity and industry will always
"give a value to his numerous writings, however
"destitute of the graces, and even uniformity of
"style, and the art of connecting facts."

12. "Ecclesiastical Memorials, 1721, 3 vols." fol.

He also published a Sermon preached at the Assizes at Hertford, July 8, 1689; and some other single Sermons, 1695, 1699, 1707, 1711, 1724.

you can, please to let me know, by the penny-post, directing to Chelsea; and you will much oblige, Reverend Sir, your most faithful, humble servant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I beg also to know of you, whether the omitted articles in your Appendix are intended to be printed; because I have been told that you had such a design.

LETTER CI*.

To Mr. STRYPE.

Chelsea, Friday-noon [March 25, 1710.]

REVEREND SIR,

YOU will be pleased to put me down for a subscriber to the "History of "Archbishop Grindal." I am sorry you do not

* Indorsed by Strype, "Dr. Atterbury, March "25, 1709-10, concerning the Convocation, 1562. "Received March 25th."

On the blank leaf of this letter Mr. Strype has added, "This was written in answer to mine "Jan. 21, wherein I begged his pardon that I de- "clined to name the Divine that, in his Sermon "before the House of Commons, had that ex- "pression which I hinted in my Annals [which was, "That he had once in his hands a Journal "of the Lower House of Convocation 1562"]; "and

not think yourſelf at liberty to let me know in whoſe hands that Lower Houſe Journal of 1562 was ſuppoſed to be lodged. Upon a review of your account of Convocation-matters in that year, I find various particulars, which are not to be juſtified by the extracts*, and other MSS. relating to that year now in my hands; and therefore I ſhould think you had recourſe to ſome other authorities for thoſe particulars, which I ſhould be glad to be acquainted with. Of thoſe things I would fain diſcourſe you for half an hour when you come to town: but am going on Monday to Ben'et College, to view the MSS.† there, and ſhall not return from thence till toward the end of the week, if ſo ſoon: after that, upon notice of your coming to town, and at what time and place you will be found, I ſhould be glad to wait upon you; and am, Rev. Sir, your moſt faithful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

" and that I purpoſely omitted his name, becauſe " I believed he was miſtaken. So that this writer " miſtakes me in what I wrote; and he miſtakes " alſo my expreſſion, that ſuch a Journal was once " in his hands; as though I had ſaid, it was ſup- " poſed to be lodged in his hands."

* Which Dr. Atterbury had lent me. STRYPE.

† Given to that Society by Abp. Parker.

LETTER CII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

June 24, 1710.

MY LORD,

THE laſt time but one (ſince your late return to Chelſea) that I was to wait on your Lordſhip, your porter told me, that I was expected by your Lordſhip ſome day the week before; and that he had orders accordingly for my admittance. By whom your Lordſhip had been pleaſed to ſend that meſſage, I know not; but am ſure it was never brought to me. Thus much I ſaid to one of your Lordſhip's ſervants (who has ſeen me alſo twice more at your door, in order to have waited on you); and I deſired him to inform your Lordſhip of it. But, leſt he ſhould not, I take leave in this manner to aſſure your Lordſhip of it; being very loth to be thought diſreſpectful in any degree to your Lordſhip, to whom I ſhall always, while I live, approve myſelf a moſt faithful and moſt obedient ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LET-

LETTER CIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

[No date *.]

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I HAD received the ſame intelligence, that the Dean, on Monday in the afternoon, began to be much better; and was going this moment to ſend your Lordſhip word of it. God knows, I am far from being fond of that Deanery. But it hath been promiſed me ever ſince I was Dean of Carliſle; and, had it fallen, I ſhould have thought it proper to put Lord Treaſurer † in mind of that promiſe, which

* Probably at the beginning of December, 1710.

† I can by no means ſatisfy myſelf about the exact date of this letter. By the mention of "the Lord Treaſurer," it muſt have been before Aug. 10, 1710, on which day that office was taken from Lord Godolphin, and put into commiſſion. The Deanery, in all probability, was that of Chriſt-Church; and it is not unlikely that Dr. Aldrich might have had an illneſs in the ſummer of 1710. He lived, however, till the 14th of December that year; and Dr. Atterbury, after a long delay, was appointed to ſucceed him. See p. 299.

was made me without my aſking it. Indeed, I never aſked any thing of his Lordſhip perſonally, but a Canonry of Chriſt-Church, which he readily aſſured me of. But the Deanery of Carliſle being given me, I acquieſced in it, and never ſince troubled my Lord Treaſurer, or any body elſe, with the leaſt requeſt. I will wait upon your Lordſhip ſome time before evening prayers to-day, in order to receive your commands; which, as they are always kindly meant, ſo ſhall they ever have the greateſt weight with, my Lord, your ever obliged and moſt obedient ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER CIV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Tueſday morning, [June 26, 1711.]

MY LORD,

I RETURN my humble thanks to your Lordſhip for the veniſon, but more for your Lordſhip's kind intentions of ſeeing me at my houſe. I beg your Lordſhip to believe that I am, and ever will be, while I live, the

the ſame faithful and grateful ſervant to your Lordſhip that I was at the time when you conferred the greateſt favours upon me. Thoſe early obligations, my Lord, can never be forgotten by me; and if Providence ſhall diſpoſe of me * ſo as to put it any way in my power to return them to your Lordſhip or your family, I ſhall look upon that as one of the moſt pleaſing circumſtances of my preferment.

Thus I deſire your Lordſhip always to think of me: for thus you ſhall always find me diſpoſed. Whatever miſunderſtandings there may be between me and any of thoſe who are about your Lordſhip, they ſhall not in the leaſt affect the entire reſpect and gratitude with which I am, my Lord, your ever faithful and moſt obedient ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* In a letter of Swift to Stella, dated from Chelſea the ſame day with this, he ſays, "They "ſtill keep my neighbour Atterbury in ſuſpence "about the Deanery of Chriſt-Church, which has "been above ſix months vacant, and he is heartily "angry." It was not till Aug. 28, that he was finally fixed on as Dean. See ſome curious anecdotes on this ſubject, in vol. II. p. 37.

LET-

LETTER CV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Sept. 6, 1711.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE Queen having been pleaſed to confer the Deanery of Chriſt-Church upon me, I am haſtening down thither, and hope to be there in a fortnight's time *. The beſt part of my entertainment in the hall muſt be veniſon, if, at this ill ſeaſon of the year, I can procure it. Your Lordſhip's kind regard for that body, and the many favours I have received from you, encourage me to hope, that you will pleaſe to beſtow a brace of bucks upon me. I am ſure, a preſent of that kind will not be ſo welcome to the College from any hand as from your Lordſhip's; nor will any ſubject's health be

* See Dr. Atterbury's ſpeech at Oxford, on the day of his admiſſion to this Deanery, in vol. I. p. 319.

drunk

drunk that day with greater reſpect than your Lordſhip's, by them, and by him who is, my Lord, your much obliged, and moſt obedient, faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LETTER CVI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, May 9, 1712.

I WAS aſſured, by your Lordſhip's ſervant, that you did not ſtir out all this morning; elſe I had come early enough to have delivered this paper to your Lordſhip myſelf. Your Lordſhip was juſt gone out when I came. I am heartily glad your Lordſhip will be away during this whole tranſaction *; which, I dare ſay, will not end to the honour or advantage of thoſe who ſo eagerly

* The diſpute between the two Houſes of Convocation, on the validity of Lay Baptiſm. See p. 311. An account of it may be found in the Political State, vol. III. pp. 105. 302.

purſue

purſue it. It will be looked upon by wiſe and good men as a ſtroke levelled at the preſent conſtitution of the Church of England; and as a cordial intended to keep up the Diſſenters' ſpirits, under their late mortifications. This your Lordſhip will find to be the unanimous ſenſe of the gentry and laity that are firmly in the intereſt of the Church of England; and therefore I cannot but repeat what I have ſaid, that it is a great ſatisfaction to me to find that your Lordſhip will be away while this thing is in agitation; for I am, with all the gratitude and regard in the world, your Lordſhip's ever faithful and moſt obedient ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I have ſent to Chriſt-Church, to deſire Mr. Alſop * (as the Senior Divine of the Students

* Anthony Alſop elected from Weſtminſter to Chriſt-Church, where he took the degree of M. A. March 23, 1696; and B. D. Dec. 12, 1706. On coming to the Univerſity, he was very much diſtinguiſhed by Dean Aldrich, and publiſhed "Fabularum Æſopicarum Delectus, Oxon. 1698," 8vo. with a poetical dedication to Lord Scudamore, and a preface, in which he took part againſt Bentley, in the famous diſpute with Boyle. "This book," Dr. Warton obſerves, Eſſay on Pope, II. 393, "is not ſufficiently known." He

dents now reſident) to aſſiſt me at the election; and expect him up accordingly the latter end of next week.

LETTER CVII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY,

Chriſt-Church, Nov. 20, 1712.

MY HONOURED LORD,

THESE are the three copies of verſes which carried the three prizes of poetry. They are the beſt Chriſt-Church can afford,

He paſſed through the uſual offices in his college, to that of Cenſor, with conſiderable reputation; and for ſome years had the principal noblemen and gentlemen belonging to the ſociety committed to his care. In this uſeful employment he continued till his merit recommended him to Biſhop Trelawny; who ſoon after gave him a prebend of Wincheſter, with the rectory of Brightwell in Berks, which afforded him ample proviſion for a learned retirement; from which he could not be drawn by the repeated ſolicitations of thoſe who thought him qualified for a more public character and a higher ſtation. He attended the Convocation, however, as Proctor for the Clergy of Wincheſter. See more of him in ſeveral of the ſubſequent Letters.

at

at preſent from the undergraduates. By Dr. Freind's * aſſiſtance, I hope, we ſhall be able every day to do better. Your Lordſhip's concern for us makes me think that the ſight

* Dr. Robert Freind, brother to the celebrated phyſician, was born at Croton in Northamptonſhire, where his father was rector. He was ſent early to Weſtminſter-ſchool, whence he was elected to Chriſt-Church before the inauguration of William and Mary. He proceeded M. A. June 4, 1696; became ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool in 1699; and accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D. July 7, 1709. In 1711, he drew up the preamble to the earl of Oxford's patent of peerage; and in that year ſucceeded Duke the poet in the valuable living of Witney in Oxfordſhire; and alſo became head-maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool. In 1724, he publiſhed an edition of Cicero's "Orator." In April 1729, he obtained a canonry of Windſor; and in 1731, exchanged it for a prebend of Weſtminſter. In 1734, he was deſirous of reſigning Witney to his ſon (afterwards Dean of Canterbury); but could not do it without the permiſſion of Biſhop Hoadly, which he had little reaſon to expect. On application, however, to that Prelate, through Queen Caroline and Lady Sundon, he received this laconic anſwer; "If "Dr. Freind can aſk it, I can grant it." On ſucceeding to a canonry of Chriſt-Church in 1744, he reſigned his ſtall at Weſtminſter in favour of his ſon. He died Aug. 9, 1754, aged 84. Various other particulars of him, and of his ſon the Dean, and of their writings, may be ſeen in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," pp. 324. 586. 642.

of

of them may not be unacceptable to you. The three prizes fell upon a Weſtminſter ſtudent, a Canoneer *, and a Commoner. But the Commoner, Le Hunt †, was ſome time at Weſtminſter, and was there acquainted with Mr. Charles Trelawny ‡; for which reaſon, I ſuppoſe, he has made your Lordſhip the ſubject of ſome part of his verſes. Preſcott ‖ has done the ſame thing; led to it by an eager deſire, which he has in common with the reſt of this body, to take all occaſions of paying all manner of reſpect to your Lordſhip.

I return my thanks to your Lordſhip for the intended favour of a buck §. But I thought it proper to acquaint your Lordſhip, that your

* A ſtudent nominated by a Canon.

† William Le Hunt, afterwards M. A. June 1, 1719; and B. D. March 7, 1725.

‡ One of the Biſhop's ſons, probably, who died young. In vol. II. p. 281. I have ſaid (from the Baronetage) that his Lordſhip had three ſons and five daughters. He had ſix ſons and ſix daughters. Another of the ſons mentioned in the Baronettage was Edward, inſtalled Sub-dean of Exeter, Nov. 3, 1705; appointed Dean, Feb. 16, 1717; and died Oct. 21, 1726. Letitia (mentioned vol. II. p. 281) was the Biſhop's ſecond child.

‖ John Preſcott, M. A. Oct. 15, 1715.

§ He had aſked for *two*. See p. 300.

warrant was not complied with; and have therefore incloſed it. My obligations to your Lordſhip are the ſame as though I had enjoyed the benefit of it.

I am, with a very lively ſenſe of all the obligations I have received from your Lordſhip, my Lord, your ever faithful and moſt obedient ſervant, *FR. ATTERBURY.*

I have had ſome intimations of your Lordſhip's good wiſhes to Mr. Luck *, in his pretenſions to Torrington. He has hurt himſelf by getting the corporation to petition for him, and againſt Mr. Roberts, for whom the Biſhop of Rocheſter † has long ſince written to me very preſſingly. However, I am not out of hopes of ſerving him: but it will take ſome time to get over theſe difficulties; and the living cannot lapſe, being only a curacy.

* Robert Luck, M. A. of Chriſt-Church, July 1700.

† Dr. Sprat.

LET-

LETTER CVIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Christ-Church, Dec. 30, 1712.

MY GOOD AND HONOURED LORD,

I AM, as I have been all my life, extremely obliged to your Lordship for your repeated favours. This day your warrant for a doe was obeyed in the chaces of Witney; and on Thursday, by God's blessing, I will treat the common room with it, and remember the founder with that respect which is due to him from me, and from every member of this body. May the year, which begins with your bounty, be happy, not to us only who partake of it, but to your Lordship and to all your family!

Dr. Radcliffe's noble design for enlarging the Bodley library goes on *. The intended scheme

* This scheme, not having been adopted, Dr. Radcliffe left 40,000l. for building a new Library; with 150l. a year for the librarian, and 100l. a

ſcheme is, to build out from the middle window of the Selden part a room of ninety feet

year to buy books. The foundation-ſtone was laid June 16, 1737, with the following inſcription on a plate of copper :

" Quod felix fauſtumque ſit
Academiæ Oxonienſi,
Die xvi kalendarum Junii
Anno MDCXXXVII.
Carolo Comite de Arran Cancellario,
Stephano Niblet, S. T. P. Vice-cancellario,
Thomas Paget & Johanne Laud A. MM.
Procuratoribus,
Plaudente undique togatâ gente,
Honorabilis admodum
Dnus Dnus Carolus Noel Somerſet,
Honorabilis Johannes Verney,
Gualterus Wagſtaff Bagot Baronettus,
Edwardus Harley } Armigeri,
et Edwardus Smith }
Radclivii munificentiſſimi teſtamenti
Curatores, P. P.
Jacobo Gibbs Architecto."

The whole building was completed in 1747; and on the 12th of April, 1749, it was opened with great ſolemnity; of which ſee a particular deſcription in Gent. Mag. vol. XIX. pp. 165, 459; and ſee vol. LI, p. 75.—Beſides the Library and Infirmary which bear his name, Dr. Radcliffe gave to the Univerſity of Oxford an annual income of 600l. for two travelling fellowſhips. To Univerſity College alſo he gave the fine painted window at their altar-piece, and the money which built the maſter's lodge, making one ſide of the Eaſtern quadrangle.

long, and as high as the Selden part is; and under it to build a library for Exeter College, upon whoſe ground it muſt ſtand. Exeter College has conſented, upon condition that not only a library be built for them, but ſome lodgings alſo, which muſt be pulled down to make room for this new deſign, be rebuilt. The Univerſity thinks of furniſhing that part of the charge. And Dr. Radcliffe has readily proffered to furniſh the reſt; and withall, after he has perfected the building, to give 100l. for ever to furniſh it with books.

Here, at Chriſt-Church, I have built a handſome repoſitory for Dean Aldrich's books; having ſet up a new gallery for that purpoſe at the farther end of our library, which runs acroſs it, and returns about twenty-five feet on each ſide, and will compleatly hold the noble legacy he left us, and ſhew it to the greateſt advantage.

I cannot help giving your Lordſhip theſe accounts, becauſe I know your Lordſhip takes part in every inſtance of good fortune, which befalls either the Univerſity, or Chriſt-Church.

I had some intimation, from Mr. Alsop, of what your Lordship was pleased to desire in relation to Mr. Trelawny *. Your Lordship may depend upon it, that he shall be accommodated to all manner of advantage, when he comes hither; and that there is nothing in my power to give him, or to procure for him, but your Lordship shall command it as readily as if it were in your own disposal.

Mr. Luck's † matter hangs, because of some disputes we have about a Chapter-clerk whom I have dismissed, and whose dismission occasions for the present an interruption of all capitular business. But as soon as that affair is over, Mr. Luck's matter shall be expedited.

* Hele Trelawny, who took the degree of M. A. at Christ-Church April 23, 1725, B. and D. D. March 27, 1736. He was Rector of the parishes of Southhill and Lanreath in Cornwall, and one of the Proctors for the clergy of the diocese of Exeter. He died, without issue, in June 1740; and left behind him a most amiable character both in public and private life; a zealous advocate for the Christian religion, and one who humbly followed the doctrines of it in his life and conversation; of great innocence and simplicity of manners, and courteous meekness of behaviour; who lived beloved, and died lamented, leaving an example worthy of imitation.

† See p. 306.

I leave this place on Monday next, in order to attend the Convocation; where, I hear, we ſhall ſet out warmly; the attack being to be renewed about the validity of Lay baptiſm *; at our firſt ſitting down; and the Archbiſhop's friends being ordered to appear there in full numbers. The credit that Mr. Bingham † has done the cauſe, by appearing in it, gives them hopes of ſucceſs.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am, with the greateſt reſpect, and the deepeſt ſenſe of all your Lordſhip's favours, your Lordſhip's ever obliged, faithful, and obedient ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* See above, p. 301.

† In "A Scholaſtical Hiſtory of the practices of "the Church, in reference to the adminiſtration "of Baptiſm by Laymen, Part I. 1712," 8vo. to which was ſoon after added "A Second Part; "with ſome conſiderations on Dr. Brett's and Mr. "Lawrence's anſwer to the Firſt Part;" to which "is prefixed the ſtate of the preſent Controverſy; "with an Appendix, containing ſome remarks on "the Author of the Second Part of Lay Baptiſm "invalid."

LETTER CIX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Feb. 10, 1712-13.

MY EVER HONOURED LORD,

I HAVE received two letters, for which I am to thank your Lordſhip, and will thank your Lordſhip as long as I live. For though I have received many kind ones from your Lordſhip, and particularly two (never by me to be forgotten) wherein your Lordſhip was pleaſed to beſtow the Archdeaconry of Totneſs and a Canonry of Exeter upon me; yet permit me to ſay, my Lord, that even thoſe were not more welcome than the two laſt which you were pleaſed to ſend me, and in which your Lordſhip has drawn a lively picture of that zeal for the true faith of CHRIST, and for the dignity and honour of the Prieſthood, which are, and ever have been, a diſtinguiſhing part of your Lordſhip's character.

I entirely agree to all your Lordſhip ſays in the former part of your letter, with reſpect

ſpect to the blaſphemies of Mr. Whiſton and Dr. Clarke (for I cannot give the tenets even of the latter a ſofter name); and wiſh with all my ſoul it were as much in my power, as it is in my inclination, to procure any thing to be done (either in or out of Convocation) that might effectually check and diſcourage them.

But your Lordſhip well knows the preſent ſad ſituation of things. In Convocation we are told that we have no juriſdiction; nor can we be perſuaded, by the opinions of eight of the twelve Judges, and of the Attorney and Solicitor-general, that we have any. The Upper Houſe look upon themſelves to have taken a large ſtep, in cenſuring Mr. Whiſton's opinions, and will not be induced to go farther; to be ſure, not to bring Dr. Clarke's book under the ſame condemnation.

Out of Convocation, the thoughts of thoſe who alone can reſtore the uſefulneſs and dignity of ſuch aſſemblies are ſo much taken up with ſchemes of peace, as not to be at liberty to mind our concerns: ſo that, for aught I can ſee, we muſt be contented to wait for another opportunity; and, in the

mean

mean time, the Free-thinkers muſt go on to do their pleaſure. And indeed, my Lord, they ſee their opportunity; and, not knowing how long it may laſt, are reſolved to make uſe of it to the utmoſt. Your Lordſhip has, I ſuppoſe, ſeen the book in defence of Free-thinking *; one of the boldeſt attempts that was ever ſuffered in a Chriſtian nation. There is now in the preſs another book, which, if I may gueſs right of it from the title, is ſtill of more pernicious conſequence. It runs in theſe words: "A new "Goſpel diſcovered; or Jewiſh and Maho-"metan Chriſtianity †." * * * * *

* "Diſcourſe of Free-thinking, 1713," by Anthony Collins, eſq. Againſt this common enemy to Chriſtianity, Dr. Atterbury ſeemed heartily to have joined iſſue with his antagoniſts Dr. Bentley and Bp. Hoadly.

† The remainder of this intereſting letter, having been written on a ſeparate ſheet, unfortunately has not been preſerved.

LET-

LETTER CX.

To DEAN SWIFT.

Chelſea, Tueſday morning, [April 21, 1713.]

MR. DEAN,

GIVE me leave to tell you, that there is no man in England more pleaſed with your being preferred * than I am. I would have told you ſo myſelf at your lodgings, but that my waiting confines me. I had heard a flying report of it before; but Lord Bolingbroke yeſterday confirmed the welcome news to me. I could not excuſe myſelf without ſaying thus much; and I have not time to ſay more, but that I am your moſt affectionate and faithful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* To the Deanery of St. Patrick. Dr. Swift had been before-hand with his friend, in a moſt happily-penned congratulatory Letter on his advancement to Chriſt Church. See vol. II. p. 34.

LET

LETTER CXI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelſea, Feb. 24, 1712-13.

MY MUCH HONOURED LORD,

ON Saturday, the moment after I received your Lordſhip's, I wrote to Mr. Whalley in the moſt preſſing manner I could, about the affair your Lordſhip mentioned, without giving him the leaſt hint, from whence I received the account of it. Your Lordſhip may depend upon it, that I will give no manner of countenance to any ſuch diſcourſes as thoſe, nor to the men that uſe them. They are perfectly oppoſite to my principles, to my practice, and to my very inclinations; and therefore I will not ſuffer any one who acts under me to draw infamy upon me by language of that kind, to which I ſhall be thought conſenting if I do not reſent it. Nor can I ſay the reflection would be at all unjuſt; and therefore return your Lordſhip my humble thanks for giving me an opportunity

of

of doing myſelf right on this head. As to the other part of your Lordſhip's letter, nobody can be more ſenſible than I am of the blaſphemous liberties now taken by profligate writers, without fear, becauſe without controul; and of the contempt which by that means the Convocation is brought under, while they ſit ſtill, and do nothing to oppoſe this torrent of irreligion; though that be their proper buſineſs, and the peculiar reaſon for which their aſſemblies now are kept up in time of Parliament. I dread the conſequences of ſuch open attacks made on the Chriſtian religion, which are indeed ſomewhat more daring than they have been; but that is no wonder, ſince nothing has been in good earneſt done to repreſs them for four and twenty years paſt *, which is the true æra of their birth. And men who have had the experience of ſo long an impunity will, to be ſure, (as they viſibly do) grow every day bolder and bolder. And what remedy, my Lord, can be hoped for? The two Prelates † your Lordſhip mentions, who ſhould ſtand in the gap, are both of them much decayed

* This goes back to the Revolution. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

† Probably Biſhops Lloyd and Sprat. The latter of theſe died May 20, 1713; Bp. Lloyd in 1717.

in

in their underſtandings, and have loſt all ſpirit and firmneſs of mind, ſo that the friends even of the youngeſt of the two * think it by all means neceſſary that he ſhould not appear in town this ſeſſion; and though he is preſſed in the moſt earneſt manner by his ſuperiors, yet it is queſtioned whether he will come; and if he does come, it is to me no queſtion but that his being here will be inſignificant to thoſe excellent purpoſes your Lordſhip mentions. So that the Clergy, my Lord, are headleſs and heartleſs—"ſheep without a ſhepherd." But of this I would I had an opportunity of diſcourſing your Lordſhip more largely; which yet, I am told, I ſhall not have 'till the end of March, if ſo ſoon.

The Biſhop of Bath and Wells † has excuſed himſelf from coming up, even though he be appointed to preach one of the Lent ſermons.

It is ſaid that the Parliament will not ſit, even on March 3, but that there will ſtill be another ſhort adjournment.

Quaſh of Exeter, your Lordſhip hears, is broke; at leaſt his correſpondent Hoſkyns

* Bp. Sprat lived but three months longer. See p. 317.

† Dr. Hooper.

tells

tells me so; who refuses on that account to pay a bill of 30l. which I had from Quash upon him, and in which, I suppose, I shall be a sufferer. I had written to your Lordship on Saturday, but that I spent the evening in seeing "Phormio" acted at the College chamber; where, in good truth, my Lord, Mr. Trelawny * played Antipho extremely well; and some parts of the character he performed admirably. Your Lordship may depend upon it, that in what place soever he stands, he shall go first of the election to Oxford, and shall have all the assistances and advantages there, that is possible for a Dean of Christ-Church to give him.

I am afraid of mentioning to your Lordship * * * *; though Dr. Freind, with your Lordship's permission, has informed me of matters, and of your Lordship's great uneasiness and fears in relation to him. I trust in God, that they may be found, after all, greater than he deserves. However, our joint opinion was, that your Lordship should by all means send a messenger express for him, who should find him out in whatever part

* Mr. Hele Trelawny. See p. 310.

of

of Europe he is, and bring him home with him. I cannot but think that this is the only way of your Lordſhip's being ſecure of his return, and that the apprehenſion of your Lordſhip's growing diſpleaſure (expreſſed in your late letters) will rather retard than forward his coming.

Were I not in ſuch poſts as will not ſuffer me to ſtir, I proteſt to your Lordſhip, that, with all the readineſs in the world, I would go in queſt of him myſelf, and think three or four months of my life well ſpent in that ſervice. I wiſh your Lordſhip would pleaſe ſpeedily to pitch upon a perſon proper for that important ſervice.

I cannot think of that ſubject without the higheſt concern; and therefore break from it abruptly, and ſubſcribe my ſelf your Lordſhip's ever obliged, faithful, and dutiful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LET-

LETTER CXII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, July 6, 1713.

I JUST now received the incloſed *, and beg to know of your Lordſhip, in what habit I am to be introduced, and in what habit we are to go to St. Paul's afterwards, ſince the Queen does not go thither †. I hope your Lordſhip will do me the honour of introducing me ‡, and add that to the many favours you have already conferred on, my Lord, your ever faithful, obliged, and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* His writ of ſummons to Parliament. He had been conſecrated Biſhop of Rocheſter, at Lambeth Palace, the day before.

† See the following Letter.

‡ Bp. Trelawny attended the Houſe on the 7th of July; on which day Bp. Atterbury was introduced, took the uſual oaths, and made and ſubſcribed the declaration. Bp. Atterbury was not once abſent during the ſhort remainder of the ſeſſion; and was ever afterwards, when his health permitted, a conſtant attendant on the duties of Parliament.

LETTER CXIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, Monday [July 6,] four o'clock.

I WRITE this, only to thank your Lordſhip for putting me in mind of my title *; which elſe in my conſcience I ſhould ſcarce have thought on this day or two. Your Lordſhip may depend upon it, that the Queen does not go to St. Paul's to-morrow †. However,

* He had ſigned the preceding letter by his *old name.*

† It was the Queen's intention to have attended divine ſervice, with both Houſes of Parliament, July 7, 1713, on the day of public thankſgiving for the peace; but a meſſage was delivered to each Houſe of Parliament the day before, acquainting them "That her Majeſty not having entirely re-"covered her ſtrength ſince her laſt fit of the "gout, and being apprehenſive that the fatigue "of going to St. Paul's Church, as ſhe intended, "may be too great, chuſes rather to return her "thanks to Almighty God for the bleſſings of "Peace in her Chapel at St. James's; but de-"ſires, that this Houſe will proceed to St. Paul's "Church with as much ſolemnity as if her Ma-"jeſty

However I will be ready, with the ſcarlet-robe, at Mr. Battely's in the Cloyſters, half an hour before nine to-morrow; and beg your Lordſhip, when you come to the Biſhops' room in the lobby, to ſend for me to you.

I would not have troubled your Lordſhip with a ſecond letter, but that I was willing to acknowledge my old obligations to your Lordſhip under a new name, and upon this occaſion firſt to ſubſcribe myſelf,

My Lord,

Your ever faithful,

and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ROFFEN.

"jeſty was to be in perſon there." Both Houſes attended at St. Paul's, in the manner already deſcribed in p. 275. The Sermon was preached by Bp. Hooper, and the Te Deum was chaunted to the delightful muſic of Handel.

LETTER CXIV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Chelsea, Sept. 11, 1713.

MY GOOD AND EVER HONOURED LORD,

I HAVE done my part toward obeying your commands; and, upon an epistle from Wigan *, only chid him a little, and then forgave him, and sent him to make his peace with Dr. Freind; who had agreed to receive him upon very easy terms, but thought something was to be done, to hinder the example from spreading, especially since Mr. Tollet's near approaching death will prevent all farther examination into this matter. He is at the gravel-pits, ill of an incurable ulcer, and will probably be dead before this letter reaches your hands; however, will not be alive long afterwards. When he is gone, I will take care to supply his place with one, who shall discharge it

* Q. George, or John, both of Christ-Church?

with

with leſs ſeverity, and be every way better qualified for it, and in whoſe care of your children (as far as it belongs to him) and kindneſs for them your Lordſhip may ſafely confide.

I will own to your Lordſhip, that I intended to have obſerved a little more formality with Wigan before I admitted him again. But I found by the ſeal of your letter, that it came open to Dr. Henchman*; and was not willing he ſhould think that your Lordſhip's deſires were in any degree without effect; and therefore immediately and effectually complied with them. Whenever your Lordſhip returns the General† to us, you will find all of us, and me in particular, ready to do my beſt to ſerve him. I hope to be at my houſe in three weeks time; and when I am there, he and his brother ſhall be as welcome to it and me, as my own ſon: and I proteſt to your Lordſhip, I value my ſtation ſo much the more, as it gives me an opportunity of being ſtill in ſome degree ſerviceable to your family. I am with all my heart ſorry

* Humphry, LL. D. Commiſſary of Eſſex and Hertfordſhire, and afterwards Chancellor of London and Rocheſter. See p. 329.

† One of the Biſhop's younger ſons: It does not appear which.

to find by the prints that Mr. Trelawny * is not in at Loo, and ſtill more ſorry for the occaſion of it.

As ſoon as I can decently, I will ſhew Wigan, by my uſage of him, how much he is beholden to your Lordſhip's interpoſition.

I need not mention Mr. Alſop to your Lordſhip; becauſe I know your Lordſhip cannot be unmindful of him. However, ſince I have mentioned him, give me leave to repeat what I have, I think, already ſaid to your Lordſhip, that no man ever came under your roof, of more worth, or a better nature, or more likely to be every way acceptable to your Lordſhip, if I know any thing either of your Lordſhip or him. It is the firſt and laſt requeſt of this kind I ſhall ever make to your Lordſhip; and therefore I urge it the more freely.

I am, while I live, your Lordſhip's ever faithful and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ROFFEN.

* John Trelawny, Eſq. the Biſhop's eldeſt ſon (afterwards Sir John) was elected M. P. for Weſt-Loo, at the general election, in September, 1713. He was afterwards ſeveral times in parliament for Weſt Loo and Leſkard; and died Feb. 2, 1756. Hence a date may be corrected in vol. II. p. 288.

LET-

LETTER CXV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Weſtminſter, Friday night, late, [Dec. 4, 1713.]

MY GOOD LORD,

I HEAR your Lordſhip will be at Serjeants Inn to-morrow morning, on Whiſton's affair, and here at the Abbey between three and four, to aſſiſt at the Biſhop of Derry's * interment. It will be no ways convenient for your Lordſhip to go home to Chelſea to dine, and return; and therefore I beg the honour of your Lordſhip's company here, where you will be ready for the funeral. If your Lordſhip pleaſes to come, I will deſire the General and his brother †, and Dr. Freind, to bear you company. I the rather wiſh it, becauſe I ſhall not otherwiſe

* Dr. Charles Hickman, Biſhop of Derry 1702—1713.

† Mr. Hele Trelawny.

have any opportunity of waiting on your Lordſhip before you return to Farnham.

I am your Lordſhip's ever faithful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ROFFEN.

LETTER CXVI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Weſtminſter, Dec. 19, 1713.

MY GOOD AND HONOURED LORD,

I TAKE this opportunity of returning my hearty thanks to your Lordſhip for the warrant *, when I am going to make uſe of it, in order to entertain my brethren of this Church; and have for that end incloſed it this poſt in a letter to Mr. Alſop. The founder is never forgotten by me on other occaſions, and will therefore be very particularly remembered on this. I wiſh your Lordſhip many happy Chriſtmaſſes and new

* For a doe, no doubt.

years,

years, and all manner of proſperity to your family.

Whiſton is going to print the proceedings in his cauſe, as far as they have hitherto gone; and impudently wrote to Dr. Henchman* for a copy of his pleadings, in order to print them. They do not talk of the Queen's coming from Windſor yet-a-while. Lord Treaſurer † went down thither this day, with Lord Bolingbroke, in his coach; and they are likely to make the ſame journey together for three Saturdays more.

Lord Chancellor ‡ deſires me particularly to aſſure your Lordſhip, how uneaſy he is at his not being at home, when your Lordſhip did him the favour more than once of calling upon him. I am to let him know when your Lordſhip returns hither, that he may immediately wait upon you; which he is extremely deſirous of doing.

I am your Lordſhip's ever faithful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ROFFEN.

* The celebrated Civilian. See p. 325.
† Harley. ‡ Harcourt.

LET-

LETTER CXVII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, Weſtminſter, Feb. 13, 171[3]-14.

THE return * which accompanies this ſhould have been made to your Lordſhip earlier; but we were at a loſs for a precedent, and ſhould have made no return, had not the Archbiſhop told me yeſterday that he inſiſted upon it. I ſend this meſſenger over therefore expreſs to your Lordſhip, that your Lordſhip may have time to notify the perſons (mentioned in the return) to his Grace before the meeting on Tueſday †. I ſhall not be there, being obliged, as junior Biſhop ‡, to attend the Houſe of Lords that morning.

I am, with all the reſpect in the world, your Lordſhip's ever faithful and obedient ſervant, FR. ROFFEN.

* Of members for the Convocation.

† The 16th; on which day the Parliament met.

‡ It is the office of the junior Biſhop to read prayers every morning in the Houſe of Peers; a taſk from which Bp. Atterbury was releaſed on the 5th of April, 1714, when Dr. Smalridge and Dr. Gaſtrell took their ſeats as Biſhops of Briſtol and Cheſter.

LET-

LETTER CXVIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Weſtminſter, Jan. 29, 1714-15.

MY HONOURED LORD,

ALMOST ever ſince I received your Lordſhip's obliging letter, I have been afflicted with the gout, which confines me ſtill; but I am got well enough to acknowledge your Lordſhip's favour, and to return my thanks for it, as I do very heartily. However, I have not done troubling your Lordſhip with my requeſts. A Clergyman, whoſe name is Lloyd*, and whom I know to be a worthy good man, has a preſentation to a living in your Lordſhip's dioceſe, the name of which, I think, is Chawton†, and the place about eight or ten miles from Farnham. He tells me your Lordſhip has left no commiſſion for inſtitution behind you; that it is to the utmoſt degree inconvenient to him to attend your

* The father, poſſibly, of Dr. Pierſon Lloyd: who was afterwards for near fifty years one of the Maſters of Weſtminſter School, and died, at an advanced age, Oct. 5, 1781.

† A rectory in Hants.

Lord-

Lordſhip at Trelawny; and that he fears the ſix months may run out before your Lordſhip's return. He humbly hopes, that your Lordſhip will take no advantage of the lapſe; and, I muſt confeſs, I thought his requeſt ſo reaſonable, that I promiſed him to convey it to your Lordſhip, and to add mine to it, if there was any occaſion for ſuch an addition towards making it effectual.

I wiſh your Lordſhip and your family health, and all manner of happineſs; and am your Lordſhip's ever faithful and moſt obedient ſervant, FR. ROFFEN.

LETTER CXIX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Weſtminſter, Sunday, Feb. 13, 1714-5.

MY HONOURED LORD,

I COMMITTED a miſtake in my laſt, and made but half my requeſt to your Lordſhip, in behalf of the good man who will have the honour of delivering this letter

to

to your Lordſhip at Wincheſter. He wants not only leave from your Lordſhip to defer his inſtitution for a while, but your Lordſhip's letter alſo, intimating to the Archbiſhop your conſent to his holding Chawton in your Lordſhip's dioceſe, together with another living he has, within three and twenty miles of it, in Berkſhire, of about an hundred pounds a year; Kidbury is the name of it.

Mr. Lloyd is really a pious and deſerving man, and one whoſe character will not diſgrace your Lordſhip, if you pleaſe to ſignify to the Archbiſhop your conſent in his behalf; which I earneſtly beg of your Lordſhip to do; and by that means to compleat the favour, which your Lordſhip intends me in this whole matter. He has a wife and many children; and both theſe livings will yield but a bare comfortable ſupport to his numerous family.

I communicated to Dr. Freind that part of your Lordſhip's letter which related to him; who will take the ſame opportunity that I do of returning his thanks to your Lordſhip, and of adding his requeſt to mine, in behalf

half of Mr. Lloyd, being equally with me concerned for his ſucceſs. The General and Hele are now with me, and ſend their duty to your Lordſhip.

I am, with all reſpect and gratitude, your Lordſhip's ever faithful and moſt obedient ſervant, FR. ROFFEN.

I am ſtill confined to my chamber.

LETTER CXX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Thurſday morning, May 3, 1716.

MY LORD,

I AM really ſo much indiſpoſed by a long courſe of eating and drinking, that I am not able to wait upon your Lordſhip to-day; but will take another time of doing it, when I am a little relieved from my preſent uneaſineſs. Before I return to Bromley, I will be ſure to find your Lordſhip out at Chelſea, and return my own thanks, and the thanks of all thoſe that love the ſchool, for the honour your Lordſhip did us on Tueſday.

Your

Your Lordſhip continues to purſue me with obligations, in whatever poſt I am. None of them ſhall be ever forgot by him that is, with great reſpect and gratitude, your Lordſhip's ever faithful and moſt obedient humble ſervant, FR. ROFFEN.

LETTER CXXI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Bromley, Sept. 6, 171

MY HONOURED LORD,

I HOPE this will meet you returned in health to Wincheſter; and heartily thank your Lordſhip for the continuance of your goodneſs to that unfortunate man; who has offered 700l. to compound the matter, and it has been rejected with ſcorn. So he thinks of nothing now but purſuing the expedient your Lordſhip firſt ſtarted to him, and loading the living with his debts, in hopes that matters may be ſo ordered, that he may have bread from his prebend, without their being able to touch it, as Dr. Finch *, the Warden

* Hon. Leopold William Finch, a younger ſon of Heneage Earl of Winchelſea, was born at Conſtantinople

Warden of All Souls, had from his prebend of Canterbury. He apprehends that the debts he ſhall lay upon his living will take up the income of it for five or ſix years, after the curacy, tenths, taxes, and repairs, are deducted; and he thinks, when things are in that way, thoſe who proſecute him, will begin to be willing to take much leſs than they demand, rather than wait ſo long for a ſequeſtration—Or, if they chooſe the latter, he ſhall have time enough to turn himſelf, and to conſider of new expedients. And therefore what your Lordſhip propoſed in your laſt letter, about Dr. Freind, may reſt for ſome time, till it be ſeen how the care taken, againſt their coming either on the living or prebend, will work upon them. Mr. Alſop thinks that his keeping reſidence

ſtantinople while his father was Ambaſſador in Turkey. He became a Nobleman of Chriſt-Church in 1678; B. A. Dec. 17, 1681. Being choſen Fellow of All Souls college, he took the degree of M. A. Dec. 17, 1685; was admitted Warden there by mandamus from King James II. Jan. 21, 1686; and was inſtalled in a prebend of Canterbury, Nov. 4, 1689. He was afterwards B. and D. D. and died in December 1702. He tranſlated the "Life of Hannibal" amongſt thoſe of "Illuſtrious Men, 1684;" and wrote the dedication to the Earl of Abingdon, prefixed to that work.

this year at Michaelmas will give a better handle to his proſecutors towards getting the profits of it than they will otherwiſe have; and that, if he omits it, the Treaſurer of the Church may, upon a ſequeſtration iſſuing, truly ſay, that there is nothing due to him, which otherwiſe he cannot ſay. This is the opinion of ſkilful friends, as well as his own; and therefore he humbly hopes, that your Lordſhip will think his abſence from Wincheſter at this juncture proper, and will permit him to wait upon you after your viſitation is over.

I am, with all that regard that becomes me, my Lord, your Lordſhip's ever faithful and moſt obedient ſervant, FR. ROFFEN.

* Some particulars of this ingenious but unhappy man have been already given in p. 306. The proſecution alluded to in this and ſome of the following letters was an action brought againſt him by Mrs. Elizabeth Aſtrey of Oxford, for breach of a marriage contract; in which a verdict was given againſt him for 2000l. See p. 338.

LETTER CXXII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Bromley, Sept. 23, 1717.

MY HONOURED LORD,

ALSOP is indeed diſtracted with a multiplicity of little affairs; too many of which he has crowded into too little room, and ſcarce knows how to make his way through them all before the time when he muſt abſcond *. His hand and receipt are neceſſary for diſpatching them all; and he muſt therefore ſpend all his remaining time (and it is all but little enough for his purpoſes) between London and Brightwell. Upon which account, if he has not obeyed the direction given him by your Lordſhip, you will both pity and pardon him.

I am, with very great reſpect, my Lord, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

FR. ROFFEN.

* He left England a few days after. See pp. 342, 350.

LET-

LETTER CXXIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Weſtminſter, Nov. 2, 1717.

MY HONOURED LORD,

I AM going to do what I never before did, and, I hope, never ſhall do again; to write to your Lordſhip about ſomething that I have nothing do with, and that your Lordſhip, perhaps, will have nothing to do with, or, if you think fit to concern yourſelf, are probably already engaged. And yet the application to me is by ſuch hands, that, as great an abſurdity as I am going to commit, I know not how to refuſe it. I am deſired, my Lord, to recommend to your Lordſhip Mr. Pratt (the ſon of my Dean of Rocheſter*, but no ways like his father) for the Stewardſhip of the Courts of the Dean and Chapter of Wincheſter. Since I am preſſed to ſay ſomething, and cannot avoid it, I muſt do him ſo much juſtice as to aſſure your Lordſhip, that he is a man of a very fair cha-

* Samuel Pratt, D. D.

racter, and of repute in his profeſſion, and, in my conſcience, every way worthy of the place he deſires. If my ſaying this to your Lordſhip can be of any ſervice to him, I ſhall be glad of it: if it cannot, permit me to beg your Lordſhip's pardon for this impertinence, and under my hand to declare, that I will never be guilty of the like again.

I am, with all the regard in the world, your Lordſhip's ever faithful and moſt obedient ſervant, FR. ROFFEN.

The Princeſs, about two hours ago, was brought to bed of a ſon *.

* This young Prince was chriſtened, Nov. 28, by the name of George-William. But "the "public joy was unhappily damped," Abel Boyer ſays, "by an accident that happened after the "chriſtening was over." Political State, vol. XIV. p. 504. This was the fracas that it occaſioned between the King and the Prince, when, as Lord Cheſterfield ſaid in a humorous ballad,

"To name a child, with might and main,
Newcaſtle took his way;
We all may rue the child was born
That chriſten'd was that day."

But, in concluſion,

"It kick'd up it's heels, and died."

The young Prince died Feb. 6, 1717-8; and was buried on the 12th in Weſtminſter abbey: the funeral ſervice was read by Bp. Atterbury, as Dean of Weſtminſter.

LETTER CXXIV.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Bromley, Nov. 8, 1717.

MY HONOURED LORD,

IT was worth my venturing to interpoſe in Mr. Pratt's affair *; ſince it has given me a proof, that my requeſts, even when they are impertinent and improper, yet are not unwelcome to your Lordſhip.

The Archbiſhop † was of opinion that he ſhould be permitted to hold the Convocation, and had told the Prolocutor ‡ (from whom I had it) that he would adjourn it to-morrow till the twenty-ſecond, and from thence, by like intermiſſions, till Chriſtmas; after which the clergy ſhould meet, and act. But when I was laſt in town, I found from good hands, that he was as much miſtaken on this occaſion, as he has been on many others; it being reſolved in a great council laſt week,

* See p. 337.
† Dr. Wake.
‡ Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury.

at Hampton-court, to prorogue the Convocation, by a new royal writ, till February next*. That ſtep, and the turning of Sherlock † and Snape ‡ out of the chaplainſhip, will enable your Lordſhip to gueſs, how far the Biſhop of Bangor || is like to be conntenanced and ſupported. Indeed, my Lord, theſe are very extraordinary ſteps; the effects of wiſdom, no doubt; but of ſo deep a wiſdom, that I, for my part, am not able to fathom it.

Alſop is ſafe, and his proſecutors at a loſs how to proceed §; and begin, as I hear, to be uneaſy, that they did not hearken to a compoſition upon eaſy terms.

The Parliament will certainly ſit at or about the time prefixed; and then, I ſuppoſe, I ſhall have an opportunity of waiting on your Lordſhip at Chelſea.

I am your Lordſhip's ever faithful and obliged humble ſervant, FR. ROFFEN.

* It was prorogued to Feb. 24.

† Then Dean of Chicheſter, and Maſter of the Temple, and afterwards ſucceſſively Biſhop of Bangor, Saliſbury, and London. He died July 18, 1761, in his 84th year.

‡ Head-maſter of Eton-ſchool; and a powerful antagoniſt to Hoadly.

|| Dr. Benjamin Hoadly; afterwards tranſlated to Saliſbury, and thence to Wincheſter. He died April 17, 1761, aged 85.

§ See p. 350.

LET-

LETTER CXXV*.

From Bp. SMALRIDGE†.

DEAR SIR, Weſtminſter, Jan. 17, 1717-18.

THERE at laſt ſend you the paper I promiſed, and aſk your pardon for not ſending it ſooner. The true reaſon of the delay was, I was willing the building ſhould be deſcribed in the proper terms of art; and, being not maſter of theſe, I was to conſult a gentleman who was here in town whilſt I was in Oxford, ſet out from hence for Oxford the day I ſet out from thence, and came not hither till this week. I think you have a hard

* From Dr. Birch's MSS. 4274. 19.

† It is not certain to whom this was addreſſed; but it was probably to Dr. Chamberlayne, the author of "The Preſent State of Great Britain." On a ſeparate paper occurs,

"Temporibuſque malis auſus es eſſe bonus.

"GEO. SMALRIDGE, 1711."

Under which is witten—"now Bp. of Briſtol." and at the back of it, "An autograph from "Dr. George Smalridge, that learned and good "man. He was a native of the city of Litchfield, ſtu- "dent of Chriſt-Church, Oxon. This autograph "is his motto and practice. GEO. PLAXTON."

taſk to write "the preſent ſtate" of what is ſo changeable every moment; it would be almoſt as practicable to write the preſent ſtate of the River Thames.

I am, Sir, your affectionate friend and ſervant, GEORGE BRISTOL.

LETTER CXXVI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Bromley, May 31, 1718.

MY HONOURED LORD,

I SHALL do what I can for the widow Furlong every year, out of Dr. Buſby's charity and other ways, as I have opportunity. I intended her a preſent from the ſacrament-money to-morrow; but am called away to attend Biſhop Bradford's * conſecra-

* Samuel Bradford, D. D. Prebendary of Weſtminſter, Maſter of Corpus-Chriſti college, Cambridge, was conſecrated Biſhop of Carliſle, as abovementioned, June 1, 1718. He was afterwards the ſucceſſor of Biſhop Atterbury in the ſee of Rocheſter, which he held till his death, in May 17, 1731; when he was ſucceeded by Dr. Wilcocks. Thus two Biſhops of Rocheſter were elected in the life-time of Dr. Atterbury.

tion

tion at Lambeth. Your Lordſhip knows my readineſs to oblige and obey you in every thing; and need only to intimate your deſire of having any thing done which it is in my power to do. I owe you all this and more, and will be ſure, while I live, to pay it you. What I would have given her, and ſhe declined, was two ſeveral weekly alms, given by the church, in meat partly, but chiefly in bread; which comes, I think, to about fifteen pence a week; and ſhe might have had one who, for the ſake of the meat, would have been very glad to have attended, and brought the bread twice a week home to her, which would have ſaved her the charge of buying it elſewhere. But, I ſuppoſe, ſhe thought this ſort of benefaction below her, though I think it was not, nor uſeleſs to her, in the manner I intended it.

I am glad to direct this letter to your Lordſhip at Farnham, becauſe I believe it will contribute more to your health and eaſe to live there than at any of your other houſes. I wiſh you long to enjoy them; and to find every body you oblige more capable, as I am ſure you can find none more willing, to return your

your obligations than, my Lord, your ever faithful and moſt obedient ſervant,

FR. ROFFEN.

LETTER CXXVII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Bromley, Aug. 24, 1718.

MY HONOURED LORD,

I RECEIVED your commands yeſterday at the Deanery, when I was ſtepping into my coach to come hither. I endeavoured to obey them, by calling at the Dean's as I paſſed. But he, and all his family, are from home; gone with Sir Charles Wager to Dr. Watſon's, in Cambridgeſhire, where they are to ſtay for a fortnight: ſo no account is to be had from him; and the time preſcribed by your Lordſhip is ſo ſhort, that I could not procure any elſewhere. I am ſorry I was ſo unſucceſsful; and am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and faithful ſervant, FR. ROFFEN.

LET-

LETTER CXXVIII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Bath, Sept. 7, 1719.

MY HONOURED LORD,

I RECEIVED your Lordſhip's letter here, and waited to give your Lordſhip an account of the effect of it, having tranſmitted it to Mr. Nicoll, who was to meet Mr. Alſop at a ſeaport town in Eſſex, and deliver it into his own hands; and till I heard from him about it, I thought it not proper to trouble your Lordſhip. I have juſt received my anſwer from Mr. Nicoll, who tells me, that Mr. Alſop excuſes himſelf for not meeting him, by a promiſe he has made to the merchants at Rotterdam, to ſupply their church in the abſence of their miniſter; a promiſe which he the rather made, and thinks himſelf obliged to keep, becauſe without it, he ſays, the congregation muſt have broken up.

This unexpected turn has diſconcerted my meaſures at preſent; but there is a treaty now on foot with his creditors, which may probably

probably ſucceed very ſoon; and, if it does, he will then be here openly, and throw up all thoughts of his Carolina-journey; upon which, otherwiſe, I take him to be fully bent. Even the terms of that treaty, if complied with, will engage him in ſuch a debt, as he cannot in ſeveral, nay in many years, maſter, without ſome addition to his fortune: and therefore I hope the Maſterſhip, as ſoon as it can be made vacant, will be a temptation not eaſily to be reſiſted by him. I wait for the reſult of this affair; and as ſoon as I know any thing farther in it, your Lordſhip ſhall *.

I find theſe waters do me ſervice, but ſlowly: however, I have thoughts of ſtaying here till the beginning (perhaps till the ſecond week) in October.

Nobody wiſhes the health and happineſs of your Lordſhip and your family, more than he who is, with the trueſt reſpect, your Lordſhip's ever faithful and moſt obedient ſervant, FR. ROFFEN.

* See p. 350.

LET-

LETTER CXXIX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Bromley, Dec. 2, 1719.

MY HONOURED LORD,

THIS will meet you perhaps by the time you arrive at Farnham; and you may probably, before that, have heard, that the Peerage-bill has already received a check in the Houſe of Commons. The Court laboured to have it read a ſecond time on Friday-next: but, upon a diviſion, 203 carried it againſt 158* for Tueſday; which will give the country gentlemen, who are againſt the bill, and who are now remarkably abſent, an opportunity of attending and oppoſing it: ſo that the fate of that bill, I take it, is doubtful.

Till it is over, no other bill of conſequence will, I ſuppoſe, be moved: but after

* The Journals of the Houſe of Commons ſay, "58." Yet Bp. Atterbury could ſcarcely miſtake in an event that happened but the day before.

that,

that, there are expectations of a bill to regulate the Univerſities *, which, I need not ſay, will deſerve your Lordſhip's attendance; though perhaps it may not come in before the holidays. If it does, or any thing elſe of immediate importance appears, your Lordſhip ſhall be advertiſed of it.

I am afraid your Lordſhip has no ground to ſtand upon, in relation to the Archdeaconry of Surrey †: as unkind as the uſage may be, it is legal. I am your Lordſhip's, in all reſpect and ſervice, FR. ROFFEN.

I am glad of what your Lordſhip writes about Alſop; and hope he will ſoon enjoy the benefit of it ‡.

* This bill ſeems to have been dropped.

† Then vacant in the promotion of Dr. Butler to the biſhoprick of Briſtol.

‡ This is the laſt time that Mr. Alſop occurs in theſe letters. His exile very probably ended ſoon after. His death, which happened June 16, 1726, was occaſioned by the falling in of the bank, as he was walking by the river ſide in his own garden, in a place where the path was narrow. A quarto volume of his "Latin Odes" was publiſhed in 1752 by the late Sir Francis Bernard; and ſeveral of his Engliſh poems are to be found in the early volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, and in other collections.

LET-

LETTER CXXX.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Bromley, Dec. 25, 1719.

MY LORD,

THE matter of the Duke of Queensbury's peerage comes on as ſoon as the Houſe of Lords meets *. It is thought, it will end in a bill, in which Duke Hamilton's title will be rectified together with his. At the ſame time the great point of juriſdiction in diſpute between the two Houſes of the Lords of the two iſlands will be conſidered; which is all the buſineſs (as yet known) that will employ us ſoon after the holidays.

I wiſh your Lordſhip many happy new years, and am your obedient faithful ſervant,

FR. ROFFEN.

* On the 18th of December, 1719, the Duke of Queenſbury and Dover's petition to the King, for a writ of ſummons as Duke of Dover, was referred by his Majeſty to the Houſe of Peers; who determined, on the 14th of January, that the Duke had no right to it. Bp. Atterbury was in the Houſe that day; Bp. Trelawny was abſent. The noble Duke's father, who was created an Engliſh peer by the title of Duke of Dover, Aug. 26, 1708, ſat and voted in the Houſe of Peers till his death in 1711. Such creations have lately been again eſtabliſhed in the caſe of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, who now ſits as an Engliſh Peer.

LET-

LETTER CXXXI.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Monday evening, Deanery, [May, 1720].

MY HONOURED LORD,

THE cauſe of the Dormitory comes on early, very early I believe, on Wedneſday-morning; my Solicitor apprehends by eight o'clock: by nine, however, the Counſel will, I think, be got ſome way into it. Your Lordſhip has been pleaſed to promiſe that you will countenance it with your preſence. I hope you will, and am, with my uſual reſpect, your Lordſhip's ever faithful and obedient ſervant, FR. ROFFEN.

* An account of the cauſe here alluded to has been given in vol. I. p. 74. The decree in chancery was made June 20, 1720. The Prebendaries of Weſtminſter, who joined Bp. Atterbury in the appeal, were, Michael Evans, clerk, Lawrence Broderick, D. D. Robert Cannon, D. D. Harry Barker, D. D. and Dr. Sprat (then deceaſed). Their opponents were, Bp. Gaſtrell, Nicholas Onely, D. D. Thomas Dent, D. D. Thomas Lynford, D. D. Edward Gee, D. D. Prebendaries; with Dr. Freind, the Maſter of the ſchool, and William Farrer, Eſq.

LET-

LETTER CXXXII.

To Bp. TRELAWNY.

Sunday morning, Feb. 26, 1720-1.

MY LORD,

LORD Coningſby's complaint againſt the Lord Chancellor is put off till to-morrow; and is a matter of ſuch high expectation, that Lord Nottingham cannot refuſe himſelf the pleaſure of being there. And I believe there is ſcarce a Lord that is in health who will be abſent, except your Lordſhip *. Tueſday likewiſe is ſet apart for the complaint

* Biſhop Trelawny did, however, attend the Houſe on this memorable occaſion, as did alſo King George II. then Prince of Wales. The number of Peers preſent that day was 112. The queſtion in debate was, "That the charge againſt the preſent "Lord Chancellor [Lord Parker] contained in "the title-page of a pamphlet, intituled, 'The Firſt "Part of Earl Coningſby's Caſe, relating to the "Vicarage of Lempſter, in Herefordſhire, &c.' "which the ſaid Earl did, in his place, under-"take to prove in every particular thereof, is "malicious, and utterly groundleſs; and that

complaint about Lord Coningſby's privilege*; ſo that the truſtees cannot meet till Wedneſday; of which I have undertaken to give your Lordſhip an account. The cauſe went againſt the Dutcheſs of Hamilton† laſt night, *nemine*

"the ſaid pamphlet is a ſcandalous libel?" After hearing the Earl in his place, the queſtion was carried in the affirmative; and his Lordſhip was next day committed to the Tower. The diſpute was about the preſentation to the vicarage of Leominſter, or Lempſter, which was claimed by Earl Coningſby, as Lord Lieutenant of the county. The pamphlet, which was given *gratis* at the door of the Houſe of Peers, reflected on the Lord Chancellor, for putting diſaffected perſons into the commiſſion of the peace. On the 20th of February the Earl delivered to the Houſe a book, intituled, "Proofs to make good the aſſertions in the title-"page of this Caſe, relating to the Vicarage of "Lempſter." Roger Gale, Eſq. a Commiſſioner of the Exciſe, was one of the Earl's witneſſes on this occaſion.

* This was a complaint of the Earl againſt Thomas Lingen, clerk, and others, for diſpoſeſſing his Lordſhip of a tenement in Marden, in Herefordſhire, and committing ſome of his ſervants and agents to Hereford gaol. The witneſſes who attended on him on this occaſion were diſmiſſed, on their petition to the Houſe, March 9.

† On Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday, the 23d, 24th, and 25th of February, the Lords were taken up in hearing learned counſel at law, in a cauſe between her Grace the Dutcheſs of Hamilton, plaintiff; and Tho. Fleetwood, eſq. defendant; upon a Writ

nemine contradicente. Nine of the eleven Judges (preſent), in elaborate ſpeeches, declared for Mr. Fleetwood; two only, who had been counſel for the Dutcheſs in the cauſe before they were Judges (Pratt and Forteſcue), ſtuck to her.

I am your Lordſhip's ever faithful and moſt obedient ſervant, FR. ROFFEN.

LETTER CXXXIII*

From Dr. WALL †.

Shorham, near Sevenoke, Dec. 9, [1721.]

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE difficulty (which your Lordſhip mentions) of aſcertaining the time or year when each of the Evangeliſts wrote, is

Writ of Error againſt a judgement of the Court of King's Bench, in favour of the defendant, about the great eſtate at Gerard's-Bromley, in Staffordſhire. The arguments on both ſides having been heard in a full Houſe, the judgement was confirmed.

* Indorſed by Bp. Atterbury, "Dr. Wall, "Dec. 9, 1721, relating (chiefly) to the ſeveral "times at which the Four Goſpels were written."

† William Wall, D. D. Vicar of Shorham, in Kent, and author of "The Hiſtory of Infant "Baptiſm, 1707," 4to. See p. 372.

a thing that I have often thought of, but have not met with any author treating of it, other than what I guess your Lordship must have seen.

It is plain that St. Matthew wrote the first of the Gospels that we have. It has been usual for many ages, till of late, for Commentators and learned men to take the estimate of the time of his writing from Eusebius. He does not name any year; but says, l. iii. c. 24. that "St. Matthew having for several years stayed at or about Jerusalem, preaching to the Jewish converts, did afterwards (when he and the Apostles were to go abroad in the world) write, for their use, in his and their native language, the substance of the Gospel that had been preached to them, and left it with them to supply the want of the continuance of his personal teaching." Now, there is a very current and received tradition (confirmed by Apollodorus in Eusebius, and by the Κήρυγμα Πέτρου, &c.) that the time when the Apostles did so go abroad, was about 12 years after Christ's Ascension. And accordingly the year of Matthew's writing has been generally guessed at about anno Domini 45. Dr. Hammond, from the

the Title or Preface to this Goſpel in ſome old MSS. at eight years after the Aſcenſion, ann. 41. However, there or thereabouts the date was commonly placed.

Some critics of late have obſerved a paſſage in Irenæus, l. iii. c. 1. from whence they think it muſt be concluded, that Matthew wrote much later, *viz.* ann. 61 at ſooneſt; which is twenty-eight years after the Aſcenſion. It does not ſeem to me to be fairly concluded from the words that that was Irenæus's meaning. Nor, if it were, can it be true. He is not there treating of years or dates of time, but only in a general way, ſhewing that the books which we have do contain the ſame account of things *in writing*, which the Apoſtles and other ſufficient witneſſes had preached up and down the world *vivâ voce*; and, among other things, ſays, *Matthew among the Hebrews wrote the Goſpel in their own language*, &c. τῷ Πέτρῳ καὶ τῷ Παύλῳ ἐν Ῥώμῃ εὐαγγελιζομένων, καὶ θεμελιούντων τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν τούτων ἔξοδον Μάρκος, &c. From which words they ſcrew this ſenſe, that Matthew wrote preciſely at a time when Peter and Paul were both together at Rome. Which time is very hard to be found.

The time when they were both martyred there (ann. 68) is too late to be pretended. As for the former time of St. Paul's being there a priſoner, during the years 61, 62, St. Peter may poſſibly be ſuppoſed to have been there ſome time before that (Lactantius ſays, that he came thither in Nero's time; which laſts from the end of 54 to the end of 68). But if he were there at that time, it is a wonder that neither St. Luke takes any notice of it; nor St. Paul mentions him in any of the Epiſtles wrote from thence. So that it is not probable that their ἔξοδος, as Irenæus calls it, *their departure from thence*, could be of both of them at the ſame time. And likewiſe, if St. Peter were there ann. 58, when St. Paul wrote from Corinth thither, and ſaluted abundance of his acquaintance there, he ſays nothing of him.

But that St. Matthew (and indeed one or both of the other) wrote before St. Paul ever came to Rome (*viz.* before 61), is, I think, plain, from minding theſe ſteps or periods of time.

1. Firſt, St. Luke wrote the *Acts* about the latter end of St. Paul's impriſonment, and before he was releaſed: for no hiſtorian would

would leave St. Paul a priſoner, if he had been releaſed at the time of his writing. That book therefore was written the latter end of 62; after the Aſcenſion 29.

2. This was after having written his *former treatiſe**, *viz.* his Goſpel. It is not known how long before. Suppoſe one year, viz. 61.

3. St. Mark had written and publiſhed his Goſpel before St. Luke began his. And St. Luke muſt have had it before him when he wrote. For in many paſſages which are in Mark, and not in Matthew, he takes (as Dr. Mill† obſerves) "ipſas ῥήσεις, phraſes, &c. imo "vero

* Acts i. 1.

† John Mill, D. D. Principal of St. Edmumd's Hall, Oxford. His edition of the Greek Teſtament, for which he will be ever memorable, was publiſhed about a fortnight before his death, which happened June 23, 1707. The title of it is, "Novum Teſtamentum Græcum, cum lectionibus "variantibus MSS. exemplarium, verſionum, editionum, S. S. patrum & ſcriptorum eccleſiaſticorum; & in eaſdem notis. Accedunt loca "Scripturæ parallela, aliaque exegetica. Præmittitur diſſertatio de libris Novi Teſtamenti, "canonis conſtitutione, & ſacri textus novi fœderis ad noſtra uſque tempora hiſtoria." This moſt elaborate work was undertaken by the advice of Bp. Fell, at whoſe charge the impreſſion was begun. But, after the Biſhop's death, his

"vero totas periochas," into his Hiſtory; and when Matthew and Mark have ſome circumſtantial differences in relating the ſame paſſages, he follows St. Mark. Any one may make the compariſon. But Dr. Mill was a proper judge of this: becauſe his buſineſs lay in comparing every word, apex, and ſyllable. It is not known how long St. Mark had wrote before. Suppoſe one year. Then it is 60.

4. St. Matthew's Goſpel had been tranſlated into Greek before St. Mark wrote.

executors not being willing to carry on the undertaking, Dr. Mill refunded the coſts which the Biſhop had been at, and finiſhed the impreſſion at his own expence. He was employed thirty years upon this edition; and if the expectations of the learned foreigners, as well as Engliſh, were raiſed high about it, we do not find that they were at all diſappointed. "I own," ſays M. L'Enfant, in a letter to Le Clerc, "that the Prolegomena "eſpecially have even exceeded mine." It was, however, attacked by Dr. Whitby, in his "Exa-"men variantium lectionum Johannis Millii, S.T.P. "&c. 1710." It ſeems the various readings, which Dr. Mill had collected, amounted, as it was ſuppoſed, to above 30,000; and this alarmed Dr. Whitby, who thought that the text was made precarious, and a handle thereby given to the Free-thinkers. But to this objection Dr. Bentley, in his "Phileleutherus Lipſienſis," p. 90, &c. has given a full and deciſive anſwer. See p. 367.

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The proof of this is the ſame as of the other. Some think Mark did deſign no more than an epitome of Matthew. Though that be not true (for he has ſeveral paſſages that are not in Matthew); yet in moſt places he follows both the order and the Greek phraſe of St. Matthew's interpreter almoſt (as Mill's is) αὐτολεξεί. For this ſuppoſe one year; then it is 59.

5. After Matthew wrote in Judæa in Hebrew, ſome time muſt be before any Greek Chriſtian undertook and finiſhed the tranſlation. Suppoſe one year; then it is 58; which is three years before St. Paul was carried to Rome. And I have made the loweſt allowances for diſtance of time.

It is probable ſome of them were much larger. But, however, this ſhews that Irenæus's words ought not to be ſo taken as they take them, for any ſtrict compariſon of time or years; but only in general, that while ſome of the Apoſtles, Matthew, &c. wrote or travelled in the Eaſt, others, as Paul, Peter, Mark, &c. wrote and founded churches in the Weſt; without fixing the ſynchroniſm of either. And then there remains no objection, that I know of, againſt Euſebius's account.

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That it was ſome number of years before St. Matthew wrote is probable from his laſt chapter; where, ſpeaking of a report common among the Jews, he expreſſed it, *It is commonly reported among them to this day.* But twelve years diſtance will juſtify ſuch an expreſſion. Nor was it at all incongruous that the word ſhould be firſt ſufficiently confirmed by the atteſtation of living witneſſes and preachers in many places of the world before any writing of it ſhould be drawn up. And, beſides, the Epiſtles of St Paul were written ſome of them early, and do contain in them a ſuppoſal of moſt of the acts of the Goſpel. If the Deiſts receive them, they will get nothing by their exceptions againſt the other.

I do not know of any remarks that have been made by learned men on theſe matters, but what Dr. Mill does take notice of in his ſhort account of the date of all the books of N. T. in his Prolegomena. I confeſs, he does not ſeem to me to make always the moſt judicious concluſions; and particularly not in this caſe of St. Matthew's Goſpel, nor of the other two, which have no character of time, but only that they follow St. Matthew.

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It is notorious that Matthew's Goſpel was ſooner divulged and more univerſally read in all the world than either of the other. Not only the eldeſt Chriſtians, Clement, Ignatius, &c. recite more of his texts than of the other; but the Heathens, as Celſus, &c. who do endeavour to repreſent as abſurd ſome paſſages of Chriſt's life and actions, take their account from St. Matthew, and ſeem never to have ſeen any other.

I humbly crave your Lordſhip's pardon for troubling you with ſo long a talk; which muſt ſeem tedious and impertinent, unleſs I had been able to recollect or find (what your Lordſhip wiſhed for) ſomething beyond the ordinary obſervations. And yet I muſt crave leave to add a few words concerning another matter, which your Lordſhip will think as impertinent for me to mention. While I was making in the books I have ſome ſearches after the things ſpoken of in your Lordſhip's letter (*viz.* four or five days ago), Mr. Thomas, who is my aſſiſtant at Milton, came hither, and told me (a thing which I am ſorry to hear), that Mr. D'oyly *, vicar of St. Nicholas

* Samuel D'oyly, M. A. a man of great taſte and learning, as well as of an uncommon corpulence, (which

cholas church at Rocheſter, is in ſo ill a ſtate of health, that the phyſicians deſpair of his recovery; and that he is adviſed by friends to petition your Lordſhip, if Mr. D'oyly do die, to give him the place; and deſired me to write to your Lordſhip in his behalf. I made my excuſes, both from the improbability of the thing's ſucceeding to him, among ſo many competitors as muſt be ſuppoſed, and alſo from the averſeneſs I have againſt ſolicitations of that nature. He ſeemed to take it ill, if I would not at leaſt, on ſuch an occaſion, give your Lordſhip an account or teſtimony of his

(which prevented his attending his duty as an army chaplain in Flanders in the war of 1741, as no horſe could carry him) lived, however, near 21 years longer. Archbiſhop Herring, when Dean of Rocheſter, thus mentions him in his VIIIth letter to Mr. Duncombe, dated from that city, Dec. 17, 1735, "Mr. D'oyly ſpent an even-"ing with me lately; he is much your humble "ſervant, and a very genteel and agreeable com-"panion." And in his XXVIIIth letter, dated Kenſington, May 18, 1748, "Poor D'oyly's "death I heard of the day after it happened. I "remember his collection of books. I ſhould be "glad to ſee a catalogue of them, and poſſibly I "might think of purchaſing them." They were purchaſed afterwards by Mr. Whiſton the book-ſeller.

behaviour and character. Now that is a thing which indeed I can willingly do, *viz.* that he is a ſober, well-tempered, and prudent man, very diligent in his parochial duties, and one with whom the people are, I think, well ſatisfied; conformable to all orders of the Church, and helps me much in bringing the people to a conformity in the office of baptiſm, and other things. And he is, I think, alſo very cordial in thoſe ſound principles of the Church of England from which ſome of the clergy have of late years revolted. In ſhort, a good and friendly man, with whom I ſhould unwillingly part, unleſs any thing offer to his advancement.

But I once again crave your Lordſhip's pardon; and am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful ſon and ſervant, WM. WALL.

LET-

LETTER CXXXIV.

To Dr. WALL.

REVEREND SIR, Bromley, Feb. 2, 1721-2.

I AM very thankful to you for a letter I received ſome time ago, and ſhould have acknowledged ſooner, if the hurry of parliamentary and other buſineſs had not ſo far taken up my time as to leave no room for other matters. I am got hither now for a few days, upon a very melancholy occaſion, my wife's illneſs; and, having more leiſure here, take this opportunity of putting my letter into your ſon's hands, and leave it to him to ſend it.

I acknowledge the juſtneſs of your obſervations, in relation to the times of writing the three firſt Goſpels, as far as your proofs of that kind go: but I hope I ſhall, by GOD's bleſſing, be able to fix the date of them much higher than thoſe proofs reach; and that chiefly (though not ſolely) by internal evidences drawn from the books themſelves. For as to the evidence of teſtimony, it is ſo obſcure, and withal ſo various and repugnant (even that which we have from the

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pens of greateſt credit among the ancients) that, as I deſpair of reconciling the ſeveral parts of it, ſo I doubt whether I ſhall be able from thence to draw light enough to fix the ſeveral times of writing thoſe Goſpels with any exactneſs.

Dr. Mill is, as you ſay, very injudicious; and there cannot be a greater proof of his being ſo, than that of his altering his opinion two or three times over, in points of conſequence, while the impreſſion of the New Teſtament was under his hands. This appears in his own edition; but in that from Holland * is often concealed. As to the pre-

* An edition of Mill's Greek Teſtament was publiſhed there in 1708 by the learned Kuſter; in which he had compared the text with twelve manuſcripts which Mill never ſaw. Of theſe twelve there were nine in the King of France's library; but, excepting one, which has all the books of the New Teſtament, the reſt contain no more than the Four Goſpels. The tenth manuſcript belonged to Carpzovius, a miniſter at Leipſic, and contains the Four Goſpels. The eleventh was brought from Greece by Seidel of Berlin: but it has not the Four Goſpels. The laſt, on which Kuſter laid the greateſt ſtreſs, was communicated to him by Bornier, who bought it at the public ſale of the library of Francius, Profeſſor of Rhetorick at Amſterdam. Kuſter's preface is followed by a letter of Le Clerc concerning Mill's work. See pp. 359, 360.

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ſent point, I am well informed, that he had all he has wrote of the Canon of Scripture, from Bp. Lloyd*, whoſe authority he implicitly ſubmitted to; eſpecially when he had in many reſpects (particularly as to the late times of writing the ſeveral Goſpels) the concurring opinion of Mr. Dodwell†.

The laſt of theſe firſt ſtarted that notion of the Acts being a ſecond volume of the ſame book, wherein St. Luke had comprized both his Goſpel and the Acts, which Mr. Dodwell will have written and publiſhed at the ſame time. And conſequently, ſince we know the time of St. Luke's writing the Acts, he and Mill, and others, think we know alſo the time of his writing the other. To have undeceived themſelves in this matter, they need but have conſidered that expreſſion in St. Paul's ſpeech to the elders of Epheſus, recorded by St. Luke, where he repeats ſome remarkable words of Chriſt, not to be found

* Of Worceſter.

† The pious and learned Mr. Henry Dodwell, of Shotteſbrook in Berkſhire; of whom there is a good Life by F. Brokeſby, 1716, 8vo. Mr. Dodwell died June 7, 1711, in his 70th year. His publications are numerous and reſpectable.

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in his own Goſpel*. Now it is inconceivable that he ſhould have done this, if his own Goſpel had not then been publiſhed; for, as appears from the Acts, St. Luke was preſent with St. Paul when this ſpeech was made; his narration running there all along in the ſtyle of the firſt perſon plural. And had his Goſpel not then been written and publiſhed, he would certainly have ſatisfied himſelf concerning the time and circumſtances of ſo remarkable a ſaying of our Lord, and have inſerted it into his ſtory. And yet this ſpeech to the Epheſian elders was, if I remember right (for I am here without books or papers), five or ſix years before the time at which the Acts end, and probably ſomewhat more before they were publiſhed. This one obſervation carries the writing of St. Luke's Goſpel, and conſequently that of the preceding Goſpels, backward to a time nearer the reſurrection of Chriſt than our beſt writers on the canon have of late been willing to allow. How they came to be willing ſo eaſily to yield up ſuch a point, I do not ſee; for I take it to be clear that the earlier the

* *It is more bleſſed to give than to receive.*

Goſpels can be proved to have been written, the leſs room is left to infidelity to doubt of the truth of the Hiſtory in every reſpect. Had they even attended to the firſt Chapter of the Acts, they might have found that that relation of the aſcent of Chriſt and the death of Judas was ſo far from being written at the ſame time with St. Luke's Goſpel, that it is manifeſtly a ſupplement to it, containing particulars of which he had not been exactly informed when he wrote his Goſpel; but which he found afterwards a proper occaſion of ſupplying at the entrance of the Acts. For, had St. Luke known theſe circumſtances of the Aſcenſion particularly when he was writing his Goſpel, it is not eaſy to imagine a reaſon why he did not inſert them.

'Of this internal kind I have furniſhed myſelf with ſeveral arguments which, put together, ſeem to carry great weight with them. But I will trouble you with nothing farther concerning them now; and have ſaid thus much only to ſhew you what I aim at, and by what methods I propoſe to compaſs it; that, if any thing falls in your way, favouring this ſcheme, or prejudicial to it, you will let me know of it, when we ſee one another,

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as I hope we ſhall do, next ſummer, at this place. In the mean time, I am thankful to you for your opinion concerning the ſenſe of Irenæus's words, which you have already ſent me, and with which I agree.

To be fair, I muſt add, that there is one paſſage in St. Mark, the laſt verſe of his Goſpel, which ſeems to me, as far as I can yet judge, to draw down the writing of that Goſpel lower than I am willing, if I can help it, to allow; *They went forth, and preached the Goſpel every where; the Lord alſo working with them, and confirming, &c.* I repeat theſe words, without conſulting the Bible, and therefore may not, perhaps, be exact in them. But they are ſtrong in the original, and imply that the Goſpel had actually been preached by the Apoſtles in many diſtant parts of the world, when that verſe was written. I ſay, *verſe*, not Goſpel; becauſe it is poſſible, that verſe might have been added many years after the Goſpel was publiſhed; and, you know, there are many ancient MSS. without the latter part of St. Mark in them. But this is a way of arguing I am not willing to take refuge in; having always thought that Grotius indulged his conjectures of this kind too freely.

But I trouble you no more now; referring myſelf to the time when I ſhall be at liberty to diſcourſe you on this occaſion; and deſiring you, in the mean time, if any thing occurs to your thoughts tending this way, to make a memorandum of it on paper.

I ſuppoſe the controverſy is dead with Dr. Gale*, unleſs he left any papers that were near finiſhed. In that caſe, the party† will publiſh them. As to what you ſay about Mr. Thomas, I think well of him, and your recommendation will always be of weight with me. But the gentleman, you mentioned as dying, is, I hear, recovered ‡.

I wiſh you long life and health; and am, Reverend Sir, your very affectionate brother,

FR. ROFFEN.

* Dr. John Gale, a learned Divine among the Baptiſts; who had publiſhed in 1711 Reflections on Mr. Wall's Hiſtory of "Infant Baptiſm." In 1719, a friendly conference was held on the ſubject between him and Mr. Wall; which ending without conviction on either ſide, Mr. Wall publiſhed "A Defence of the Hiſtory of Infant Bap-"tiſm, 1719;" and received for that performance the degree of D. D. from Oxford. Dr. Gale was preparing a rejoinder, but was ſtopped by death in Dec. 1721. An original picture of him (now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. Duncombe) was painted by Mr. Highmore in 1719, from which Vertue engraved a print (prefixed to his Sermons). He was but 42 when he died. † The Baptiſts. ‡ See p. 363.

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LETTER CXXXV.

From Dr. WALL.

Shorham, May 7, 1722.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I HAVE employed much of my thoughts upon the ſubject of that Letter with which your Lordſhip was pleaſed to honour me in February laſt: but am aſhamed to confeſs my inability to diſcover any internal evidence of the date of publiſhing the Goſpels; though I have read them over with that view.

Your Lordſhip's argument from St. Luke's ſupplying in the Acts the relations concerning ſome paſſages of the life, ſpeeches, and aſcenſion of our Saviour, which had been omitted in his Goſpel, does, I think, plainly confute Mr. Dodwell's notion of their being written both together; which never ſeemed to me probable. And, to ſpeak in general, your Lordſhip's obſervation, that the ſooner the Goſpels can be proved to be written, the leſs room is left for any doubt concerning the truth of the facts related,

would make one wiſh that their opinion, who place the publication of them ſo very late, may be proved a miſtake; for the proof whereof I am glad to hear that we have hope, from your Lordſhip's great ſagacity, of ſome internal arguments. That a moderate diſtance of time (ſuch as the ancients aſſign, of eight, ten, or twelve years) ſhould have intervened between the facts and the written hiſtory of them, is, I think, no abatement to the credit of them; ſo long as it is notorious that they were publiſhed, if not by writing, yet by oral teſtimony, immediately after the performing of them; and that teſtimony given in the moſt public manner, in courts of judicature, the temple, &c. I do not ſee any inconvenience in granting that ſuch proofs and teſtimonies publicly given ſhould for ſome moderate time precede the writings.

What your Lordſhip brings as an objection againſt yourſelf, from Mark xvi. 20. mentioning the Apoſtles having then preached Chriſt's reſurrection πανταχοῦ, may, I think, be naturally underſtood of their declaring and teſtifying it, both in the courts and in the temple, and (as it is ſaid Acts v. ult.) κατ' οἶκον,

οἶκον, which we tranſlate *in every houſe*; and not only all over Jeruſalem, but in the country places of Judæa and Samaria, Acts viii. 1. All which was within a year, or thereabouts. And the other anſwer to that objection (which your Lordſhip does not think fit to make uſe of, and indeed has no need of) is yet, I doubt, true; that there is great reaſon to think the latter part of the chapter interpolated; both becauſe many ancient books were without it, and St. Hierom ſays, "few in his time had it:" and the reaſon that he mentions againſt it (its contradicting the other Goſpels) is conſiderable: witneſs the difficulty of reconciling ver. 13. with Luke xxiv. 33, 34.

I think it probable, and almoſt certain, that St. Matthew wrote the firſt of thoſe we have; both becauſe the ancients do all ſay ſo, and ſome of the moſt ancient ſeem to have ſeen his only; and the other two do manifeſtly follow the phraſeologies of his interpreter. It is a proof in what a diſturbed and perſecuted ſtate the Chriſtians then were, that the original was not preſerved; much leſs the date of its writing. If the copy of the Nazarenes, who pretended to it, which

had ſome paſſages which ours has not, and wanted ſome that ours has, particularly the genealogy, were only deficient in this laſt, I ſhould think it more likely to be true. That his writing was at the time, and for the reaſon, that he was going to leave the Chriſtians at Jeruſalem, and go abroad in the world; and that the year when he and moſt of the other Apoſtles did this was about twelve years after the Aſcenſion, A. D. 45, is the moſt current tradition; and is ſomething confirmed by the concurrence in time of that command of GOD to the church of Antioch to ſend out Paul and Barnabas on the ſame errand.

That there was ſome conſiderable interval of years between Chriſt's paſſion and St. Matthew's written account of it appears, I think, from two obſervations that he makes at the time of his writing: that the lying report of Chriſt's body being ſtolen by his diſciples, raiſed at the time of his reſurrection, and the name Aceldama of Judas's field, did both of them continue at that time when he wrote. "They do continue," ſays he, "μέχρι τῆς σήμερον." Which is a phraſe not

not uſed but in the caſe of a conſiderable ſpace of time.

I am, my Lord, aſhamed, as I ſaid, that nothing of more moment has occurred to me on a ſubject which, by your Lordſhip's command, I was very deſirous, and ſhould have been proud, to improve; but could not find where to ſet my foot. What my dull eye could not, your Lordſhip's eye will diſcover. Yet as he that is ſent on a commiſſion of enquiry muſt return an account of his failures, as well as he muſt have done of his ſucceſs, I have had for ſome time a purpoſe of coming, though empty, and waiting on your Lordſhip: but have from time to time apprehended, by my ſon's account of things, that it muſt be unſeaſonable, during the great grief under which your Lordſhip laboured for a loſs which you then continually feared, and have ſince ſuffered *: for which

* The death of his lady, which happened April 26, 1722. See vol. I. pp. 91. 94. Since that volume was printed, I have met with the following ſepulchral inſcription on this lady, and on a daughter of Bp. Atterbury, who is no where elſe mentioned. It is, or was, in Weſtminſter-Abbey, not far from the monument of Dr. John Freind, near the Conſiſtory-court, and under the long window looking from the Abbey-houſe into the Church.

"ELI-

which I humbly beſeech Almighty God to grant your Lordſhip his comfort; being, my Lord, your Lordſhip's dutiful ſon and ſervant,

WILLIAM WALL.

LETTER CXXXVI.

To Dr. WALL*.

Bromley, June 15, 1722.

REV. SIR,

THE letter you ſent me about a month ago ſhould have been anſwered ere this, if intervening accidents had not prevented. I now thank you for it; and will, when we meet (which I hope may be as ſoon as your leiſure and convenience will permit), ſay ſomewhat farther to you on the ſubject you have been ſo kind to conſider at my inſtance. At preſent I ſhall obſerve to you, that it would have been natural to have

" ELIZABETH ATTERBURY, wife to FRANCIS Lord " Biſhop of ROCHESTER: She died the 26th day " of April, 1722, aged 56 years. And ELIZABETH " ATTERBURY, daughter to the Biſhop and his " Lady, who dying the 29th day of September, " 1711, aged 17, was buried the 4th of October " following, in the area, two feet from the door " of St. Edward's Chapel; and being removed the " 2d of May, 1722, was depoſited here."

* Indorſed by Bp. Atterbury, " My letter to " Dr. Wall, June 15, 1722."

inter-

interpreted that paſſage of St. Mark (xvi. 20.) in that reſtrained ſenſe you mention, if it had not tallied ſo exactly with another in the ſame chapter, which hath certainly a more extended meaning: Πορευθέντες εἰς τὸν κόσμον ἅπαντα, κηρύξατε τὸ εὐαγγέλιον πάσῃ τῇ κτίσει, ſays the 15th verſe, and Σημεῖα δὲ παρακολουθήσει, &c. ver. 17. Then comes the execution of this commiſſion, and completion of this promiſe, ver. 20, in words that ſeem expreſsly to refer to thoſe in which they were given: Ἐκεῖνοι δὲ ἐξελθόντες ἐκήρυξαν πανταχοῦ, τοῦ Κυρίου συνεργοῦντος — διὰ τῶν ἐπακολουθούντων σημείων*. You ſee how they agree.

Πορευθέντες κηρύξατε	Σημεῖα παρακολουθήσει
Ἐξελθόντες ἐκήρυξαν	Διὰ τῶν ἐπακολουθούντων σημείων.

And therefore πανταχοῦ in the latter verſe may ſeem alſo naturally to refer to κόσμον ἅπαντα and πάσῃ κτίσει, in the former; and if it does ſo, muſt ſignify more than barely their preaching in Judæa and Samaria. Here lies the difficulty, which I am not willing to get rid of at the expence of allowing part of the laſt chapter to have been added to St. Mark after the firſt edition

* The Biſhop has a Sermon on this text in his third volume.

of it; becauſe this, I think, would furniſh unbelievers with more doubts and objections than the ſuppoſed late date of the Goſpels. Nor indeed can I perſuade myſelf that the Goſpel of St. Mark, as it came out of his hands, ever ended with the words ἐφοβοῦντο γὰρ; as is ſuppoſed by all thoſe who allow an addition to have been made to it. They are too abrupt to cloſe a regular, though brief narration, which opens in ſo ſolemn a manner as this of St. Mark does: Ἀρχὴ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, &c. and muſt therefore have been ſhut up in a way ſuitable to his ſtyle in all other parts of his ſtory, however thoſe MSS. which St. Hierom, Gregory Nyſſen, &c. refer to, came to end the Goſpel there. I am therefore, I own to you, at a loſs in this matter, and cannot, as yet, tell how to extricate myſelf perfectly to my own ſatisfaction. And yet I am very clear on theſe heads, and think I can prove them to the ſatisfaction of every indifferent mind, viz.

That the Goſpels were all written in the ſame order in which they are now placed; and indeed no reaſonable account can be given of their being placed in this order, but becauſe they were written in it:

That St. Mark's Goſpel was written, partly as an epitome, and partly, and chiefly, as a ſupplement to St. Matthew's, whereby ſeveral circumſtances are added (which, I doubt not, he had learned from St. Peter and others) that diverſify, enlarge, and explain, but no where contradict, St. Matthew's relations, and put the whole ſeries of the ſtory into a more natural order than St. Matthew had obſerved:

That St. Luke had ſeen both thoſe Goſpels when he wrote his own, though perhaps not the Greek tranſlation of St. Matthew's Hebrew. Nor does his preface in the leaſt interfere with this opinion:

That St. John had ſeen the three preceding Goſpels, and intended to ſupply what was ſtill wanting in all of them; which he could not do, oftentimes, without relating the ſame facts, and partly in the ſame manner they had done: [This, I ſay, may be made out by a compariſon of the Goſpels themſelves, and would have appeared to a ſagacious reader, though Euſebius had ſaid nothing to lead him into ſuch an opinion.]

That the Goſpel of St. Luke was written many years before the Acts, and (as I think I can make out) between the 46th and 57th year

year of our LORD, and nearer to the firſt than the laſt of theſe periods.

The conſequence from whence is, that St. Mark's Goſpel muſt have been written yet nearer to our Saviour's aſcent, and very probably near the time which the ὑπογραφαὶ generally mention, which was before the Goſpel could be ſaid to have been preached πρώλαχε, in the intended ſenſe of that word. Which premiſes would naturally lead one to this concluſion; that therefore it muſt be interpreted in a narrower meaning: nor have I any thing to object to that inference, but what I have already urged in this letter; which, I am ſenſible, is growing to a length that I never, when I firſt ſet myſelf down to write, intended.

I will therefore break off here what I could further add on this head, and refer myſelf to our meeting at your leiſure; which I ſuppoſe may conveniently be between the two harveſts.

It has pleaſed GOD, ſince I entered into theſe diſquiſitions, to divert me from them often, and by avocations of various kinds; which have made me ſometimes, when I returned to ſuch thoughts, at a loſs to recover even the thread of my own reaſonings, and often even the obſervations on which I had grounded

grounded them, and ſo clearly underſtood at the time, as to think there was no neceſſity of reducing them into writing. Theſe avocations ſtill in ſome meaſure continue, and prevent my purſuing this great point as effectually as I wiſh. However, it is what I ſtill intend to go to the bottom of, if GOD grants me life and leiſure; and ſhall be beholden to any one that will afford me any light in it—to you in particular, who, I doubt not, have conſidered the Goſpels under this view, and with a particular attention.

'I thank you for your obſervation on the phraſes ἕως * and μέχρι τῆς σήμερον †, which it is pretty ſtrange ſhould be uſed only in the Goſpel that was written earlieſt; whereas, in any of the ſubſequent Evangeliſts, and particularly in St. John, it would have had a more natural and allowable meaning. I am almoſt tempted to think, that it was added by the Greek tranſlator of St. Matthew's Hebrew, ſeveral years after the Hebrew original was written; in like manner as the ſame phraſe was added in paſſages inſerted into Moſes's writings, and perhaps in imitation of thoſe inſertions. But I will enter no further into theſe matters; and ſhall conclude with deſiring your thoughts on theſe

* Matt. xxvii. 8. † Ibid. xxviii. 15.

words

words of St. Paul, 2 Cor. viii. 18. Οὗ ὁ ἔπαινος ἐν τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ διὰ πασῶν [τῶν] ἐκκλησιῶν *. I recite the words by memory, and therefore perhaps not exactly.

This Epiſtle was written about the 57th year of Chriſt; and, as I have ſaid already in this letter, I think, I can prove that St. Luke's Goſpel was publiſhed before that year. Why therefore ſhould not this phraſe be underſtood of his Goſpel, properly ſo called? Indeed, had we no proof of the writing and publiſhing his Goſpel antecedently to this Epiſtle, yet methinks this very paſſage in the Epiſtle would furniſh us with a tolerable proof of it, if once it can be proved (as I think it may be) that St. Luke muſt here be meant; for, allowing that, the natural force of the words will lead us to this ſenſe of them; nor can we imagine that this peculiar character ſhould be given of St. Luke preferable to all others, on any other account but that of his having then written and publiſhed his Goſpel; and even ſo long before this time that it might then be in the hands of Chriſtians in all the churches where St. Paul had preached.

In the other ſenſe of *an Evangeliſt*, there were others that had equal right to this cha-

* *Whoſe praiſe is in the Goſpel, throughout all the Churches, &c.*

racter

racter with St. Luke, if not a better; on whom however it was never beſtowed: but to him, and to him only, it in an emphatical manner belonged. What I requeſt of you therefore is, that if you can ſtrengthen or weaken this opinion by any conſiderations of moment, you would do it at your leiſure. Two points there are to be cleared, that St. Luke is here meant, and that by Εὐαγγέλιον is to be underſtood his written Goſpel. Origen, Euſebius, St. Hierom, the interpolated Ignatius, Titus Boſtrenſis, and Sophronius, are expreſs in both theſe reſpects; and the eldeſt of theſe authorities are very material. If there be any others on the ſame ſide, I ſhould be glad to know them; or any ancient authorities to the contrary, I ſhould be glad to weigh them. Theodoret's opinion I know, and am not very ſolicitous concerning it.

You ſee, Sir, how freely I aſk your aſſiſtance; which I would not do, if I did not think you very capable of giving it. I will add no farther to your trouble at preſent; but end with aſſurances that I am, Reverend Sir,

Your moſt affectionate brother,

FR. ROFFEN.

LETTER CXXXVII*.

From Bp. POTTER†.

Cuddeſden, July‡ 25, 1722.

MY LORD,

I HAVE received the favour of your letter left for me with Dr. Clavering ||; and when Mr. Atterbury § returns to the College, it will be a particular ſatisfaction to me to have it in my power to be any way ſerviceable to him.

As to the concluſion of St. Mark's Goſpel, your Lordſhip gives very good reaſons why we ought not to have a thought of laying it aſide: and I readily agree with your Lordſhip, that πανταχοῦ, in the laſt verſe, hath a relation to πάντα τὰ ἔθνη and πάσῃ τῇ κτίσει, in

* Indorſed by Bp. Atterbury, "Bp. of Oxford's "letter, June 25, 1722."

† Then Bp. of Oxford, afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

‡ It ſhould be "June," as indorſed by Bp. Atterbury.

|| Afterwards Bp. of Peterborough.

§ The Biſhop's ſon. Bp. Potter was then Profeſſor of Divinity, and Canon of Chriſt-Church.

our Lord's commiſſion to the Apoſtles; and farther, that it implies the execution of that commiſſion, at leaſt in part; but I ſubmit it nevertheleſs to your better judgement, whether any thing more be implied in the laſt words of St. Mark, than that, ſoon after our Lord's Aſcenſion, the Apoſtles *went forth and preached*, not as formerly to the Jewiſh towns only (ſee Matthew x. 5.) but *every where*, πανταχοῦ, that is, in the towns of Jews and Gentiles indiſcriminately. There ſeems to me to be very good ground for this interpretation; but, ſince I find Maldonat * is of the ſame opinion, I ſhall rather refer your Lordſhip to his comment on this paſſage, than trouble you with my own reaſons. And, leſt your Lordſhip ſhould not have this book at Bromley, where I perceive you now are, I have here incloſed a tranſcript of his words ſo far as they relate to this matter †. If this be

* A celebrated Spaniſh Divine, who wrote a Commentary on the Goſpels, &c. and died at Rome in 1583.

† "Marc. xiv. 20. *Prædicaverunt ubique.*] Id "eſt, non ſolum inter Judæos, ſed etiam inter Gen- "tiles, ubicunque potuerunt, nullâ jam ullius "loci, ullius nationis, habitâ ratione; vide ſupra, "verſu 15.

be the true ſenſe of St. Mark's words, as I am in hopes your Lordſhip will think it to

" Ver. 15. *Euntes in mundum univerſum.*] Sunt " qui exiſtimant miſſos eſſe Apoſtolos à Chriſto " univerſum terrarum orbem peragrare; quod mi- " nimè mihi videtur eſſe probabile. Sciebat enim " Chriſtus id eos facere non poſſe, & non eſt cre- " dendum, quod facere non poterant, illis præ- " cepiſſe; deinde quod hic præcipitur, non ſolum " cunctis, ſed ſingulis etiam Apoſtolis præceptum " eſt; ſingulos autem totum terrarum orbem per- " agrare non potuiſſe, opinor, nemo dubitabit. " Docuit etiam eventus non ita fuiſſe hoc præcep- " tum intelligendum, ut aut ſinguli, aut ſimul " cuncti, univerſum terrarum orbem obirent, neque " enim id re ipſâ præſtiterunt, cum non ſolum " Origenes tractatu in Matthæum 28, ſed D. etiam " Auguſtinus Epiſtolâ 80, ne ætate quidem ſuâ, id " eſt quadringentis poſt Chriſtum annis, non dico ab " Apoſtolis, ſed ne ab ullo quidem Chriſtiano doc- " tore ex tam multis Apoſtolorum ſucceſſoribus, " multis in locis Evangelium prædicatum fuiſſe do- " ceant. Quod noſtrâ memoriâ experientia comper- " tum eſt, multis longâ & inuſitatâ navigatione pate- " factis terris, in quibus nulla notitia, nulla me- " moria, erat Evangelii; itaque quod ad Romanos " x. 18. ſcribit D. Paulus, *ſed dico nunquid non* " *audierunt? Et quidem in omnem terram exivit ſo-* " *nus eorum, & in fines orbis terræ verba eorum,* " per hyperbolen de his tantum gentibus de qui- " bus Apoſtolus loquebatur, id eſt, de Aſianis & " Europæis intelligendum eſt. Quod cum ita ſit, " dicendum non eſt id Chriſtum Apoſtolis præ- " cepiſſe, quod eos non feciſſe conſtat. Tantum

" ergo

to be, then nothing farther can be inferred from them, in relation to your preſent ſubjects

" ergo voluit Chriſtus terminos ad illud uſque " tempus legi, Evangelioque præfixos revellere, & " non alios Evangelio, quam orbis terrarum fines " ponere. Nam & lex intra Judæam terminabatur. " *Notus in Judæ â Deus, in Iſrael magnum nomen ejus*; " Pſalm. lxxv. 2. & antequam ad prædicandum " Evangelium Chriſtus miſiſſet Apoſtolos, extra " Judæam excedere vetuerat Matthæi x. 5. *In* " *viam gentium ne abieritis, & in civitates Samari-* " *tanorum ne introieritis.* Hos nunc removet ter- " minos, & exiguis regni Judæorum anguſtiis " totius orbis amplitudinem apponit, quaſi dicat; " *euntes* non jam in Judæam ſolum, ut priùs, ſed " *in mundum univerſum prædicate.* Rupta enim eſt " jam per mortem & reſurrectionem meam legis " maceria, quæ intra Judææ fines continebatur " Epheſ. ii. 14. experti jam ſumus, quantum " apud Judæos proficiamus; auferatur igitur ab " illis regnum Dei, & detur gentibus facientibus " fructum ejus. Matthæi xxi. 43. Ergo hæc " verba etſi affirmatione conſtent, non tam per " affirmationem, quam per negationem intelligenda " ſunt; quaſi dicat Chriſtus, Ite quocunque vo- " lueritis, quocunque potueritis, ut Evangelium " longè latéque diffundatis nullos jam vobis loco- " rum fines præſcribo.

" *Prædicate Evangelium omni creaturæ*]. Κτίσις, " creatura, pro generatione, aut gente, poſita vide- " tur. Nam quod Marcus dicit, *Prædicate Evan-* " *gelium omni creaturæ*, Matthæus xxviii. 19. " dicit, *Docete omnes gentes.* Opponit ergo omnem

ject, than that this Goſpel was not finiſhed till after Cornelius was converted, and a good part of the Apoſtles had for ſome time left Jeruſalem; which probably will not interfere with any hypotheſis your Lordſhip hath formed concerning this matter.

I muſt confeſs, that I could never come to any reſolution with myſelf concerning the perſon meant by St. Paul, 2 Cor. viii. 18. There ſeem to be very probable reaſons to underſtand it either of St. Luke, or Silas: but which of theſe two ought to have the preference, I dare not determine. Eſtius, who comments very well on this paſſage, inclines to Silas, and his arguments are not contemptible; but thoſe againſt Luke ſeem not to be demonſtrative. Such of the Ancients as

" creaturam, id eſt, omnes gentes, uni Judæorum
" genti, alludens ad id, quod dixerat Matthæi x. 5.
" *In viam gentium ne abieritis*, quaſi edictum illud
" reſcindat."

To the above tranſcript Bp. Atterbury has added: " It is obſervable that even when the
" firſt commiſſion was given to the Diſciples
" (Matth. x. 5.) with the limitation there ex-
" preſſed, to which Maldonat here refers; yet
" St. Luke, in his account of their execution of
" it, ſays, Ἐξερχόμενοι διήρχοντο κατὰ τὰς κώμας,
" εὐαγγελιζόμενοι καὶ θεραπεύοντες πανταχοῦ, Luke ix. 6.

are

are for St. Luke, of whom perhaps Origen may be the firſt now extant, ſeem to build their opinion rather on the ſenſe of St. Paul's words compared with the known hiſtory of St. Luke, than on any certain tradition of the Church, which in ſuch a caſe as this can hardly be expected; and therefore their arguments ought to weigh more with us, than their authority. Could it be ſhewn that St Luke's Goſpel was publiſhed before the writing of this Epiſtle, I am apt to think, there are very few, who, notwithſtanding any argument on the other ſide, would not readily apply this paſſage to St. Luke: but there ſeems to me ſo much uncertainty in the words taken by themſelves, that, without your Lordſhip's farther aſſiſtance, I muſt ſtill remain in ſuſpenſe.

I have now given your Lordſhip my thoughts concerning both the ſubjects propoſed in your letter, in compliance with your own deſire, rather than with any expectation that my poor mite can be of the leaſt ſervice to your deſign; which I heartily wiſh you leiſure and opportunity to proſecute, for the benefit of the Church: who am, with true reſpect, my Lord, your affectionate brother and humble ſervant, Jo. OXFORD.

LETTER CXXXVIII.

To Bp. POTTER.

Bromley, June 29, 1722.

MY LORD,

IT is very kind in you to give yourſelf ſo much trouble on my account, and to anſwer the letter I ſent you ſo ſoon. I thank your Lordſhip for it, and am glad to find you judge that paſſage of St. Mark (though referring to the commiſſion juſt before given in very extenſive words) eaſily and naturally capable of that ſenſe in which I wiſh to underſtand it, and which anſwers entirely my deſign. It may be ſome confirmation of your Lordſhip's judgement to obſerve, that even when the firſt commiſſion was given to the Apoſtles, with the limitation expreſſed Matth. x. 5. on which Maldonat grounds his diſtinction; yet St. Luke, relating the manner of their executing that commiſſion, ſays, Ἐξερχόμενοι διήρχοντο κατὰ τὰς κώμας, εὐαγγελιζόμενοι καὶ θεραπεύοντες πανταχοῦ, IX. 6. i. e. every

every where in the towns of Judæa and Galilee; for they were not allowed to enter even into thoſe of the Samaritans; ſo that the force of the word πανταχοῦ is to be determined by the circumſtances of the Hiſtory to which it relates. And I the rather take notice of this paſſage of St. Luke, becauſe I am apt to believe he had his eye to that in St. Mark, when he wrote it, and did in ſome meaſure copy the phraſe of it. It was not his intention to ſay any thing in his Goſpel of the ſucceſs of the Apoſtles preaching, after our Saviour's aſcent; that being the intended ſubject of a ſecond work, and without the compaſs of his preſent deſign. And he choſe therefore to ſpeak particularly of their manner of executing their firſt commiſſion; and, having St. Mark's Goſpel before him (as I have many reaſons which will not ſuffer me to doubt but that he had), made uſe of ſome of his expreſſions to this purpoſe. But this, my Lord, is a nicety, of no great weight. However, offering itſelf to me while I am writing to your Lordſhip, I take the liberty of imparting it.

As to 2 Cor. viii. 18. my humble requeſt to your Lordſhip is, to let me know, whether any

ancient

ancient writer, Greek or Latin (except Theodoret, who is not very ancient) explains that paſſage in St. Paul of any other perſon beſide St. Luke. The few books I have conſulted on this occaſion furniſh me with no other authority of that kind. And if there be none, I ſhall look upon their ſilence in this caſe as favouring the moſt common and moſt natural interpretation of the words. But I miſtruſt myſelf in this caſe, both becauſe of my diſtance from my books, and becauſe of ſome words in your Lordſhip's letter, where you ſay, "ſuch of the Ancients as are "for St. Luke."—If indeed the Ancients are divided in their opinions on this head, no ſtreſs is to be laid upon them either way. But, if they are not, it will be preſumed that they had (though not any tradition properly ſo called, yet) elder authority from books, now loſt, to confirm them in this opinion.

I know not yet what Eſtius and Baronius ſay in behalf of Silas; and therefore it may be improper for me to add what I am going to ſay, that I think I can prove pretty clearly, from obſervations made on the Acts and St. Paul's Epiſtles, that Silas was not with St.

Paul

Paul (and therefore could not be ſent by him) at the time of his writing the ſecond Epiſtle to the Corinthians. And if there be good evidence againſt Silas, there is yet better againſt Barnabas; the only perſon beſide, I think, that has been named in competition with St. Luke, on this occaſion. But it becomes me to ſtop here, till I have conſidered what Baronius and Eſtius ſay; as I will do the firſt ſpare day I go to the Deanery. And then, perhaps, I may ſay ſomething farther to your Lordſhip on the ſubject, unleſs reſtrained by the apprehenſions of giving you too much trouble.

I think, I can ſhew it to be in the higheſt degree probable, that St. Luke had publiſhed his Goſpel before either of the Epiſtles to the Corinthians were written; and, if I can, your Lordſhip thinks, it will be eaſily yielded to me, that the words are meant of St. Luke. And, on the other ſide, I believe, I can ſhew it alſo to be highly probable, that St. Luke, and no other perſon, is meant by thoſe words; and then it will follow, that his Goſpel muſt before this time have been publiſhed. And, though this may ſeem to be a circle, yet in

the event, I hope, theſe probabilities will be found mutually to give light and ſtrength to each other, though neither of them ſhould of itſelf be ſufficient to ſupport the concluſion I aim at.

But, my Lord, that I may not fright you from my correſpondence, I will promiſe you, for the future, not to burthen my letters with reflections of this kind, but barely to ſtate to your Lordſhip any point where I ſtick, and deſire your aſſiſtance in it, and particularly that you would put the objections that offer themſelves to you on ſuch heads in the ſtrongeſt light poſſible.

And indeed, my Lord, though I have wandered into ſeveral reflections, yet my chief intention, when I ſat down to write this letter, was to conſult your Lordſhip on a particular head, the time of writing St. John's Goſpel. After having maturely weighed ever thing that lies within my reach, I cannot but conclude, that what has been ſaid about his writing it in his extreme old age muſt be a miſtake, and that he certainly publiſhed it before the deſtruction of Jeruſalem.

One of my reaſons for being of this opinion is, that I obſerve little or nothing in this Goſpel,

Goſpel, relating to that deſtruction; which, I think, would not have been the caſe, if it had been written after it. It is particular to St. John, after he has recited the prophetic ſayings of our Lord, to explain them, by mentioning the event to which they refer. This he has done in various caſes; i. 21. vi. 70, 71. vii. 38, 39. xii. 22, 23. xxi. 18, 19. Nor do I remember, that any of the Evangeliſts have done it beſide him.

Is it credible, therefore, if he had written after that great event, that he would not have recollected ſome ſayings of Chriſt relating to it, and omitted by the other Evangeliſts; and have taken occaſion from thence, after his uſual manner, to apply them to the fact they were intended to foreſignify, and which had then happened?

He ſeems to have added a chapter to his Goſpel, for this reaſon, among others, that he might explain and apply what Chriſt had ſaid relating to St. Peter's death (as well as his own), which, he tells us there, had happened accordingly. Would he not have told us the ſame alſo concerning the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, if that remarkable event had

happened before the publication of his Goſpel? We ſee the other three Evangeliſts are full of our Lord's prophetic diſcourſes on this head: and doubtleſs it was a ſubject he often diſcourſed of; and there was room for additions on this head, as well as on many others.

Nay, it is farther obſervable, that in ſome places of his Goſpel, where he mentions words of our Saviour that carry hints of this kind, he never explains them by the event, as he does in other caſes. For inſtance, iv. 21. *The hour cometh, &c.* And even in that laſt chapter, which he ſeems, I ſay, to have added to his Goſpel after it was finiſhed, and where he actually explained, by what had then happened to Peter, what our Saviour had ſaid of him; yet what our Saviour at the ſame time ſaid, and he there relates, concerning his coming to viſit Jeruſalem (for that doubtleſs is the ſenſe of thoſe words—"If I will "that he *tarry till I come*)" he does not explain, but leaves the words of our Saviour in the ſame latitude he ſpake them, without any application of them; which, I ſay, conſidering his manner of writing, he would not

have

have done, if the writing of his Goſpel, or even of this part of it, had been ſubſequent to the deſtruction of Jeruſalem.

Pardon me, my Lord, for multiplying words. My meaning is only to ſhew you my thought in this caſe, to aſk your judgement of it, and (if you think it has weight) your help towards improving it: for though the date of the other Goſpels depends not on the time of writing St. John's, yet I am willing (for ſeveral reaſons) to be able to prove, that even his Goſpel was written before the deſtruction of Jeruſalem.

It is time to end this long letter, with repeated thanks to your Lordſhip for what you ſent me, and aſſurances that I am, with a very hearty reſpect, my Lord, your affectionate brother, and very humble ſervant,

FR. ROFFEN.

LET.

LETTER CXXXIX.

From Bp. POTTER.

Cuddesden, July 6, 1722.

MY LORD,

I AM highly obliged to your Lordship for favouring me with so many of your thoughts on the subjects now in debate between us. But, to omit farther ceremony, your Lordship takes occasion from these words of my last letter, "Such of the Ancients as "are for St. Luke," to enquire whether any of the Ancients, beside Theodoret, apply St. Paul's words, 2 Cor. viii. 18. to any other person but St. Luke; to which I reply, in the words of St. Chrysostom, that "*some under-*"*stand them of St. Luke, and some of Bar-*"*nabas*;" and in those of Oecumenius, that "*many understand them of Luke, and* "*many of Barnabas.*" Both these writers incline to Barnabas rather than Luke: and if your Lordship please to turn to their comments

ments on St. Paul's Epiſtle, whence I have taken the above written words, you will find, agreeably to what was ſaid in my laſt letter, that they who are for St. Luke rather ground their opinion on St. Paul's words compared with the hiſtory of that Evangeliſt, than on any ancient tradition.

As to the time of writing St. John's Goſpel, I need not ſay to your Lordſhip, that if this queſtion be decided by the authority of the ancienteſt Fathers, we muſt be of opinion, that he wrote it in Epheſus, after his return from Patmos, which happened in the reign of Nerva, long after the deſtruction of Jeruſalem. But it is true, and your Lordſhip better knows it than I do, that ſome of the later Fathers rather think it to have been wrote about thirty-two years after our Lord's Aſcenſion, and conſequently whilſt Jeruſalem was ſtanding. I muſt confeſs, I do not think we ought to depend much on the authority of theſe men, eſpecially in oppoſition to writers of much greater authority, both becauſe they lived too late to be good witneſſes of ancient tradition, and becauſe they are not conſiſtent with themſelves. For

example: Theophylact tells us, that St. John wrote his Goſpel, ἐν Πάτμῳ τῇ νήσῳ ἐξόριστος διαλελῶν, μετὰ τριάκοντα δύο ἔτη τῆς τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἀναλήψεως; whereas, if he wrote it in Patmos, many more years muſt have paſſed from our Lord's Aſcenſion to the time of writing it than thirty-two, and Jeruſalem muſt then have been deſtroyed ſeveral years; ſince it is agreed, and Irenæus expreſsly affirms, that St. John was baniſhed to Patmos by Domitian, who, as your Lordſhip very well knows, was the ſucceſſor of Titus, who ſucceeded Veſpaſian, in the beginning of whoſe reign happened the deſtruction of Jeruſalem. However, ſince there is a difference of opinion as to this point, I ſhould be very glad to hear good arguments on either ſide; and, among others, the ſilence of this Evangeliſt, mentioned by your Lordſhip, may be of ſome weight: but I ſhould be afraid to build any concluſion upon it, without other concurring evidence; ſince it is a mere negative argument; and ſince it will be ſaid, on the other ſide, that nothing occurs in this Goſpel, which implies that Jeruſalem was ſtanding at the time of writing it; that

many other things of great conſequence, as the hiſtory of our Lord's nativity, that of his laſt ſupper, with others well known to your Lordſhip, are alſo paſſed over in ſilence; and that St John might very probably think, that our Lord's prophecies concerning the laſt deſtruction of Jeruſalem were ſufficiently related by the former Evangeliſts.

I am juſt now preparing to viſit my dioceſe: but as that buſineſs will ſoon be over, ſo it will not hinder me from complying immediately with any command which your Lordſhip ſhall think fit to lay on me; who am, my Lord, your affectionate brother, and moſt humble ſervant, Jo. Oxford.

LETTER CXL.

To Bp. POTTER.

Bromley, July 14, 1722.

MY LORD,

I SUPPOSE, you will be come back from your viſitation ere this reaches you. I am ſenſible I give you trouble; nor can I expect that your Lordſhip, who have other ways of employing your time and thoughts, ſhould have ſo much of the one or the other to ſpare as I could wiſh for my advantage; and therefore I will not be ſo unreaſonable as to break in often upon your retirement with long letters, which, at this diſtance, and written in my careleſs manner, may want longer to explain them; and not produce ſo much fruit, after all, as half an hour's converſation with your Lordſhip would do. However, my Lotd, for once I will go on to trouble you in the ſame way.

I have conſidered what Eſtius ſays on 2. Cor. viii. 18. becauſe your Lordſhip referred

me to him; and though he writes ſenſibly on the point, yet I have reaſon to ſay, that he had not duly conſidered it: for, I think, I can plainly prove, that the perſon meant there, whoever he was, could not be Silas, and ſtill more plainly that he could not be Barnabas.

But the ſetting this matter in its due light would take up ſo much paper, that I ſhall forbear to enter into it now, the rather becauſe your Lordſhip grants, that, "could St. "Luke be ſhewn to have publiſhed his Goſpel "before the writing this Epiſtle," it would be eaſily allowed that he is the perſon meant at this time. That point, my Lord, I think, I can clear by various arguments; one of them (which with me, I own, is of itſelf concluſive) I ſhall now lay before your Lordſhip. It ſprings from the account, given by St. Paul (1 Cor. xv.) of the ſeveral appearances of Chriſt after he aroſe from the dead. Your Lordſhip has, I am ſure, obſerved, that there are ſome very material circumſtances in that account, of which St. Luke takes no notice in his Goſpel; for inſtance, our Lord's appearing to five hundred brethren at once, to James,

εἶτα τοῖς ἀποστόλοις πᾶσιν. Now, had St. Luke publiſhed his Goſpel after the date of this Epiſtle, it is to me, I own, utterly inconceivable that he ſhould omit the inſertion of ſome of theſe circumſtances, if he knew of them. And that he muſt know of them, is plain, becauſe, ſuppoſing he was not ſent with the Epiſtle itſelf, yet it appears, from the hiſtory of the Acts, that he was about that point of time, juſt before, and afterwards, attending on St. Paul, and could not therefore be ignorant of the contents of it.

Your Lordſhip knows well, that the appearance to Peter mentioned by St. Paul is related by no other Evangeliſt but St. Luke. Now, had St. Luke taken this circumſtance from St. Paul's Epiſtle, he would from thence have taken others alſo into his account, which are of more moment, and yet are omitted by him.

The former part of St. Paul's account (contained in ver. 3, 4, 5,) is exactly agreeable to St. Luke's; and one would be apt to think, upon a careful compariſon of ſome of the expreſſions there with thoſe of St. Luke [xxiv. 45, 46, 47,] that he had an eye to them.

them. And, if he had, his introduction to that account [ver. 1. and 2], wherein he remarkably dwells on the words τὸ εὐαγγέλιον, and εὐηγγελισάμην will have an eaſy and natural reference to the Goſpel which he had preached, and which St. Luke, from his authority chiefly, though not only, had committed to writing.

The following verſes in St. Paul [6, 7.] contain additional evidences of the reſurrection, unmentioned by St. Luke. And yet St. Paul expreſsly avers, that he laid before the Corinthians theſe very evidences of Chriſt's reſurrection, when he firſt preached the Goſpel to them [i. e. circiter A. D. 52, at the loweſt]; conſequently either St. Luke knew nothing of what St. Paul had thus preached to the Corinthians (which, all circumſtances conſidered, is not to be ſuppoſed); or he thought theſe particulars not worth inſerting in his Goſpel (which nobody will imagine); or (which is moſt reaſonable to believe) he had already publiſhed his Goſpel, before A. D. 52; and therefore took no notice of theſe particulars, becauſe he had not, at the time of his writing, a full knowledge

of them. And this ſuppoſition (the only one that, upon the whole, ſeems to me in any degree probable) agrees with what Theophylact, and the ἀπογραφαὶ of the MSS. of St. Luke, generally affirm. I think there are fifteen of them in Kuſter's edition, that fix the æra of this Goſpel about A. D. 48, or 49; an authority, which, though not of itſelf perhaps very ſtrong, yet muſt have great weight, when it falls in with many other concurrent proofs and probabilities, and is not, that I know of, expreſsly contradicted by any one of the ancients. If it be, your Lordſhip can eaſily, and therefore I doubt not will readily, inform me.

You ſee, my Lord, what I aim at; and have one inſtance by what methods I propoſe to arrive at it. There is another part of the Evangelic hiſtory, relating to the inſtitution of the Euchariſt, and occurring in the ſame Epiſtle, xi. 25; which will furniſh reflections of the ſame nature with the foregoing, particularly in reſpect of the words τοῦτο ποιεῖτε ὁσάκις ἂν πίνητε, εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν, which are by St. Paul applied to the cup, but by St. Luke omitted. I ſhall not

not add any thing on that head to what I have already ſaid, becauſe I would not give your Lordſhip or myſelf an unneceſſary trouble, and becauſe indeed I hope the former inſtance to be much the ſtrongeſt. However, theſe two being the only parts of the Goſpel hiſtory explained by St. Paul in his Epiſtles, I have ſuggeſted what uſes may alike be made of both of them. If your Lordſhip approves this way of reaſoning, and will be pleaſed at your leiſure to let me into any new ways of confirming it; or if you do not approve it, and will freely let me know your objections, and ſet them in the ſtrongeſt light; either the one, or the other, will be very welcome to me: for I aim at nothing but truth, and the ſervice of our common Chriſtianity; and I would not endeavour to ſerve the one, at the expence of the other; nor advance any hypotheſis, how plauſible ſoever, which either may at laſt by abler men be confuted, or be attended with ill conſequences which I am not aware of. Your Lordſhip therefore will do the part of a good friend, if you ſhew yourſelf as willing, as I know you are able, to ſet me right in any of theſe particulars.

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As to what your Lordſhip adds in your laſt concerning 2 Cor. viii. 18. from Chryſoſtom, and Oecumenius (i. e. from Chryſoſtom, for the other only follows him); I beg leave to ſay, that thoſe are words of doubt only, and carry no poſitive opinion; whereas both elder and greater authorities (ſuch I eſteem Origen, Euſebius, and Jerome) expreſsly affirm St. Luke to be meant there. And if there be any antient writer (I mean of Chryſoſtom's time or before) who directly affirms the contrary, your Lordſhip can and will let me know it.

In the other point, the time of St. John's writing his Goſpel, which I take to have been before the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, I own the teſtimony of ſome of the Ancients to be againſt me, though not to that degree as it is commonly underſtood to be. And there are many things to be ſaid, which will leſſen the authority of ſuch teſtimony, particularly that it has not that age it ought to have, in order to weigh much in the diſpute: but I will not enter into thoſe matters at preſent; eſpecially ſince my chief reliance in the caſe is, I confeſs, upon internal arguments;

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of which the ſilence of the Evangeliſt in relation to the deſtruction of Jeruſalem ſeems to me to be the ſtrongeſt, when compared with the genius and manner of St. John's writing, and his well-known way of applying and expounding the prophetic predictions of our Lord; which is peculiar to him, and practiſed, I think, by none of the other three Evangeliſts. But of this I wrote more largely to your Lordſhip in my laſt.

Your Lordſhip objects, that "nothing occurs in St. John's Goſpel which implies that "Jeruſalem was ſtanding at the time of his "writing it." If it were ſo, yet I ſee not how this obſervation will affect the point; ſince neither does any thing of that kind, as far as I remember, occur in any of the other three Goſpels, which yet were all certainly written, and are granted to have been written, before the ruin of Jeruſalem. I except only the prophecies there recorded concerning its deſtruction, which may be thought to imply that it was then ſtanding, when the Evangeliſts wrote. If they do not imply this, it is only becauſe they do not hint any way to us that thoſe prophecies were then fulfilled. And

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for the ſame reaſon I ſhould think it right to conclude, that St. John wrote before that deſtruction; becauſe he gives us no hint of it; though it be his cuſtom ſo to do in like caſes, and for that end to repeat ſomewhat of our Lord's diſcourſes found in the other Evangeliſts, and add new circumſtances to them, in order to obſerve afterwards ſomewhat about the completion of them. If neither Matthew, Mark, nor Luke, who copiouſly relate the prophecies concerning the devaſtation of Jeruſalem, ſay any thing whereby it may appear, that it was then ſtanding when they wrote; why ſhould it be expected St. John ſhould be particular on that head, if he wrote, as they did, before the event happened? But if he wrote after it, there was great reaſon to expect that he ſhould have taken notice of it; both becauſe that is agreeable, as I ſaid, to his manner of writing, and becauſe the event itſelf was one of the moſt remarkable things that ever happened in the world, and was very often and very expreſsly foretold by Chriſt, and did therefore, when it happened, tend very much towards eſtabliſhing the credit of the Goſpel prophecies;

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of which this is the chief, after thoſe which immediately relate to the perſon and doctrine of our Saviour. If any of St. Paul's or St. Peter's Epiſtles had been written after this event, would it not have been natural for them to have referred to it, and argued from it, and made uſe of it every way towards procuring the converſion of the Jews? And can St. John, in his Goſpel, be ſuppoſed to have neglected ſo great an opportunity, as he muſt have done if it was really written after Jeruſalem was deſtroyed? Nor are his omiſſions as to other parts of our Lord's ſtory, for example, his nativity and laſt ſupper, of any weight to juſtify this: for as theſe inſtances had been fully related already, ſo could there be no new advantage drawn from repeating and enlarging the accounts of them; whereas the predictions of Chriſt concerning the unparalleled fate of Jeruſalem did, when completed, afford ample matter of inſtruction both to Jews and Heathens: and one would think it impoſſible for an Apoſtle (eſpecially St. John, on the account before given) to write a Goſpel ſubſequently to that event, without taking any notice of thoſe predic-

tions,

tions, and making a due uſe of them. And his ſilence in this caſe is the more obſervable, becauſe in one or two places of his Goſpel he had a natural occaſion of mentioning this event, had it really happened before he wrote.

The firſt of them is, chap. iv. 21. where he ſays to the Samaritan woman: *Believe me, the hour cometh when ye ſhall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jeruſalem, worſhip the Father.* Could any thing be more agreeable to St. John's character and ſtyle, than to have inſerted in this place words like theſe, "This he ſpake of the temples at Jeruſalem "and on Mount Gerizim, which were after- "wards deſtroyed," if indeed he had after thoſe great events written his Goſpel?

The ſecond place is, chap. xi. 48. where the Chief Prieſts and Phariſees aſſembled in council are repreſented by St. John as ſaying, *If we let him thus alone, all men will believe on him; and the Romans ſhall come and take away both our place and nation.* If the Romans had then actually taken away their place and nation when St. John wrote, is it credible that he ſhould not have obſerved it in a word or two *as they did*

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ſoon afterwards, or the like. In the very next verſes to this, the Evangeliſt obſerves upon Caïaphas's ſpeech, that *he ſpake it not of himſelf; but, being High Prieſt that year, he propheſied, that Jeſus ſhould die for that nation; and not for that nation only, but alſo that he ſhould gather together in one the children of God that were ſcattered abroad.* Here, to explain the import of Caïaphas's words, St. John inſtances two facts, which had actually come to paſs before he wrote, the death of Chriſt, and the propagation of his Goſpel among the Heathen; but he ſays nothing of the extirpation of the Jews, which had then alſo come to paſs (if he wrote indeed ſo late as he is ſuppoſed to have done); and to a mention of which the words of Caïaphas, as well as thoſe of the Romans before recited, would have naturally led him.

In ſhort, my Lord, the allowing a Goſpel, in which theſe paſſages are, to have been written after Jeruſalem was laid waſte, without any notice there taken of the event, does, in my humble opinion, tend toward ſuggeſting a reflection that may be made uſe of by infidels to diſparage the character of St. John,

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and weaken the credit of his teſtimony. I dare not to explain my meaning *.

But to return. I have hitherto endeavoured to ſhew (and could more amply have ſhewn) that St. John's Goſpel might be, and was probably, written before the deſtruction of Jeruſalem; though it ſhould be granted nothing occurs there whereby it may appear that Jeruſalem was then deſtroyed. But, my Lord, this, after all, is what I cannot grant; the ſecond verſe of his fifth chapter being to me a clear inſtance to the contrary: Ἔστι δὲ ἐν τοῖς Ἱεροσολύμοις ἐπὶ τῇ προβατικῇ κολυμβήθρα, ἡ ἐπιλεγομένη Ἑβραϊστὶ Βηθεσδὰ, πέντε στοὰς ἔχουσα. The whole tenor of the words, to my apprehenſion, implies, that that edifice with five porches (and conſequently Jeruſalem itſelf) was then ſtanding when this paſſage was written. Indeed the Complutenſian and Wechelian editions read ἔστη and ἦν, but without any authority, that I can find; there being no MS. now extant that

* Inſtead of this laſt ſentence a different reading of the Biſhop's runs: "'Tis a reflection which (to uſe "the words of a certain writer) can do no good, "and ſhall therefore do no harm; for which rea- "ſon I forbear to explain it."

reads

reads the text otherwiſe than we do, nor any verſion, beſide two of no great weight, the Arabic and Perſian, that countenances ſuch a reading: and perhaps theſe two verſions may appear otherwiſe to thoſe who have recourſe to the originals in the Polyglott; for Dr. Mill, whoſe authority I follow in this caſe, owns that he only conſulted the Latin tranſlations of theſe.

Should there be no other inſtance of this kind in St. John's Goſpel (as indeed I know not that there is), yet this one is of very great moment, if we conſider that there is not ſo much as one in all the other three Evangeliſts, which yet were all certainly written while Jeruſalem was ſtanding.

I have tired you, my Lord; and therefore ſhall end abruptly, with aſſurances, that what I have ſaid proceeds from no fondneſs for my own opinions; that I wiſh indeed I may be able to make out what I propoſe, becauſe I think it would be of ſome ſervice to religion. However, I ſhall be as ready to part with what I maintain, as I now am to maintain it, when I find the weight of the argument is againſt me.

I do not expect from your Lordſhip any elaborate diſcuſſion of theſe matters, but your judgement upon the whole, and either ſuch hints as offer themſelves towards ſtrengthening my opinion, or ſuch objections as you think will overthrow it. I am aware of ſome of this latter kind; but they are ſuch as I know how to deal with. Your Lordſhip (if any one can) can ſupply me with more and ſtronger; and if you cannot, or I can anſwer the objections raiſed by you, I ſhall look upon the point as every way ſecure. I am,

My LORD,

Your very affectionate brother,

and faithful humble ſervant,

FR. ROFFEN.

LET-

LETTER CXLI*.

From Dr. WALL.

July 26, 1722.

IN order to find who that "brother" was, ſpoken of by St. Paul, 2 Cor. viii. 18, 19. there may be made theſe obſervations.

1. That principal one; that he was one whoſe "praiſe in the Goſpel" was at that time ſpread in "all the churches," ver. 18.

2. That he was one of three (whereof Titus was one) ſent with a letter at that time [viz. anno Chriſti, according to Biſhop Pearſon, 57; according to the new chronology (by Dean Prideaux, I ſuppoſe) 59] by St. Paul and Timothy from Macedonia to the Corinthian Chriſtians, to get ready their contributions againſt the time that St. Paul ſhould come.

3. That Titus was well known to them, having been there on the ſame errand before;

* Indorſed by Bp. Atterbury, "Dr. Wall's "paper relating to the paſſage 2 Cor. viii. 18, 19. "Τὸν ἀδελφὸν οὗ ὁ ἔπαινος ἐν τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ. De- "livered by him to me, July 26, 1722."

but this brother was not perſonally known to them, (his "praiſe in the Goſpel" they, as well as other churches, may be ſuppoſed to have heard); and therefore Paul writes to them his character, and the character of the third brother.

4. St. Paul tells them that this brother was already "choſen by the churches" (particularly the churches of Macedonia, where he now was when he wrote) "to travel with "him, with that grace," or charity-money, which they had contributed, and which he and this brother were to carry to Jeruſalem, ver. 19. And he had told them, in a letter before, 1 Cor. xvi. that if they pleaſed to chooſe any of their body to go with their money, they ſhould be welcome to go with him. Therefore this brother muſt be ſuppoſed to have gone afterward with St. Paul to Jeruſalem.

5. St. Paul having in a ſhort time followed theſe his three meſſengers from Macedonia to Corinth, and ſtayed there about three months, and received the money; and finding himſelf way-laid if he ſhould ſail directly from thence to Syria or Judæa, went back to Macedonia,

donia, and croſſed the ſea there into Aſia. And St. Luke, Acts xx. 4. gives us the names of all, except himſelf, "that accompanied him "into Aſia," viz. Sopater, Ariſtarchus, Secundus, Gaius, Timotheus, Tychicus, Trophimus. Thoſe ſeven went over ſea before: and "*we*," ſays St. Luke (meaning Paul and himſelf), followed in five days. He goes on to relate (ſpeaking ſtill in the firſt perſon) their voyage, and arrival at Jeruſalem. Some of the foreſaid that accompanied them into Aſia did (as appears from other places) hold on the journey with Paul to Jeruſalem; but I ſuppoſe not all of them. But, however that be, one of theſe eight muſt be the man we enquire after.

6. It was not Timothy, by *Obſerv.* 2. for he was not one of the three ſent; but did himſelf join in ſending the letter. And there is not one of the other ſeven but St. Luke to whom the *firſt obſervation* can agree. For in what ſenſe ſoever thoſe words, "whoſe praiſe "is in the Goſpel through all the churches," be taken; none of the other, either by writing or preaching, &c. was yet generally known. On the contrary, they ſeem to have been all

late converts; and this is the firſt time that they are named or ſpoken of in the hiſtory of the Goſpel. Afterward indeed ſome of them are often ſpoken of in the Acts and in the Epiſtles: but that is nothing to a character given at this time. But to St. Luke it agrees very well; for, letting go thoſe improbable ſtories of his having been one of the ſeventy-two, &c. the opinion of Biſhop Pearſon [*Annales Paulini ad ann.* 51.] is very probable, and confirmed, as he ſhews, by the *Codex Cantabr.* that he was a Chriſtian of Antioch, at that time [ann. 43] when and where, as he relates, "the diſciples "were firſt called Chriſtians." But if we take no more than what he plainly tells of himſelf, Acts xvi. he was one of St. Paul's followers and companions when he was at Troas, before his paſſage into Europe ann. 51, Pearſon; 53, Prideaux; which was ſix years before this time. And he came over with him into Macedonia, and ſpeaks in the firſt perſon ["aſſuredly gathering, that the "Lord had called *us* to preach the Goſpel "unto *them*"]. So that he was, from this time at leaſt, a preacher of the Goſpel.

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When the perſecution in Macedonia was ſo great that the Chriſtians there privately conducted Paul to Athens, St. Luke ſays, that Silas and Timothy ſtayed there ſtill; and ſo, it ſeems, did he himſelf; for he ſpeaks no more in the firſt perſon for five or ſix years, till about this time. Where he ſpent thoſe intermediate years is not, I think, remembered. It is probable, all, or a good part of them, in Macedonia; for there Paul left him; and there, as I take it, he found him, and ſent him before on this charitable embaſſy to Corinth; and when they returned through Macedonia, he ſpeaks of himſelf as being one of the company.

His having converſed for a conſiderable time with thoſe churches might incline them to make choice of him for one of their truſtees. And thoſe intermediate ſix years do allow a probable time of retirement for writing his Goſpel. Baronius, as I find by Spondanus, fixes the time of his writing to the ſame year that Paul wrote this ſecond Epiſtle to the Corinthians; but, I think, does not date the year as we do now; nor does he tell us his reaſons. Irenæus, l. iii. c. 1. and Ter-

tullian, c. Marcion. l. iv. c. 5. do both, in their mentioning of St. Luke's Goſpel, call him, "the diſciple, the follower, fellow-"labourer," of St. Paul; and Tertullian ſays of Mark and him, "Licet & Marcus quod "edidit, Petri affirmetur, cujus interpres "Marcus. Nam & Lucæ digeſtum Paulo "aſcribere ſolent." But they have nothing explicit concerning this text, or the time of their writing, ſave that of Irenæus's date of St. Mark's writing: Μετὰ τὴν τούτων ἔξοδον, &c.

The opinion of Origen, Hierom, &c. whom your Lordſhip quotes, is far more conſiderable than that of St. Chryſoſtom *in loc.* He owns the common opinion, that Luke is here meant, and that the words do refer to the Goſpel written by him, διὰ τὴν ἱστορίαν ἣν περ ἔγραψε. But he himſelf is of another opinion, viz. that it was Barnabas. But he takes this opinion for a reaſon which would make any one diſſent from him; becauſe St. Paul here uſes the word χειροτονηθεὶς, his mind ran upon ordination. And συνέκδημος ἡμῶν he underſtands, "ordained together." And becauſe Barnabas and Paul had been both ſent out together from Antioch in Syria a great many

years

years before, he muſt be the man whom St. Paul now ſent to Corinth; whereas, in all probability, they had not ſeen one another for ſeveral years, and perhaps never ſince they parted. Theodoret, I gueſs, may follow St. Chryſoſtom; for he does almoſt always; and ever ſince, here and there one commentator has gueſſed ſo. But the common opinion appears by the ſubſcription at the foot of the Epiſtle, which is, I think, the ſame in all editions and MSS. that the carriers of the Epiſtle were "Titus and Luke."

There ſeems little doubt but Luke was the man. Whether the words do refer to his *written* Goſpel, or to his preaching, or other ſuch ways of promoting the doctrine and belief of the Goſpel, is a queſtion that will be reſolved by every one in the ſenſe that ſeems moſt obvious to him. The words themſelves do by no means make a ſufficient proof that he had then written. But if it be otherwiſe proved that he had (which your Lordſhip gives hopes will be done to your hand), they do, I think, then very aptly receive that explication; and Origen, and the others, who have ſo underſtood them, have thereby

thereby ſhewn their opinion to be that his writing was then extant. I do not apprehend that there can be any confirming of this ſenſe from any other text or paſſage in ſcripture; becauſe there is no other place of ſcripture that makes mention or ſpeaks of any *written* Goſpel; and therefore no inſtances can be given of that uſe of the word, ſave that ſome have underſtood St. Paul's εὐαγγέλιόν μου in that ſenſe. But there it is as ambiguous as here. The moſt material, and, I think, only material argument, for that ſenſe here, is that which your Lordſhip uſes, that there is no other ſenſe in which the elogium is applicable *peculiarly* to St. Luke: for as to praiſe for labour, or time, or ſucceſs had in preaching the Goſpel, Titus, one of the three ſent, may be thought, at leaſt, equal to him, being mentioned by St. Paul at other places, Gal. ii. as his fellow-labourer and companion of an earlier date, and in a more public and difficult ſtruggle than St. Luke himſelf is. For St. Paul ſingled him out to go along with him to that diſpute at the council of Jeruſalem, which Biſhop Pearſon places ann. 49; the

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new chronology does, I know not for what reaſon, bring it down to 52: either of them is earlier than Luke's name appears in any ſcripture hiſtory.

LETTER CXLII.

To Bp. ATTERBURY.

Cuddeſden, July 30, [1722].

MY LORD,

I had ſooner acknowledged the favour of your letter but that my thoughts and time were ſo much taken up with my viſitation, and other affairs, that I could not ſo fully conſider it as it deſerves, which, I doubt not, your Lordſhip will excuſe.

I hope that in my former letter no expreſſion was dropped which ſeemed to imply that your reaſons for the early writing of St. Luke's or St. John's Goſpel did not carry with them a good degree of probability, which, indeed, they ſeem to me to do.

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may ſay farther, that many ſuch concurrent probabilities may produce ſome degree of certainty; though I muſt confeſs that none of them, conſidered ſeparately and apart from others, ſeem to me to infer any certain concluſion: for example, it may be probable, but doth not ſeem to me to be certain, that St. Luke's Goſpel was written before the firſt Epiſtle to the Corinthians, merely becauſe ſeveral circumſtances of our Lord's hiſtory recorded in that Epiſtle are not found in St. Luke's Goſpel; for it is poſſible that St. Luke might not be in actual attendance on St. Paul when this epiſtle was written; and if he was in ſuch attendance, it is poſſible he might not read it. May not your Lordſhip, or any other Biſhop, write letters of great importance, which are not communicated to all, or to any, of thoſe chaplains who attend on you? Again, ſhould it be granted that St. Luke was acquainted with the contents of this Epiſtle, it ſeems not abſolutely certain that he would have inſerted them into his Goſpel: for it can hardly be thought that our Lord's appearance to "above five hundred bre-

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"thren at once" (to say nothing of his other appearances) was unknown either to St. Matthew or St. John, or indeed to St. Mark, who nevertheless have not thought fit to mention it: and there is no doubt but all these Evangelists knew many things relating to our Lord's history, which they have not committed to writing. One of them expressly says, "Many other signs truly did Jesus in "the presence of his disciples, &c." And again, "There are also many other things "which Jesus did, &c." It was not their intention to write every thing said or done by our Lord, but only so much as was necessary for the conviction of persons well disposed: "These are written that ye might be-"lieve, &c." John xx. 30, 31: xxi. 25. Again, St. Luke might learn the several parts of our Lord's history from the conversation of St. Paul, as well as from his Epistles: ancient writers assure us that he did so, and on that account "my Gospel," in St. Paul, is by some thought to be St. Luke's Gospel; which opinion your Lordship seems to favour. But may not the silence of St. Luke as to some of our Lord's appear-

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ances, &c. equally prove, that his Goſpel was written before ever he attended on St. Paul, as that it was written before the firſt Epiſtle to the Corinthians?

As to St. John, it ſeems to be at leaſt poſſible that his Goſpel might be written after the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, though he hath never mentioned that event; for though he hath mentioned the completion of *ſome* of our Lord's prophecies, it doth not thence follow, nor can it be proved, that it was his intention to take notice of the completion of *all* which at the time of his writing had been fulfilled: and there is no doubt but many had then been fulfilled which are not mentioned by him. In particular, as to the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, the prophecy concerning it is ſo fully related by other Evangeliſts, and the fulfilling of this prophecy in all its parts was ſo notorious and ſo freſh in men's memories when St. John wrote his Goſpel, that he might think it needleſs to ſay any thing about it. Then as to your Lordſhip's inference from John v. 2. Ἔστι δὲ ἐν τοῖς Ἱεροσολύμοις, &c. which, if ſtrictly conſtrued, doth undoubtedly imply that Jeruſalem was

ſtanding when this paſſage was written; it may be ſaid, that things paſt are ſometimes ſpoken of in the preſent tenſe: and your Lordſhip (if there was occaſion) would probably ſoon ſuggeſt examples of hiſtorians who ſpeak in the ſame manner of cities deſtroyed long bēfore their own time.

One far leſs verſed in affairs of this nature than your Lordſhip appears to be, will eaſily find anſwers to thoſe objections: but I muſt intreat you to remember, that my deſign is not to make a full or juſt reply to your reaſons, which have indeed a great appearance of probability, but only to ſhew that the concluſion drawn from them is not abſolutely certain: and I heartily wiſh and hope, that your Lordſhip may be able to produce other probable arguments on the ſame ſide, all which conſidered together may end in a good moral certainty; who am, my Lord, your moſt affectionate brother, and humble ſervant,

Jo. OXFORD.

I think Irenæus expreſsly affirms, that St. Luke wrote his Goſpel μετὰ τὴν ἔξοδον, after the death," of St. Paul. But my Iræneus

Irenæus being at Oxford, I will not be poſitive. Your Lordſhip may be pleaſed to turn to his third Book, not far from the beginning.

LETTER CCXLIII

To Bp. POTTER.

Bromley, Aug. 1, 1722.

MY LORD,

I HEARTILY thank you for your letter, which I received this morning, and for the objections you raiſe againſt what I offered

* Indorſed by Bp. Atterbury, "The beginning "of my anſwer to the Biſhop of Oxford's letter, "July 30, 1722. Written the day I received it, "viz. Aug. 1, at Bromley." To this correſpondence Bp. Atterbury alludes in his Speech (vol. II. p. 157.) when he urges the improbability of his being engaged in a plot when the death of his wife was not only daily but hourly expected; when he was carrying on buildings of various kinds at Weſtminſter and Bromley; when he was conſulting all the books of the church of Weſtminſter

offered in my laſt I will make the beſt uſe of them I can, if I have life and leiſure to finiſh what I propoſe. I ſee your Lordſhip is jealous of any thing, how well ſoever meant, that may ſhake the credit of ancient teſtimony: and ſo am I; and ſhall therefore be very wary how I diſpute the authority of the Ancients in any caſe but where I think I can pretty evidently prove their miſtake, and where it is plainly for the intereſt of the Chriſtian Religion that they ſhould be miſtaken. Irenæus, in ſome chronological matters, is notoriouſly miſtaken, and muſt be

ſter from the foundation; and was engaged alſo "in a correſpondence with two learned men, about "a ſubject of great uſe and equal difficulty, the "ſettling the times of writing the Four Goſpels." It appears alſo (vol. I. p. 268.) that Bp. Atterbury had ſome correſpondence with Dr. Brett and Mr. Collier, "on the difference of ſentiments about "adminiſtering the holy Euchariſt, which had oc-"caſioned a ſeparation among the Nonjuring "clergy;" and that "he had peruſed two papers "propoſed to be ſigned on each ſide, for the ex-"tinguiſhing that diſpute, and preventing the ill "conſequences of it." I mention this circumſtance here, in hopes of tracing out ſome valuable letters of Atterbury, through the means of any curious gentleman who may by chance have preſerved the papers either of Bp. Potter, Dr. Wall, Dr. Brett, or Mr. Collier.

given up, or we muſt give up authorities of much greater conſequence. His talent was in relation rather to doctrines, than account of time, in which he is far from being accurate. His error concerning the extent of our Saviour's age (not to mention others) is a clear proof of it: I have him not here; but, as I remember, his words ["μετὰ τὴν τούτων (i. e. Peter and Paul's) ἔξοδον"] introduce his account of the time of writing, not St. Luke's, but St. Mark's Goſpel; and for that end Dr. Mill cites them, that this comes to the ſame; for St. Luke certainly wrote after St. Mark. And if St. Mark therefore wrote after St. Peter's death, much more muſt St. Luke ſo have done. Your Lordſhip knows well the inconſiſtence of this aſſertion with the tradition recorded on this head by your Clement of Alexandria, and what conjectures learned men of late have been forced to take up with in order to ſave Irenæus's credit. Μετὰ τὴν τούτου ἔκδοσιν, I think Grotius reads, meaning the edition of St. Matthew's Goſpel, and quotes a MS. which nobody ever ſaw, and is juſtly ſuppoſed to have gone no farther for this various reading than the gueſs of Chriſten perſon;

tenherſon; (though there is, I own, a parallel place in Euſeb. l. iii. c. 14. (as my memorandums tell me) where, upon all occaſions, theſe words are uſed by Euſebius himſelf; and I ſet them down, becauſe I know not of any one that has made and applied this obſervation before me, Ἤδη δὲ Μάρκῳ καὶ Λουκᾶ τῶν κατ' αὐτὸς εὐαγγελίων τὴν ἔκδοσιν ποιησαμένων, &c.) Bp. Pearſon, Dodwell, &c. will have it ſignify *exitum è Româ*, and ſtrain hard to prove it; whereas I am entirely of your Lordſhip's ſentiments, that ἔξοδον there means plainly the *death* of thoſe apoſtles, agreeably to St. Luke's uſe of the word, chap. ix. ver. 31. and to St. Peter's own phraſe concerning himſelf, μετὰ τὴν ἐμὴν ἔξοδον, 2d Epiſtle i. 15. And it being certain that St. Luke's Goſpel was written after St. Mark's, and before his own Acts, and that his Acts were written ſome years before the death of St. Paul; it is very certain that Irenæus muſt in this caſe be miſtaken; and I think, for many reaſons, there ſhould be no difficulty in owning it. Papias, who is his great authority in ſuch caſes, being σφόδρα μικρὸς τὸν νοῦν, miſtook often the true ſenſe of the traditions re-

reported by him; and Irenæus ſeems in this caſe even to have miſtaken Papias, who, as I find his words in Mill (for neither have I Euſebius by me) doth not mean that St. Peter was dead when St. Mark wrote. Ὅτα απ εμνημονευσεα, is his phraſe; and that may mean what St. Mark remembered during the life, as well as what he recollected after the death, of St. Peter. The paſſage immediately preceding theſe words in Irenæus is of the ſame ſtamp, where he ſays St. Matthew publiſhed his Goſpel in Hebrew: τȣ̃ Πέτρȣ καὶ τȣ̃ Παύλȣ ἐν Ῥώμῃ εὐαγγελιζομένων καὶ θεμελιȣ́ντων τὴν ἐκκλησίαν; which has induced our learned men to depreſs the writing of St. Matthew's Goſpel ſo low as they have done; and for that reaſon proportionably to thruſt down the date of the three ſucceeding Goſpels; for it is certain that St. Peter and St. Paul could never meet at Rome, nor could the latter of theſe preach at Rome till full thirty years after the aſcent of our Saviour. I have ſometimes been willing to imagine that Irenæus's words in this caſe are miſunderſtood by us, and ſignify only that Matthew preached at Jeruſalem to the Hebrews,

brews, and publiſhed his Goſpel in their language; *whereas* (not *whilſt*) St. Peter and St. Paul preached at Rome, and founded a church there, and μετὰ τὴν τούτων ἔξοδον (as it follows) St. Mark and St. Luke wrote their Goſpels, and publiſhed in them what thoſe Apoſtles had thus preached. But, I confeſs, this is not the moſt natural interpretation of Irenæus's words, nor agreeable to the old Latin verſion of them; and therefore I am forced to abandon this gloſs, and leave Irenæus here alſo to ſhift for himſelf. And I cannot but obſerve that Euſebius, the relater of this teſtimony of Irenæus, did, notwithſtanding it, fix the time * of St. Matthew's writing his Goſpel to the 8th year after the paſſion of Chriſt; and therefore he either underſtood that paſſage in Irenæus otherwiſe than we do, or diſregarded his authority. And what he did then, we may do now, under the cover of his authority; eſpecially if we can by convincing internal evidence, (which Euſebius has not done) ſupport the truth of our opinion.

* H. E. l. iii. c. 24. ſays Mill.

Pardon me, my Lord, if I add a little in relation to the objections you raiſe: I hope what I ſay will incite you to ſtrengthen them, and add to their number; and it is with that view I load your Lordſhip with ſuch long letters.

You ſay, "It is poſſible St. Luke might "not be in actual attendance on St. Paul "when this Epiſtle was written; or, if he "was, he might not read it."

If the ſecond to the Corinthians was written at the time Bp. Pearſon and Dr. Mill place it, I undertake to prove, from the hiſtory of the Acts (diligently conſidered), that St. Luke was in actual attendance on St. Paul at the time of his writing it. Or, if he were not, yet that he ſhould not read it afterwards, before he wrote his Goſpel, is to me inconceivable, conſidering the reverence he bore to St. Paul's character, and his ſtudious obſervation of every thing that belonged to him. St. Luke was a writer himſelf, and without doubt a curious enquirer into what St. Paul wrote, as well as preached. He that did παρακολουθῆναι πᾶσιν ἀκριβῶς that related to the hiſtory of Chriſt, could not be ſo negli-

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gent as to omit the reading of one of the moſt famous Epiſtles of St. Paul, which was, doubtleſs, communicated from Corinth to "all the Churches of Achaia," that are ſaid to ſalute the Corinthians at the end of St. Paul's firſt Epiſtle to them, and was well known and much read at Rome itſelf, as appears from St. Clement's Epiſtle, written ten or eleven years after it: nay, it is plain that St. Luke had not only read, but ſtudied this Epiſtle, by the uſe of ſome remarkable phraſes in the Acts, which occur not in his Goſpel, or elſewhere in the New Teſtament but in one of theſe two Epiſtles; which has made me ſometimes ſuſpect that St. Luke might be concerned in penning, as well as carrying, this Epiſtle to the Corinthians. But that is a point which requires greater conſideration than I have yet been able to allow it.

But you ſay, "Had he been acquainted "with the contents of this Epiſtle, it ſeems "not abſolutely certain that he would have "inſerted them into his Goſpel." Your words are ſtrong, my Lord, and cautious. But ſurely it appears "in the higheſt de-

"gree probable" that he would have inſerted them, upon a point of ſuch conſequence as the proof of Chriſt's reſurrection, which he plainly labours in his Goſpel to eſtabliſh by a greater variety of evidence, and that related more particularly than was done by the preceding Evangeliſts. Nor was he contented with what he had ſaid in his Goſpel on this head, and that of the aſcenſion (the laſt and ſtrongeſt proof of the reſurrection): but when he wrote the Acts, and had now more fully informed himſelf, he added (in his firſt chapter) farther particulars concerning them; by way of ſupplement to his Goſpel, no doubt: for, thoſe particulars are bounded within the time of that hiſtory, and do not immediately belong to the hiſtory of the Acts of the Apoſtles, which he was then writing. I muſt think that, if he had been fully apprized of theſe particulars before he wrote his Goſpel, he would have inſerted them there; but, coming to the knowledge of them afterwards, he took the moſt natural and proper opportunity he could of mentioning them. And it is obſervable, that he has ſcattered new hints of the ſame kind

through-

throughout the Acts, relating to particulars not mentioned (though deſerving to be mentioned) in his Goſpel; of which I remember I gave your Lordſhip one remarkable inſtance *, in that ſaying of Chriſt which St. Luke has recorded, Acts xx. from a ſpeech of St. Paul, at which he appears to have been preſent, about five years before the hiſtory of the Acts ends; which ſaying (a very remarkable one) I cannot doubt but St. Luke would have inſerted into his Goſpel, had he publiſhed it after the time of that ſpeech, and have told us perhaps the occaſion upon which it was uttered by our Lord.

You add, that "it can hardly be thought "that our Lord's appearance to more than "500 brethren at once was unknown either "to St. Matthew or St. John, or indeed St. "Mark; who nevertheleſs have not thought "fit to mention it;" and you infer from thence, that though St. Luke alſo might have known it from St. Paul's Epiſtle, yet he might, as the others did, omit to record it.

My Lord, as to St. Matthew, I can, I own, give myſelf no ſatisfactory account of his omiſſions either in this caſe or in another

* P. 406.

(perhaps

(perhaps of more conſequence), the aſcenſion of our Lord, concerning which he is totally ſilent: but I firmly believe, that the Holy Spirit moved other Evangeliſts to write, in order to ſupply his omiſſions, and farther to explain and illuſtrate ſeveral paſſages in the ſtory of our Lord. That this was St. Mark's deſign, will appear to any one that carefully compares his Goſpel with that of St. Matthew, ſtep by ſtep, in an harmony; he will find that he does little more than regulate the order of St. Matthew's relations, and epitomize them, in order to add ſomewhat new on thoſe heads wherein he otherwiſe agrees with him. His intention, I ſay, was to ſupply, as briefly as he could, what he thought wanting either to be cleared in St. Matthew, or added to him; but not to write an entire Goſpel himſelf, without any reference to what had been written before him. He has therefore added, in a conciſe manner, ſome new proofs of the reſurrection, as they fell in with his deſign, and as he had them from the relation of St. Peter (who perhaps was not preſent at this appearance of our Lord to the 500 brethren); and, having ſo done,

done, his end in writing his Goſpel was ſufficiently anſwered; though he did not collect every thing that was poſſible to be (or hath ſince actually been) further added to the hiſtory. But St. Luke's profeſſed deſign was to write as complete an account as he could of our Saviour's ſtory; πληρέσαλον εὐαγγέλιον, as Epiphanius ſomewhere calls that of the ; and as he traced it as high as he could, and prefaced it with many particulars not

* This letter, here printed from the Biſhop's own hand-writing, ends imperfectly; and perhaps was never finiſhed.

LET-

LETTER CXLIV *.

To the Right Honourable JOHN Lord CUTTS, Baron of GOURAN.

MY LORD, Dec. ... 1697.

AT your command I preached this diſcourſe; but upon ſo ſhort a warning, that nothing leſs than your repeated command

* This dedicatory Epiſtle was prefixed to the Funeral Sermon of Lady Elizabeth Cutts, as originally printed in 4to, 1698; and again, in a ſecond edition, the ſame year; but was omitted when the Biſhop's Sermons were collected into volumes. The whole character of this amiable young Peereſs (for ſhe died at the age of 18 years and as many days) is worth recommending to the reader's notice. "As her life was ſhort," ſays the preacher, "ſo her death was ſudden; ſhe was called away in haſte, and without any warning. One day ſhe drooped, and the next ſhe died; nor was there many hours diſtance between her being very eaſy in this world, and very happy in another. However, though ſhe was ſeized thus ſuddenly by death, yet was ſhe not ſurprized; for ſhe was ever in preparation for it; her loins girt (as the Scripture ſpeaks), and her lamp ready trimmed, and burning. The moment almoſt that ſhe was taken ill, ſhe was juſt riſen from her knees, and had made an end of her morning devotions. And to ſuch an one a ſudden death

mand could have excuſed me for publiſhing it *: The ſubject of it is death; a thing which you, my Lord, have very familiarly converſed with, and ſeen in all its ſhapes; but never, I believe, found it ſo terrible as in the face of my Lady.

All that were about you were witneſſes with how ſenſible a concern you bore the loſs of her: and indeed it was ſuch a loſs, as even all your courage was little enough to bear. I pray God it may turn to account to your Lordſhip another way; and may furniſh you with ſuch reflections, and in-

death could be no misfortune. She ſtayed no longer after ſhe was called, than to aſſure her Lord of her entire reſignation to the divine will; and of her having no manner of uneaſineſs upon her mind; and to take her leave of him, with all the expreſſions of tenderneſs. When this was over, ſhe had nothing more to do with her ſenſes, and therefore ſunk immediately under her illneſs, and, after a ſhort unquiet ſlumber, ſlept in peace."

* Two other Sermons were publiſhed on the ſame occaſion; one by John Provoſte, M. A. with an account of her moſt pious life and lamented death, and a dedication to Lord Cutts; the other, preached at Kenſington Church, Dec. 5, 1697, by W. Wigan, M. A. Vicar of Kenſington, and Chaplain to the King.—Atterbury was at this time alſo one of the King's Chaplains.

ſpire you with ſuch reſolution, as, if well purſued, will make you amends for any loſs on this ſide heaven.

Your Lordſhip has choſen to expreſs ſome part of your grief this way, by giving the world an opportunity of grieving with you; which it will certainly do, wherever my Lady Cutts's character is truly known;* and I have endeavoured to make it known in the following pages, with all the ſincerity that becomes my profeſſion; a quality which, I muſt own to your Lordſhip, I would not forfeit upon any account; no, not though I were ſure of doing the greateſt good by it. Some part of what is there written I know, and the reſt I do in my conſcience believe, to be true, after a very ſtrict and particular enquiry.

If I may be ſo happy, in what I have ſaid, as to contribute any ways towards fixing a true opinion of my Lady's merit, and ſpreading the intereſts of virtue and piety, by the means of it, I have all the ends I propoſed to myſelf in this diſcourſe, beſides the honour of publiſhing to the world that I am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, FRANCIS ATTERBURY.

CHA-

CHARACTER of LUTHER *,

By Bp. ATTERBURY †.

MARTIN LUTHER'S life was a continual warfare; he was engaged againſt the united forces of the Papal world, and he ſtood the ſhock of them bravely both with courage and ſucceſs. After his death, one would have expected that generous adverſaries ſhould have put up their pens, and quitted at leaſt ſo much of the quarrel as was perſonal. But, on the contrary, when his doctrines grew too ſtrong to be taken by his enemies, they perſecuted his reputation; and

* Extracted from "An Anſwer to ſome Conſiderations, &c." of which the preface has been already given at large, vol. I. p. 452.

† "Ever ſince I knew what Popery was, I diſliked it; and the better I knew it, the more I oppoſed it. Thirty-ſeven years ago I wrote in the defence of Martin Luther, the great champion of the Reformation; and was perhaps the only Divine, or member of this Church, that has defended him in a treatiſe expreſſly writ for that purpoſe from the infancy of the Reformation to this day." ATTERBURY'S Speech, vol. II. p. 162.

by the venom of their tongues ſufficiently convinced the world, that the religion they were of allowed not only Prayers for the dead, but even Curſes too. Among the reſt that have engaged in this unmanly deſign, our Author appears: not indeed after the bluſtering rate of ſome of the party, but with a more calm and better diſſembled malice: he has charged his inſtrument of revenge with a ſort of white powder, that does the ſame baſe action, though with leſs noiſe. It is cruel thus to interrupt the peace of the dead; and Luther's ſpirit has reaſon to expoſtulate with this man, as once the ſpirit of Samuel did with Saul—"Why haſt thou diſquieted "me, to bring me up *?" He knows the ſequel of the ſtory: the anſwer that was given was no very pleaſing one; it only afforded the enquirer an account of his own diſcomfiture. Let us ſee whether this diſturber of Luther's aſhes will have any better fortune.

The method of the pamphlet is every way inſufficient; and let the Spirit of Martin Luther be as evil as it is ſuppoſed to be, yet the proof of this would not blaſt any one ſingle truth of that Religion he profeſſed. But to

* Eccleſ. xlvi. 20. 1 Sam. xxviii. 15.

take

take off all ſeeming objections, and ſtop the mouths of the moſt unreaſonable gainſayers, I have examined even this little pretence too; and find, upon a faithful enquiry, that Luther's life was led up to thoſe doctrines he preached, and his death was the death of the righteous. Were I not confined by the character of an anſwer merely to wipe off the aſperſions that are brought, I could ſwell this book to twice the bulk, by ſetting out that beſt ſide of Luther which our author, in the picture he has given us of him, has, contrary to the method of painters, thrown into ſhade, that he might place a ſuppoſed deformity or two the more in view. He was a man certainly of high endowments of mind, and great virtues: he had a vaſt underſtanding, which raiſed him up to a pitch of learning unknown to the age in which he lived; his knowledge in Scripture was admirable, his elocution manly, and his way of reaſoning with all the ſubtilty that thoſe honeſt plain truths he delivered would bear: his thoughts were bent always on great deſigns, and he had a reſolution fitted to go through with them: the aſſurance of his mind was not to be ſhaken or ſurprized; and that παῤῥησία of his (for I know not what

elſe to call it) before the Diet at Worms, was ſuch as might have become the days of the Apoſtles. His life was holy; and, when he had leiſure for retirement, ſevere: his virtues active chiefly, and homilitical, not thoſe lazy ſullen ones of the cloyſter. He had no ambition but in the ſervice of God: for other things, neither his enjoyment nor wiſhes ever went higher than the bare conveniences of living. He was of a temper particularly averſe to covetouſneſs, or any baſe ſin: and charitable even to a fault, without reſpect to his own occaſions. If among this crowd of virtues a failing crept in, we muſt remember that an Apoſtle himſelf has not been irreprovable: if in the body of his doctrine one flaw is to be ſeen; yet the greateſt lights of the Church, and in the pureſt times of it, were, we know, not exact in all their opinions. Upon the whole, we have certainly great reaſon to break out in the phraſe of the Prophet, and ſay—"How "beautiful upon the mountains are the feet "of him that bringeth glad tidings!".

The

The following paragraph is given as a ſpecimen of ATTERBURY'S *defence of the great Reformer.*

WE are now to have a taſte of the maledicency of Luther's ſpirit from his book againſt Henry the Eighth: a fault, which I cannot but wonder to find objected by ſuch men, who every day make bolder with the names of both him and his royal iſſue. I ſhall not wholly defend his carriage here, ſince he himſelf has condemned it. All the truth in the world on one's ſide can never juſtify an unmannerly expreſſion. But it muſt be conſidered, when a King of ſuch repute and learning entered the liſts againſt him, what a noiſe this action made, and how ſome weaker Proteſtants muſt needs be ſtartled by it. Luther, therefore, that he might fix his followers, thought himſelf concerned to take up a briſker air of aſſurance, and ſhew a particular undauntedneſs in the cauſe of truth, when it had ſo mighty an oppoſer. But here he over-acted his part: his paſſions, when once let looſe, were too impetuous to be ma-

naged; the native plainneſs of his country, and the privacy of his own education, which had not been much acquainted with greatneſs, carried him beyond the reſpect due to a crowned head; and brought out ſuch blunt truths from him, as neither friends nor enemies, could tell well how to approve. But the party was even with him. Sir Thomas More took up the quarrel, a man (as they tell us) much a Chriſtian, much a gentleman, and naturally of great mildneſs and candour: who yet forgot himſelf ſo far in this anſwer to Luther, that he has there thrown out the greateſt heap of naſty language that perhaps ever was put together. The book throughout is nothing but downright ribaldry, without a grain of reaſoning to ſupport it; and gave the author no other reputation, but that of having the beſt knack, of any man in Europe, at calling bad names in good Latin; though his paſſion is ſometimes ſo ſtrong upon him, that he ſacrifices even his beloved purity to it. "Hæc eſt," he ſays, "Domini "Doctoris poſteriorıſtice; qui quum ſibi jam "prius fas eſſe ſcripſerit coronam regiam "conſpergere & conſpurcare ſtercoribus; an

'non

"non nobis fas erit posterius hujus posterio-
"ristícæ, linguam stercoratam pronuntiare
"digniſſimam, ut vel mejentis mulæ poste-
"riora lingat ſuis prioribus," &c. p. 72. I forbear to inſtance any farther: if the reader has a mind to ſee railing in its perfection, let him open any page of his book, and he will have a glut of it. But perhaps the bad treatment, which Luther had before received from one ſovereign prince, might urge him to talk the more diſreſpectfully of another. The ſtyle of edicts, we know, is generally calm and majeſtick: yet Charles the Fifth, after the Diet of Worms, put out ſuch a bluſtering one againſt Luther, as even modeſt Papiſts have condemned.—"Conſtat," ſays he, "hunc unicum non hominem, ſed dæmonem,
"potiùs figura & ſpecie humana cuculloque
"monaſtico indutum," &c. Ulemberg confeſſes that this decree was by ſome thought too ſharply penned: but theſe were only the ignorant, he ſays; for others very well knew, that Maximilian once ſaw a devil ſitting upon his cowl *. As for the heat with which he treated his other adverſaries, it was

* Rayn. ad ann. 1521.

ſometimes ſtrained a little too far, but in the general was extremely well fitted by the providence of God to rouſe up a people, the moſt phlegmatick of any in Chriſtendom. Europe lay then under a deep lethargy, and was no otherwiſe to be reſcued from it but by one, that would cry mightily, and lift up his voice with ſtrength. Beſides, printing and letters had juſt peeped abroad in the world; and the reſtorers of learning in Italy, taking the advantage of the preſs, wrote very eagerly againſt one another, ſo that invectives were in thoſe days the faſhionable way of writing. If Luther, therefore, mingled a little gall with his ink in his books of controverſy, he followed but the humour of the age; and, conſidering the ſtupidity, the malice, and the obſtinacy of his readers, cannot but be thought excuſable.

I have ſeen, at the end of Theodoret's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, a catalogue of Cæſars, Biſhops, Hereticks, &c. where Chryſoſtom is ſet down as guilty of too great ſharpneſs and liberty of ſpeech: but it is added—"Pro-"fecto illorum temporum vitia ſecari atque "uri, non levibus medelis curari, voluere."

And

And this is the plea we would make for Luther. In the mean time it is baſe in his adverſaries thus to dwell upon the exceſſes of a paſſion, of which they themſelves were in a great meaſure the occaſion. When they could not coolly convince him *, they railed, and called him an Heretick: thus they wound up his temper to a pitch, and then treacherouſly made uſe of that infirmity. And it is the ſame ungenerous method they take in reproaching us with ſchiſms; when, alas! none knows better than they, how the Panther † (for under that name, it ſeems, we muſt be baited) came by her ſpots.

* "Tot ſunt millia Rabbinorum, tot ſunt qui "ſibi pii videntur: nullus exſtitit qui Luthero "ſobrie doctequè reſponderet, ſive inſcitia fuit in "cauſa, ſive metus, quorum nihil competit in "bono, Theologos." Eraſmus, Epiſt. ad Godeſch. anno 1520.

† An alluſion to the Hind and Panther of Dryden.

SPEECH * of Dr. SACHEVERELL †,

On his Impeachment before the Houſe of Lords, in Weſtminſter-hall, March 7, 1709-10.

Written by Dr. ATTERBURY.

MY LORDS,

THE defence made by my counſel has been ſo full and particular, and the trial itſelf drawn out into ſo great a length that

* This Speech (univerſally aſcribed to Dr. Atterbury when originally publiſhed) was thus addreſſed "to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal "in Parliament aſſembled:

"May it pleaſe your Lordſhips,

"I T hath been my hard fortune to be miſun-"derſtood, at a time when I endeavoured to ex-"preſs myſelf with the utmoſt plainneſs; even "the defence I made at your Lordſhips' bar, in "hopes of clearing the innocence of my heart, "hath been grievouſly miſrepreſented. For which "reaſon, I have humbly preſumed to offer it in this "manner to your Lordſhips' peruſal. My Lords, "theſe are the very words I ſpoke to your Lord-"ſhips. I hope they are ſo plain, and expreſs, "as not to be capable of any miſconſtruction: and "may I ſo find mercy at the hands of God, as "they are in every reſpect entirely agreeable to "my thoughts and principles! I am, my Lords, "your Lordſhips' moſt obedient and moſt duti-"ful ſervant, HENRY SACHEVERELL."

† The hiſtory of this man affords a very ſtrik-ing example of the folly and madneſs of party, which

that I ſhould not add to your Lordſhips' trouble by ſaying any thing for myſelf, did I not

which could exalt an obſcure individual, poſſeſſed of but moderate talents, to an height of popularity that the preſent times behold with wonder and aſtoniſhment. He was the ſon of Joſhua Sacheverell of Marlborough, clerk (who died rector of St. Peter's in Marlborough, leaving a numerous family). Henry was put to ſchool at Marlborough, at the charge of Mr. Edward Hearſt, an apothecary, who, being his godfather, adopted him as his ſon. Hearſt's widow ſent him afterwards to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he became a demy in 1687, at the age of 15; and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by a regular obſervation of the duties of the houſe, by his compoſitions, good manners, and genteel behaviour; qualifications which recommended him to that ſociety, of which he was choſen fellow, and, as public tutor, had the care of the education of moſt of the young gentlemen of quality and fortune that were admitted of the college. In this ſtation he hed the tuition of a great many perſons eminent for their learning and abilities; and amongſt others of Mr. Holdſworth, whoſe "Muſcipula" and "Diſ-"ſertations on Virgil" have been ſo deſervedly eſteemed. He was contemporary and chamber-fellow with Mr. Addiſon, and one of his chief intimates till the time of his trial. Mr. Addiſon's "Account of the greateſt Engliſh Poets," dated April 4, 1694, in a Farewell-poem to the Muſes on his intending to enter into holy orders, was inſcribed "to Mr. Henry Sacheverell," his then

I not think that in ſuch a cauſe as this (wherein the doctrine of our Church, the dignity

then deareſt friend and colleague. Much has been ſaid by Sacheverell's enemies of his ingratitude to his relations, and of his turbulent behaviour at Oxford; but theſe appear to have been groundleſs calumnies, circulated only by the ſpirit of party. In his younger years he wrote ſome excellent Latin poems: beſides ſeveral in the ſecond and third volumes of the "Muſæ Anglicanæ" aſcribed to his pupils, there is a good one of ſome length in the ſecond volume, under his own name (tranſcribed from the Oxford Collection, on Q. Mary's death, 1695). He took the degree of M. A. May 16, 1696; B. D, Feb. 4, 1707; D. D. July 1, 1708. His firſt preferment was Cannock, or Cank, in the county of Stafford. He was appointed one of the chaplains of St. Saviour's, Southwork, in 1705; and while in this ſtation preached his famous Sermons (at Derby, Aug. 14, 1709; and at St. Paul's, Nov. 9, in the ſame year); and in one of them was ſuppoſed to point at lord Godolphin, under the name of Volpone. It has been ſuggeſted, that to this circumſtance, as much as to the doctrines contained in his Sermons, he was indebted for his proſecution, and eventually for his preferment. Being impeached by the Houſe of Commons, his trial began Feb. 27, 1709-10; and continued until the 23d of March: when he was ſentenced to a ſuſpenſion from preaching for three years, and his two Sermons ordered to be burnt. This ridiculous proſecution overthrew the Miniſtry, and laid the foundation of his

fortune

nity of that holy order to which I belong, and even the common intereſt of Chriſtianity itſelf,

fortune. To Sir Simon Harcourt, who was counſel for him, he preſented a ſilver baſon gilt, thus elegantly inſcribed (by the pen very probably of his friend Atterbury):

"Viro Honoratiſſimo,
Univerſi Juris Oraculo,
Eccleſiæ & Regni Præſidio & Ornamento,
SIMONI HARCOURT, Equiti Aurato,
Magnæ Britanniæ Sigilli Magni Cuſtodi,
Et Sereniſſimæ Reginæ è Secretioribus Conſiliis;
Ob cauſam meam, coram Supremo Senatu,
In Aula Weſtmonaſterienſi,
Nervoſa cum facundia
& ſubacta Legum ſcientia,
Benignè & conſtanter defenſam;
Ob priſcam Eccleſiæ doctrinam,
Inviolandam Legum vim,
Piam Subditorum fidem,
Et ſacroſancta Legum jura,
Contra nefarios Perduellium impetus
Feliciter vindicata;
Votivum hoc Munuſculum
Gratitudinis ergo
D. D. D.
HENRICUS SACHEVERELL, S. T. P.
Anno Salutis MDCCX."

Dr. Sacheverell, during the time of his ſuſpenſion, made a kind of triumphal progreſs through divers parts of the kingdom; during which period he was preſented to a living near Shrewſbury; and in

itſelf, are ſo nearly concerned) it becomes me not to be altogether ſilent.

For,

in the ſame month that his ſuſpenſion ended, had the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, given him by the Queen, April 13, 1713. At this time his reputation was ſo high, that he was enabled to ſell the firſt Sermon preached after his ſentence expired (on Palm Sunday) for the ſum of 100l.; and upwards of 40,000 copies, it is ſaid, were ſoon ſold. We find by Swift's Journal to Stella, Jan. 22, 1711-12, that he had alſo intereſt enough with the Miniſtry to provide very amply for one of his brothers; yet, as Swift had ſaid before, Aug. 24, 1711, "they hated, "and affected to deſpiſe him." A conſiderable eſtate at Callow in Derbyſhire was ſoon after left to him by his kinſman George Sacheverell eſq. In 1716, he prefixed a dedication to "Fifteen "Diſcourſes, occaſionally delivered before the "Univerſity of Oxford, by W. Adams, M. A. "late ſtudent of Chriſt Church, and rector of "Staunton upon Wye, in Oxfordſhire." After this publication, we hear little of him, except by quarrels with his pariſhioners. He died June 5, 1724; and, by his will, bequeathed to Bp. Atterbury, then in exile, the ſum of 500l. The Dutcheſs of Marlborough deſcribes Sacheverell as "an ignorant impudent incendiary; a man who "was the ſcorn even of thoſe who made uſe of "him as a tool." Account, &c. p. 247.—And Bp. Burnet ſays, "He was a bold inſolent man, "with a very ſmall meaſure of religion, virtue, "learning, or good ſenſe; but he reſolved to "force himſelf into popularity and preferment,

"by

For, my Lords, it has been owned by ſome of the managers for the honourable Houſe of Commons, that though I am the perſon impeached, yet my condemnation is not the thing principally aimed at. I am, it ſeems, "an inſignificant tool of a party, not "worth regarding;" the avowed deſign of my impeachment is, by the means of it, to procure "an eternal and indelible brand of "infamy to be fixed, in a parliamentary way, "on all thoſe who maintain the doctrine of "non-reſiſtance, and to have the clergy di-"rected what doctrines they are to preach, "and what not." And therefore, as inſignificant as I am in myſelf, yet the conſequences of my trial (if righly repreſented to your Lordſhips by ſome of thoſe gentlemen) are of the higheſt moment and importance.

Since I am the unfortunate occaſion of bringing theſe matters in judgement before your Lordſhips, it will behove me, I think, after what has been pleaded in my behalf by

"by the moſt petulant railings at Diſſenters and "Low-church men, in ſeveral ſermons and libels, "wrote without either chaſteneſs of ſtyle, or live-"lineſs of expreſſion." Hiſtory, vol. III. p. 277.

my

my counſel learned in the law, to ſay ſomewhat alſo for myſelf, in order to clear the innocence of my intentions, and remove that load of guilt and infamy which may be laid upon me, ſhould your Lordſhips determine (as, I truſt in God, you will not) that the articles of impeachment exhibited have been made good againſt me.

With your Lordſhips' permiſſion then, I ſhall lay before you ſome few general remarks, which, in my humble opinion, may be added to what my counſel have already obſerved, concerning the methods taken by the managers for the honourable Houſe of Commons, to prove and ſupport the articles of their charge: and ſhall then, with your Lordſhips leave, ſay ſomewhat ſeverally to the articles themſelves, which may ſerve to remind your Lordſhips of what my counſel before offered more at large, and with greater advantage.

My Lords, the charge brought againſt me in theſe articles is of a very high and heinous nature; and, had it been as clearly made out as it has been ſtrongly affirmed, it would juſtly have expoſed me to a very ſevere ſentence.

But

But the more heinous the charge is, the more evident and undeniable, I ſhould think, the proof ought to be. And how, my Lords, has this charge been ſupported in the ſeveral articles of it? by plain, direct, and expreſs paſſages produced, and read to your Lordſhips, out of my Sermons; or by intendments, unneceſſary implications, and ſtrained conſtructions? by laying entire ſentences before your Lordſhips, and relying upon what was manifeſtly contained in them; or by piecing broken ſentences, and conjoining diſtant and independent paſſages, in order to make me ſpeak what I never thought of?

I am unacquainted, my Lords, with the methods of legal proof, and little thought I ſhould have had this occaſion of enquiring into them. But, as far as I am able to comprehend any thing of this nature, I ſhould think that there cannot be a clearer indication that I am not guilty of having aſſerted what I am charged by the ſeveral articles to have ſaid, than that ſo many hours learning and eloquence have been employed in proving me to have ſaid it. Had I really affirmed thoſe propoſitions for which I am accuſed,

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my Sermons being before your Lordſhips, the places wherein ſuch propoſitions were directly contained might have been referred to, and read, with the ſame eaſe as my counſel referred to the paſſages contained in the ſeveral writings and ſermons of the revered Fathers and other eminent Divines of our Church, wherein they taught the doctrine of Non-reſiſtance in the ſame extent as I maintained it, or in terms much ſtronger.

Theſe paſſages, produced by my counſel, were barely read to your Lordſhips: no argument, no colours were uſed, becauſe none were neceſſary, to prove what propoſitions were laid down in thoſe paſſages; whereas to prove me guilty of having aſſerted what is laid to my charge, after my Sermon and prefaces were read to your Lordſhips, much art and induſtry were uſed, to perſuade your Lordſhips that ſuch aſſertions were really contained in them.

My Lords, when my words were capable of two ſenſes, the worſt and moſt invidious, though at the ſame time the moſt ſtrained and unnatural conſtruction, has been always made of them. Nay, when my words were

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ſo plain and expreſs, that it was impoſſible to put any criminal gloſſes or colours upon them, I have been accuſed of meaning the direct contrary to what I have ſaid: and when I preſſed the duty of allegiance to the Queen, your Lordſhips were told, that it was moſt certain, I meant the Pretender.

To aggravate my guilt, I have been accuſed not only for what I am ſuppoſed to have ſaid, but for what I am allowed not to have ſaid: not only for what I have taken notice of in my Sermons, but for what I have paſſed by unobſerved: I have been charged with negative crimes; as if what I omitted to ſay had been omitted with deſign, and my ſilence itſelf were criminal.

Theſe, my Lords, are the methods that have been made uſe of to prove me guilty of crimes, which, if proved, might affect my liberty and fortune; no favourable allowances have been made to a Miniſter of the Goſpel, diſcharging the duty of his function, and rebuking vice and irreligion with an honeſt and well-meant zeal, but ſometimes perhaps carrying him into expreſſions too open and unguarded. I could add, my Lords, if ſuch a complaint might not be thought improper from one in my circumſtances, that, in the

courſe of my accuſation, I have been ſtyled a criminal, and treated as ſuch, by ſome of theſe honourable gentlemen, with a degree of ſcorn and indignity, from which I hoped my ſacred profeſſion, my preſent unhappy condition, and a regard to this ſolemn and awful Judicature, might have ſcreened me.

But, my Lords, I lay aſide all complaints of this nature, and, with your Lordſhips' leave, ſhall proceed to make ſome few ſhort obſervations upon the ſeveral branches of the charge exhibited againſt me.

I am charged, my Lords, in the firſt article, with having maintained, "That the "neceſſary means uſed to bring about the "late happy Revolution were odious and un-"juſtifiable;" in proof of which it has been urged, that I have in general terms aſſerted "the utter illegality of reſiſtance to the ſu-"preme power upon any pretence whatſo-"ever." My Lords, the reſiſtance in that paſſage by me condemned, is no where by me applied to the Revolution; nor is it applicable to the caſe of the Revolution, the ſupreme power not being then reſiſted *.

* Yet in the ſervice by authority, for Nov. 5, God is thanked "for making all oppoſition fall "before him," &c. [K. William.]

My

My Lords, I neither expreſſly applied my doctrine of Non-reſiſtance to the caſe of the Revolution, nor had I the leaſt thoughts of including the Revolution under my general aſſertion. I expreſſed this doctrine in the ſame general terms in which I found it delivered by the Apoſtles of Chriſt. I taught it as I had learnt it from the Homilies of our church, and as I was enjoined to teach it by the Articles of our Religion. I uſed no other language, than what had been uſed by our firſt Reformers, by a continued ſeries of Right Reverend Prelates, and other celebrated Divines, now with God, and by many of thoſe venerable Fathers before whom I ſtand, and what is perfectly agreeable to the laws and ſtatutes of this realm. I had little reaſon to apprehend that I could ever have been accuſed by the gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons to your Lordſhips, as a criminal, or as an aſperſer of the memory of the late King, for preaching this doctrine; when others, who preached the ſame doctrine, in the ſame terms, before their late Majeſties, before our preſent gracious Sovereign (whom I pray God long to preſerve!), before each Houſe of Parliament, before this very Houſe

of Commons, have met with public approbation. But, since it is my singular misfortune to be accused, for what others have received thanks, in some instances conveyed to them, by several of the Managers themselves, I do with all humble confidence rely upon your Lordships' justice; not doubting but that the learned the Judges, if thought necessary to be consulted, will declare, what I have in this case asserted, to be warranted by law, and the right reverend the Bishops will affirm it to be the doctrine of the Gospel.

The doctrine I preached being the doctrine of the Homilies of our Church, not expressed only in a few particular passages of those Homilies, but perfectly agreeable to the whole tenor, the main scope and design of them; and those Homilies being established by the Thirty-nine Articles, as containing godly and wholesome doctrine; and those Articles being confirmed by the thirteenth of Queen Elizabeth; and that statute being made perpetual, and fundamental to our constitution, by the late act of Union; I leave it to your Lordships to consider, how far the condemnation of me, on the account of that doctrine, may affect and shake the present frame

of the Britiſh conſtitution in Church and State, and tend to diſſolve the union of the two Kingdoms.

My Lords, upon the ſecond article, I would humbly pray your Lordſhips to conſider, that I have no where in my Sermon ſhewn any the leaſt diſlike of "the indulgence granted by law to Diſſenters;" that, on the contrary, I have declared my approbation of it in the moſt expreſs terms imaginable, which I beg leave once more to repeat to your Lordſhips, out of my Sermon preached at St. Paul's, "I would not," I there ſay, "be miſunderſtood, as if I intended to caſt the leaſt invidious reflection upon that indulgence which the Government hath condeſcended to give them; which, I am ſure, all thoſe who wiſh well to our Church are ready to grant to conſciences truly ſcrupulous; let them enjoy it in the full limits the law hath preſcribed."

My Lords, this then was, and ſtill is, my ſincere opinion; nor am I conſcious that I have uttered one word inconſiſtent with it. I have indeed blamed, and perhaps with ſome warmth and earneſtneſs blamed, the abuſes

which men of no conſcience have made, of the legal exemption granted to conſciences truly ſcrupulous: nor could I think that thoſe reprehenſions of mine would have drawn upon me the diſpleaſure of any ſincere Chriſtian, which were leveled againſt hypocrites, Socinians, Deiſts, and ſuch as, under the ſanction of that act which permits Proteſtant Diſſenters, and thoſe only, to ſerve God, every man in his own way, think themſelves at liberty to be of no Proteſtant congregation, of no religion at all. I will farther ingenuouſly own to your Lordſhips, that I had in my eye ſome abuſes made of that act by the Diſſenters themſelves; who, I am told, do (both paſtors and people) rarely obſerve the qualifications preſcribed by that act; and who erect ſeminaries for educating youth in principles oppoſite to the doctrine, diſcipline, and worſhip of our Church: whereas that act was intended for the eaſe of thoſe whoſe minds, through the unhappy prejudices of education, were already eſtranged from the Church; not, as I humbly conceive, to indulge men in taking the moſt effectual methods to propagate and prepetuate their ſchiſm.

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My Lords, of any favours to Diſſenters, granted or intended by the law, I have no where complained; of Toleration, a word unknown to our laws, and implying, as I am informed, much more than our Law-givers deſigned, if I have ſaid any thing offenſive, I may, I hope, reaſonably preſume, that it will not be judged by your Lordſhips in any wiſe to reflect on that act of exemption, which I have ſpoken of in terms no ways, I think, miſbecoming a good ſubject, or betraying any want of Chriſtian moderation. Nor is there, my Lords, any want of it, I conceive, in affirming that this act, which relieves ſome Diſſenters from legal puniſhments to which they were before obnoxious, hath not any way altered the nature of ſchiſm, or extinguiſhed the obligations to Church-communion; which is an Evangelical duty, incumbent on all Chriſtians, by the rules of the Goſpel, antecedent to all ſecular laws, and can by no human power be diſpenſed with. If the Church of England, my Lords, impoſes no unlawful terms of communion, as ſhe certainly does not, then all ſeparatiſts from her communion will,

notwithſtanding the indulgence, continue to be guilty of ſchiſm; the conſequence of which guilt may ſtill reſt upon their ſouls, however it may ceaſe to affect their bodies or eſtates: for, as no human law can render that lawful which God hath forbidden, ſo neither can it make that void which God hath commanded.

My Lords, I am accuſed, under this head, of maintaining, "that it is the duty of ſu-"perior paſtors to thunder out their eccle-"ſiaſtical anathemas againſt perſons enti-"tled to the benefit of the toleration." I hope, it hath evidently appeared to your Lordſhips, that I advance no ſuch poſition. Sure I am, that my words do not in themſelves carry ſuch a meaning, nor does the connexion of my Diſcourſe require that ſenſe, or eaſily admit it. Schiſmaticks, my Lords, are not the only perſons againſt whom eccleſiaſtical cenſures may be denounced; the "works of darkneſs," which I referred to, as "fit to be reproved," in that part of my Sermon where I ſpeak of theſe cenſures, are of the ſame kind with thoſe mentioned by the Apoſtle, whoſe words I produced, all lewd

lewd and immoral practices: againſt theſe, my Lords, and againſt hereſies and blaſphemies (a black catalogue of which has been diſplayed before your Lordſhips), I thought the anathemas of the Church would be well employed; ſuch anathemas, I doubt not, my Lords, would be "ratified "in Heaven," and would, therefore, "by "any power on earth, be irreverſible."

As to Archbiſhop Grindall, though I may ſeem to have uſed ſome undue aſperity of expreſſion concerning him, yet I charged him with nothing but what I had good grounds for, from our hiſtorians. It hath been made appear to your Lordſhips, that, on the account of his remiſſneſs in Church-government, he lived and died under the high diſpleaſure of Queen Elizabeth; and whether therefore he, or that glorious Queen, ſhall bear the blame of his diſgrace and ſufferings, is with all humility ſubmitted to your Lordſhips.

I hope, my Lords, I ſtand clear, in your opinions, of the charge advanced againſt me in the two firſt articles; and as my own conſcience acquits, ſo I truſt your Lordſhips will

will acquit me, of whatever is laid to my charge in the third.

My Lords, I neither have ſuggeſted, nor do in my conſcience believe, "that the "Church is in the leaſt peril or adverſity "from her Majeſty's adminiſtration." So far am I from any ſuch thoughts, that I am entirely ſatisfied of her being a moſt affectionate nurſing-mother to it. But I hope I may ſay without offence, that the Church may be in peril from other cauſes, without any reflection upon her Majeſty's Government, or any contradiction to her royal proclamation, and the reſolution of both Houſes of Parliament, four years ago. If the Church be in danger, when the Chriſtian Religion is evidently ſo, I hope it will be thought no crime to ſay, it has ſcarce ever been in greater danger than it is now, ſince Chriſt had a Church upon earth: for, beſides that deluge of prophaneneſs and immorality which overſpreads the whole kingdom, beſides the variety and growing ſtrength of theſe ſchiſms which weaken and divide us, and of thoſe heterodox opinions and damnable hereſies which are daily publiſhed and propagated among us; I verily believe, that never were the miniſters

of Chriſt ſo abuſed and vilified, never was the divine authority of the holy Scriptures ſo arraigned, and ridiculed, never were Infidelity and Atheiſm itſelf ſo impudent and barefaced, never were ſuch horrid blaſphemies printed in any Chriſtian ſtate, from the foundation of Chriſtianity to this day.

Out of the many inſtances of this kind, which, being ready at hand, I could have produced to your Lordſhips, I have ſelected a few only; but thoſe ſuch as, I am perſuaded, your Lordſhips could not hear without horror and aſtoniſhment. Pardon me, my Lords, if my apprehenſion of the ſad conſequences we may expect from ſuch crying abominations have forced from me ſome expreſſions, which upon a leſs occaſion might ſeem too harſh and vehement. A man that dreads no danger from ſuch unparalleled iniquities, that do as it were call down God's ſevereſt judgements upon that poor Church and Nation wherein they are openly and daringly committed, muſt be dead in his love for his country and religion. If I have diſcloſed ſuch a frightful and deteſtable ſcene of impiety, which, by reaſon of your Lordſhips' high ſtations and great employments, might

might poſſibly lie undiſcovered to your ſight before; I ſhall think myſelf happy, whatever ſhall befall me, if I may by God's grace become the mean inſtrument of putting a ſtop to that overflowing of ungodlineſs and blaſphemy, which as yet no laws, no proclamations, how well ſoever deſigned, and how often ſoever repeated, have been able to reſtrain.

Nor ought I, my Lords, to forget, though it was forgotten by the honourable Managers, another ground of danger ariſing to this Church from the attempts of Popiſh emiſſaries, by me mentioned, I hope without the leaſt offence, in my Sermon at St. Paul's, where I ſay, "It were highly to be wiſhed "that thoſe excellent laws, made for the "defence and ſecurity of the Church, were "at preſent put ſtrictly in execution; for "the Roman Catholick agents and miſſio-"naries, that ſwarm about this great city, as "it were in defiance and contempt of them, "were never more buſy in making proſe-"lytes to their ſuperſtition and idolatry, and "perverting and debauching her Majeſty's "ſubjects in every corner of our ſtreets."

I have

I have not, my Lords, been called upon to prove the truth of this paſſage, nor has it been reckoned among the falſe inſinuations I have made that "the Church is in danger." I pray God, the Church may be in no danger upon any of theſe accounts! Her Majeſty, your Lordſhips, and the Commons, have indeed provided againſt theſe dangers by wholeſome laws; and, I hope, I did not exceed the limits of my function, when, being called to preach before Magiſtrates, I exhorted them to prevent theſe dangers, by putting thoſe laws ſtrictly in execution.

Juſt had been the indignation of the honourable Houſe of Commons, juſt would be your Lordſhips' moſt ſevere reſentments, if, by any parallel by me drawn, I had inſinuated "that the members of both Houſes, "who paſſed the vote concerning the ſafe "and flouriſhing condition of the Church, "had been then conſpiring its ruin." I have already purged myſelf from this imputation, by obſerving, that the parallel aſcribed to me implies, that they who voted King Charles the Firſt to be out of danger, and thoſe who conſpired his death, were the very ſame perſons,

ſons, whereas it is certain they were not; for, my Lords, the vote about the King's ſafety was paſſed by Lords and Commons a year and half before his execrable murder, "which had been contrived by the army, "and was perpetrated by a pretended ordi- "nance of a ſmall remnant of the Houſe of "Commons (not a tenth part of the whole) "after the reſt of the members had been "impriſoned or ſecluded, and without "the concurrence of the Houſe of Peers, "who totally rejected it." You have had, my Lords, a very different repreſentation of this fact made by one of the learned Managers: but this, my Lords, is the real truth, as recited in the act of Parliament for the attainder of the King's murderers; and is an evidence, that I could not poſſibly mean by any odious parallel to inſinuate, that the members of both Houſes, who paſſed the vote concerning the ſafety of the Church, were then conſpiring its ruin.

I humbly crave your Lordſhips' patience yet a little farther, whilſt I ſpeak to what is alledged in the fourth article, which charges me with many crimes of a very high and flagrant

flagrant nature; none of which have been endeavoured to be proved upon me, otherwiſe than from ſuppoſed ſuggeſtions and undetermined expreſſions; and I muſt ſtill, with your Lordſhips' leave, humbly inſiſt upon it, that where the expreſſions are doubtful, there the favourable ſenſe is always to be preferred.

After all that has been ſaid by the learned Managers for the Commons, what Miniſter of State, I beſeech your Lordſhips, have I been proved to reflect upon, directly or indirectly? Where and how do I, by any ſuggeſtion, charge her Majeſty, or thoſe in authority under her, with a general maladminiſtration? How do I perſuade her ſubjects to keep up a diſtinction of parties and factions, while I reprove thoſe who divide us by knaviſh diſtinctions, and while I perſuade my fellow-ſubjects to loſe and forget them? How is it poſſible I ſhould "ſtir up the peo-"ple to arms and violence," when I am endeavouring to convince them of the utter "illegality of reſiſtance upon any pretence "whatſoever?" Theſe things, my Lords, ſeem to be inconſiſtent, unleſs a man may be thought

thought a rebel for recommending loyalty, or ſeditious for preaching againſt ſedition.

I remember, indeed, at the opening of this charge againſt me, that one of the Managers for the Houſe of Commons vouchſafed to offer his charitable aſſiſtance towards reconciling this ſeeming inconſiſtency; for he was pleaſed to ſuppoſe that, when I ſpake againſt reſiſting the Sovereign, I had not our gracious Queen, but ſome other perſon in view; and that I might therefore, agreeably to my principles of Non-reſiſtance, ſtir up the people to arms and violence againſt her ſacred Majeſty. Your Lordſhips will once more pardon my earneſtneſs, if I call God to witneſs, that I utterly deteſt any ſuch traiterous intention; and I ſhould in my own opinion be unworthy of the name of a Chriſtian, if I could give myſelf leave to caſt ſuch a black and groundleſs imputation upon any one in like circumſtances with mine, who had given all poſſible evidences of his duty and affection to the preſent Government. My Lords, I have taken the oaths of allegiance to her Majeſty, and that of abjuration againſt the Pretender; and when, therefore, I preached

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the doctrine of Non-reſiſtance, it is moſt apparent, that the Government which I perſuaded my fellow-ſubjects not to reſiſt, is the preſent Government; and I humbly conceive, that the preſent Government can never be overturned, if it be never reſiſted.

How true a zeal and affection I have always borne to her Majeſty's perſon and Government, I leave to be judged by your Lordſhips, and the whole world, from thoſe public demonſtrations which I have given of it, at all times, when I had occaſion to make mention of either. I hope, your Lordſhips will pardon me, if I refer to ſome of my own printed expreſſions, as an evident proof of my unfeigned duty and allegiance. If, to call it "the moſt ineſtimable bleſſing this "nation could enjoy, that her Majeſty, the "good and pious relict of the royal family, "ſits now happily upon the throne of her "anceſtors;" if to pray, "that God may "long preſerve her, for the comfort and ſup-"port of the Church, as the only ſecurity, "under God, it has to depend upon;" if, 'earneſtly to contend for the ſafety, rights, 'and eſtabliſhment of her Majeſty, together

" with thoſe of the Church;" if, " to vindi-
" cate her Majeſty's title to the Crown,
" againſt the uſurpations, pretences, and en-
" croachments of her adverſaries, and to aſ-
" ſert her right to the Throne to have been
" ſo clear, manifeſt, and undoubted, that
" even her worſt enemies (could ſuch a pious
" Princeſs be ſuppoſed to have any) muſt
" acknowledge it; that ſhe was proclaimed,
" as it were, by the voice of God, in the
" univerſal joy, ſatisfaction, and unanimity
" of her ſubjects; that her perſonal merit,
" exempted from that, made her worthy of
" a brighter diadem than ſhe wears;" if,
to perſuade her ſubjects, " with the moſt
" hearty zeal and generoſity, to enter into a
" neceſſary war, for the defence of her Ma-
" jeſty, and the common preſervation of our
" Church, liberties, and conſtitution, againſt
" a powerful adverſary;" if, to beſeech
God " to proſper ſo good an undertaking, to
" give an happy event and iſſue to ſuch a
" rightful cauſe, to crown our arms with
" victory, and to make them as ſucceſsful,
" as they are juſt and honourable; and that,
" in order to this, we are all bound, both in
" duty

" duty to God and our Sovereign, as well
" as by our own intereſt, unanimouſly and
" heartily to aſſiſt and ſupport her under this
" great undertaking, as far as our prayers,
" and eſtates, lives, and fortunes, can ſerve
" her;" if, to perſuade her ſubjects, " that
" the great and threatening dangers of our
" enemies ſhould have that juſt effect upon
" us, to unite us as much in our reſolutions
" and affections, as they do in our common
" intereſts, apprehenſions, and troubles;" if,
" to ſet out the bleſſings we enjoy in the wiſe
" conſtitution of our Government and Laws,
" in the moſt refined policies of our Parlia-
" ment and Miniſtry, in the ſtrength and
" number of our armies, fleets, and confe-
" derates, in the care and watchful vigilance,
" the courage, reſolution, and conduct of
" our General, and above all in the piety and
" prudence of our moſt gracious Queen;" if,
to affirm " that ſhe daily gives freſh inſtan-
" ces of her wiſdom, in the happy admi-
" niſtration of her Government, and in no-
" thing more ſhews her policy, and diſtin-
" guiſhing judgement, than in making choice
" of ſuch Miniſters of ſtate, who are ac-

" ceptable to their country, and expreſs ſuch " a zeal and ſteadineſs in its ſervice and " true intereſts, and whom nothing could " bribe or betray into a party wherein it " might any way ſeem to be endangered;" if, with the moſt ardent requeſts, "to im- " plore God's providence, which through ſo " many dangers and difficulties has raiſed " up and preſerved her Majeſty, to carry " on theſe glorious undertakings with ſuc- " ceſs, that ſhe may be able to reſtore and " ſettle the peace of Europe in its juſt rights " and limitations; and that, as God has " beſtowed a crown upon her in this world, " as the reward of theſe heroic and pious de- " ſigns, ſo, after a long reign here, he would " advance her to an higher throne in Hea- " ven, and dignify her with a glorious and " immortal crown hereafter:" If this, my Lords, I ſay, is "falſely and maliciouſly to " ſuggeſt, that her Majeſty's adminiſtration " both in eccleſiaſtical and civil affairs tends " to the deſtruction of the Conſtitution;" if this be "charging her Majeſty, and thoſe " in authority under her, both in Church " and State, with a general mal-adminiſtra- " tion;"

" tion;" if this be, " as an incendiary, to " perſuade her ſubjects to keep up diſtinc- " tions of factions and parties;" if this be " inſtilling groundleſs jealouſies, fomenting " deſtructive diviſions, and ſtirring up her " Majeſty's ſubjects to arms and violence, " againſt any but her enemies:" Then, my Lords, I am guilty of this article of impeachment; otherwiſe, I am innocent.

My Lords, I have always thought it my duty, upon all public occaſions, to aſſert theſe principles of loyalty and ſubjection to the Supreme Power, whenever I had a proper call ſo to do. Of this there are numberleſs witneſſes in thoſe ſeveral places to which I have belonged. One of theſe I beg leave of your Lordſhips particularly to mention, Magdalen College in Oxford, of which I am at preſent an unworthy member; and which, by the known ſufferings of the whole body for the Church and Conſtitution, contributed as much towards the late happy Revolution as any Society in the Kingdom. To which honourable Society I humbly appeal for my character and behaviour. I could alſo appeal for the ſame to a Right Reverend Lord, that now ſits on the Bench of Biſhops.

Had it been fit to have troubled your Lordſhips with evidences of my hearty affection to the preſent Government, I could have produced them in great abundance, from the perſons with whom I have converſed, from gentlemen whom I have bred up, and from the congregations to which I have preached. If my principles had any tendency towards alienating the affections of her Majeſty's ſubjects, ſurely ſome one inſtance of my diſloyalty to the Queen, ſome favourable expreſſions towards the Pretender, ſome indications of my diſlike to the preſent ſettlement and the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, might have been pitched upon, and expoſed to your Lordſhips, in order to juſtify the charge of ſedition againſt me. But I cannot but with pleaſure obſerve to your Lordſhips, that, from the whole courſe of my actions, no one inſtance of that kind is alledged, or ſo much as pretended.

My Lords, the charge of "wickedly "wreſting divers texts of Scripture" lies very heavy upon me, as a Chriſtian and Miniſter of Chriſt. If I am guilty of it, there is another tribunal, another bar, at which I am to appear, and where, by that Scripture which

which I have wreſted, I ſhall be judged and condemned. In the mean time, my Lords, I hope that thoſe, whoſe particular profeſſion and ſtudies qualify them to be the moſt competent judges of ſuch matters, will abſolve me in this particular.

Upon the whole, therefore, my Lords, I hope it appears, that I am not guilty of any of the crimes of which I am accuſed; that I have tranſgreſſed no law of the land, neither ſtatute nor common law, relating either to her Majeſty or to my fellow-ſubjects, to the Church, or to the State; and that I may, with all humility, apply to my own caſe the words of that bleſſed Apoſtle whoſe doctrine I defend, and whoſe example I hope I ſhall have the grace to follow: "Neither againſt "the law, nor againſt the temple, nor againſt "Cæſar, have I offended any thing at "all *."

What I have hitherto humbly offered to your Lordſhips relates to my words and actions; and as to the thoughts and intentions of my heart, which are known only to God and my own conſcience, and which are

* Acts xxv. 8.

affirmed in my impeachment to be "wicked, "ſeditious, and malicious;" I call the Searcher of Hearts to witneſs, in the moſt ſolemn and religious manner, as I expect to be acquitted before God and his holy angels, at that dreadful tribunal before which not only I, but all the world, even your Lordſhips who now ſit in judgement upon me, muſt appear, to be acquitted or condemned, that I had no ſuch wicked, ſeditious, or malicious intentions; that there is nothing upon earth I more deteſt and abhor; that my deſigns were, in every reſpect, directly contrary. I had no intention to aſperſe the memory of his late Majeſty, to traduce or condemn the late happy Revolution, or to arraign the reſolutions of both Houſes of Parliament. So far was I from deſigning "to "undermine and ſubvert her Majeſty's go-"vernment, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion as, "by law eſtabliſhed;" that it was my ſincere intention to exert my beſt endeavours for their ſecurity. So far was I from intending "to perſuade her Majeſty's ſubjects to keep "up a diſtinction of parties and factions, "from inſtilling groundleſs jealouſies, fo-

"menting

" menting deſtructive diviſions among them, " or exciting and ſtirring them up to arms " and violence;" that my aim was, to perſuade them " to lay aſide all diſtinctions, to " unite in one well-compacted body, to be " obedient to their governors, and to ſup- " port the preſent eſtabliſhment." So far was I from deſigning " to defame her Ma- " jeſty's adminiſtration, or to infuſe any un- " dutiful thoughts of Her;" that I not only pay her all honour and obedience, but am from the bottom of my ſoul zealouſly and affectionately loyal to her; being entirely perſuaded, that the Church is ſo far from being in danger from her, that ſhe is as heartily affected to its eſtabliſhment and proſperity, as, I hope, I have always ſhewed myſelf to be to her ſacred perſon and government.

As to the Proteſtant Succeſſion by law eſtabliſhed, though the doctrine which I preached tends to the ſecurity of it (as I heartily deſire every thing by me ſpoken ſhould tend); yet, having no occaſion in either of my Sermons to take notice of it, I do no where in thoſe Sermons mention it,

nor

nor ſay any thing that can be interpreted to have any view towards it. Therefore, though I cannot with my beſt application apprehend how it comes to be ſaid, in the preamble to my impeachment, "that I deſigned to un-"dermine and ſubvert it;" yet I ſhall gladly take this opportunity of declaring myſelf before your Lordſhips upon that ſubject. It is my ſincere and hearty prayer, that God would prolong the life of her moſt ſacred Majeſty, whoſe exemplary goodneſs and piety give us the beſt hopes we have of averting that vengeance which is due to the wickedneſs of the age we live in; that he would bleſs her councils at home, and her arms abroad, and make her reign exceed that of her renowned predeceſſor Queen Elizabeth in length as well as glory; but, when the inheritreſs of the bleſſed Martyr's crown and piety, when ſhe, "the deſire of our eyes, and "the breath of our noſtrils," ſhall, full of years and honour, be gathered to her fathers, and exchange her temporal for an immortal Crown (ſince we are deprived of that Prince *, her royal offspring, whoſe loſs no true lover of his country and of the Royal Family can

* Her Majeſty's ſon, the Duke of Glouceſter.

reflect

reflect upon without a bleeding heart, and whom God in his anger took from us, because we were unworthy of ſo ineſtimable a bleſſing); I earneſtly beſeech God, in defect of future iſſue from her Majeſty, to perpetuate the ſucceſſion of the Crown, as it is eſtabliſhed in the moſt illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, which I look upon as, next to his Providence, the beſt guard we have againſt Popery and arbitrary power, the beſt ſecurity of our Church, and of the conſtitution of our Government, which is the glory and happineſs of our own nation, and the envy of all others. And I cannot yet apprehend how the doctrine which I have taught tends to weaken or undermine it; nor, on the other ſide, how the doctrine of Reſiſtance, which brought her Majeſty's royal Grand-father to the block (ſuppoſing it a true doctrine), comes to be mentioned, or thought of, much leſs to be induſtriouſly maintained, as a neceſſary and indiſpenſable duty, under the moſt mild and gracious adminiſtration of the beſt of Queens. Nothing ſeems more ſtrange, than that Reſiſtance ſhould be ſo carefully taught under ſuch a Government, unleſs it be that Non-reſiſtance ſhould overturn it.

So

So far was I, therefore, from having any of thoſe wicked, malicious, or ſeditious deſigns, which are laid to my charge, that my intentions were, on the contrary, to inſtill the principles of loyalty and obedience into my fellow-ſubjects, and withal to put a ſtop to that torrent of lewdneſs, irreligion, and atheiſm, of which I have given your Lordſhips ſo many flagrant teſtimonies.

Thoſe outrageous inſults upon God and goodneſs are ſo provoking, that they may excuſe ſome heat and ſeverity of expreſſion in a Miniſter of Chriſt, who has a juſt ſenſe of Religion, a due concern for the diſcharge of his holy function, or for the honour of his Maker and Reedeemer. And if any objection be made againſt me, for treating with an unbecoming bitterneſs ſuch daring Rabſhekahs, who "defy the living God*;" I beg leave to reply, in the words of a reverend Father of our Church, "Let them con-"ſider what moderation and temper a man "had need be of, that, in this nation and "this age, ſhall ſpeak againſt faction, rebel-"lion" (I add, Deiſm, Tritheiſm, and all

* Iſai. xxxvi. 13. 1 Sam. xvii. 26.

ſorts

ſorts of hereſy, blaſphemy, and Atheiſm) "without extraordinary ſeverity." Nay, it is our duty in ſuch caſes to expreſs ourſelves with warmth and ſharpneſs, according to the example of our bleſſed Saviour; who, though meekneſs itſelf, could not but ſhew the utmoſt indignation at the profaning the houſe of God. This is not, my Lords, to rail, but to rebuke; and thoſe who ridicule or cenſure us for it either have not, I preſume, or will not own they have, a right notion of the dignity of our office; will not conſider, that we are the ambaſſadors of Chriſt, that we are commanded, in his name, "to exhort, "and rebuke with all authority *;" and that our authority is derived from thoſe to whom it was ſaid by our bleſſed Saviour, "He that deſpiſeth you, deſpiſeth me; and "he that deſpiſeth me, deſpiſeth him that "ſent me †." Whatever expreſſions, therefore, in my Sermons, may have ſlipt from me, which ſeem ſo far liable to exception as to carry a ſenſe I never intended (as he muſt be an happy ſpeaker indeed whoſe words are

* Tit. ii. 15.
† Luke x. 16.

alto-

altogether unexceptionable); yet, I humbly hope, the abovementioned provocations will plead my excuſe, or that, at the very worſt, ſome haſty or even violent expreſſions ſhall not be deemed "high crimes and miſdemea-"nours." I deſire it may be farther conſidered by your Lordſhips, that I could have no temporal intereſts to ſerve by the doctrines I advanced; and therefore could have no deſign in view, but to diſcharge my duty to God as a Miniſter of Chriſt, and to my Sovereign as a faithful and loyal ſubject.

My Lords, theſe things being humbly offered to the conſideration of your Lordſhips, I hope that what I have already ſuffered, as a ſuppoſed criminal, will be thought ſufficient puniſhment for one who has offended againſt no law yet in being. It muſt be thought no little grief and vexation to any ingenuous man, to be brought to this bar, under the leaſt ſuſpicion of ſuch crimes as are laid to my charge. But for a perſon of my function to have an accuſation of this nature alledged againſt him, ſo heinouſly reflecting upon his holy character, is ſuch a foul blot, as, though his innocence ſhould at laſt be cleared by your Lordſhips upon the moſt undenia-

ble

ble evidence, muſt leave a ſcar upon his good name; which is to all men dear, but much more ſo to thoſe whoſe whole capacity of doing good in the world principally depends upon it.

My Lords, as the matter of my charge was highly criminal, ſo the form and manner of it ran in ſuch general and uncertain terms, that it was impoſſible to know the grounds of my accuſation; or how to defend myſelf, when I knew not where I ſhould be attacked. So that, after I had provided as particular an anſwer as ſuch a general accuſation would admit of, the Commons were pleaſed in their replication to ſay, that "there were ſeveral "things in it foreign to the charge." To the great misfortune of falling under the diſpleaſure of that honourable Houſe, I might add that of a long and cloſe confinement, and of an expence no way proportioned to my circumſtances. Theſe, my Lords, are afflictions which can be conceived by nobody ſo well as by him who has been ſo unhappy as to feel the weight of them. And among theſe I reckon it not the leaſt of my ſufferings, that I have been for ſo long a time debarred "from taking heed to that flock, over which "the

"the Holy Ghoſt hath made me an over-"ſeer *." For even ſince I have had my liberty, by the favour of your Lordſhips admitting me to bail, I have purpoſely avoided doing any part of the duty of my function, or even appearing in publick, leſt it ſhould occaſion any tumult or diſturbance; as my neceſſary attendance on your Lordſhips from time to time has ſince been thought unhappily to have done, without any fault of mine, or the leaſt degree of encouragement given by me, which I profeſs, in the preſence of God, to abhor.

All theſe circumſtances, my Lords, being conſidered, together with the publick manner, the length, and ſolemnity of my trial, before ſo auguſt a Court of Judicature, by which means "I am made a gazing-ſtock, "both by reproaches, and afflictions, and a "ſpectacle to the whole world †;" I have ſtood in this place day after day, to hear myſelf accuſed of the blackeſt crimes, and openly reviled; I have been repreſented as a Papiſt in diſguiſe, as a rebel, as an enemy to her

* Acts xx. 28.
† Heb. x. 33.

Majeſty's

jesty's person and government, and a favourer of the Pretender, though I have abjured him (but not forgot him, as a learned person was pleased to say); that is, as the worst of perjured villains: I have been called "an insignificant tool of a party" on the one hand, and "a most dangerous incendiary" on the other, nay "an angel," that is, a devil, "detached from the infernal regions;" all these things, I say, being considered, (and your Lordships, I am sure, in tender compassion to me, will consider them,) it is most certain, that, whatever be your Lordships' determination concerning me, I cannot escape without being a very great sufferer; and I shall have been abundantly punished, though I should have the happiness to be by your Lordships at last acquitted.

Yet I cannot reflect without comfort (the greatest of comforts next to that of a good cause and a good conscience) that I answer for myself this day before the most illustrious Assembly in the world, the whole body of the Nobility of Great Britain; whose princely extraction and high quality, whose magnificent titles and splendid fortunes, whose here-

ditary candour and generosity, inherent in noble blood, inseparable from the birth and education of Peers; in a word, whose solid judgement, and exact skill in the laws of this realm, so eminently qualify them for the final determination of justice; who are neither to be swayed by hopes, over-ruled by fears, nor misled by any false prejudice or passion. If it must be a man's misfortune to labour under such hard circumstances as mine, it is no small mitigation of them, that he pleads his cause before such judges, who, he knows, will decide it with the strictest impartiality, equity, and honour.

And when I consider that "I now stand, "and am judged *," for some of the doctrines of that Gospel, which God "delivered unto "our fathers," and you, my Lords the Bishops, their successors, have received from Christ and his Apostles, as the sacred depositum of the Church, to be maintained inviolably in its primitive simplicity; when I consider what is the "cause for which I am "this day called in question †"; that it is

* Acts xxvi. 6.
† Acts xxiii. 6.

one of thoſe eternal truths, which you are ſo ſolemnly commiſſioned to teach, and earneſtly contend for; when I conſider, that it is what our bleſſed Lord and his Apoſtles ſealed with their moſt precious blood, and ſo many primitive Martyrs maintained even in the midſt of flames, ſo many learned Biſhops and Confeſſors recommended to poſterity in their immortal writings, as the diſtinguiſhing badge and glory of our Reformation; nay, when I conſider, that it is what you yourſelves have already ſupported with inconteſtable reaſon and authority; it is no ſmall ſatisfaction to me to think, that, as your Lordſhips are my judges, ſo I hope in God you muſt be my advocates. What a guilt, as well as diſgrace, would it juſtly devolve upon the Clergy, to recede from any principle of our excellent Church, eſpecially from what has been ſo long retained, and boaſted of, as its peculiar character! by abandoning which, we muſt relapſe into ſome of the worſt doctrines even of Popery itſelf, and render ourſelves the moſt contemptible, as well as inconſiſtent, Church in the world! I think, I may therefore with confidence uſe the words

of the great Apoſtle to his accuſers; "Having obtained help from God, I continue "unto this day, witneſſing both to ſmall and "great; ſaying none other things than thoſe "which the Prophets and Moſes" (I may add Chriſt and his Apoſtles) "did ſay *."

For, my Lords, if I have committed any faults or errors in expreſſion, yet as I inſiſt upon my innocence with reſpect to all the high crimes laid to my charge, ſo I muſt ſtill inſiſt upon all the doctrines which I have taught, as being agreeable to the word of God, and to the doctrine of our moſt excellent and truly apoſtolical Church, and which we of the Clergy are obliged, both by ſubſcription and oath, to acknowledge and defend. And how hard are our circumſtances, if we muſt be puniſhed in this world for doing that, which if we do not, we ſhall be more heavily puniſhed in the next! What a condition are we in, if we are commanded to "cry aloud and ſpare not, to exhort, re-"buke, in ſeaſon and out of ſeaſon †," on the one hand, and proſecuted, impriſoned,

* Acts xxvi. 22.
† 2 Tim. iv. 2.

ruined,

ruined, on the other! If this be our caſe, who indeed is ſufficient for theſe things? and how truly may we of the Miniſtry, above all men living, apply to ourſelves thoſe words of the Apoſtle, "if in this life only we have "hope in Chriſt, we are of all men moſt "miſerable!" But our comfort is, that our "hope in Chriſt" is not only in "this life." Juſtly might we be reproached, and deſerve ſome of thoſe reflections which in theſe licentious times are ſo plentifully poured upon us, were we not ready to practiſe the doctrines we preach, of ſelf-denial, taking up our croſs, and patient ſubmiſſion to ſufferings and afflictions! For my own part, it matters not what becomes of me, nor is my deliverance, or ruin, of any moment to the world; or, if it be, "I am ready not only to be "bound, but to die †," could I by that do ſervice to my Queen, my Church, or my country; "neither count I my life dear, ſo "that I might finiſh my courſe with joy, "and the miniſtry which I have received of "the Lord Jeſus ‡." But may God ſo direct

† Acts xxi. 13.
‡ Acts xx. 24.

your Lordſhips, that through me a wound may not be given to the doctrines of the Scriptures, and of "the Church, which Chriſt "hath purchaſed with his own blood*!"

And ſo, with all humility and reſignation, I ſubmit myſelf to your Lordſhips' judgement. Be it what it will, one thing I am ſure it can never take from me, the power of wiſhing, and praying; and (whether in proſperity or adverſity, whether I am acquitted or condemned), I ſhall always pray for the Queen my Sovereign, for your Lordſhips my judges, and for the Commons my accuſers; moſt earneſtly beſeeching Almighty God, to deliver all orders and degrees of men amongſt us, "from all falſe doctrine, hereſy, and ſchiſm, "from hardneſs of heart, from contempt of "his word and commandment; from envy, "hatred, and malice, and all uncharitable-"neſs."

* Acts xx. 28.

The

The First ECLOGUE of VIRGIL, translated by BP. ATTERBURY*.

MELIBOEUS.

THOU, Tityrus, laid this ſpreading beech beneath,
Mak'ſt thy ſhrill pipe, taught by thy fingers, breathe
Sweet rural airs, and the pleas'd groves around
With beauteous Amaryllis' name reſound;
Whilſt we, from our lov'd ſeat and country torn,
The fate of Mantuan ſhepherds wandering mourn.

TITYRUS.

O Meliboeus, 'twas a God, that bleſt
My wiſhes, and indulg'd this envy'd reſt,
God-like his grace to me, and in return
Oft my vow'd lambs ſhall to his honour burn:
He bid me thus tend my fair herds, and play
What pleas'd my mind, ſecure of harm, as they.

* Printed from a copy obligingly furniſhed by a worthy Clergyman in Glouceſterſhire, who tranſcribed it more than forty years ago (when a king's ſcholar at Weſtminſter), from a collection of verſes in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Johnſon, then under-maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool, afterwards Biſhop of Worceſter; who, from his ſtation and connexions, was likely to know it to be genuine. It carries indeed in itſelf internal marks of authenticity by the claſſical caſt of the whole.

MELIBOEUS.

Not mov'd by envy, yet I wondering ſee,
How all around are vex'd, whilſt thou art free
My fainting flock, as faint myſelf, I drive,
And ſcarce preſerve this drooping goat alive,
Who two fair kids, the hope and pledge of more,
As thus we preſs'd, amidſt the alders bore,
Then left to periſh on the ſtinty floor.
Oft theſe diſaſters (had my heedleſs mind
Attended) by plain omens were deſign'd,
When darted lightning riv'd the hollow oak,
Or from its blaſted boughs hoarſe ravens ſpoke.
On paſt remarks what boots it now to dwell?
Do thou the God that bleſt thee, Tityrus, tell.

TITYRUS.

The city Rome I innocently thought
Like that to which our fatted flocks are brought:
As ſimple ſwains ſmall things to great compare,
Kids to their dams, the lev'ret to the hare:
But ſhe on other cities looks with ſcorn,
As the tall cypreſs to the lowly thorn.

MELIBOEUS.

And what the cauſe that mov'd thy wavering mind
To viſit Rome, not ſo before inclin'd?

TITYRUS.

'Twas Liberty, which long I ſtrove to win,
Till the hair whiten'd on my hoary chin:

In

In vain I ſought the good which never came,
Till Amaryllis grew my real flame,
And Galatea nothing but a name.
For, truth to tell, in Galatea's reign,
No hope of Liberty was left or gain;
Though to my craving miſtreſs ample fees,
The fatteſt weanlings and the richeſt cheeſe,
Did from my folds and dairies conſtant come;
The bringing hand return'd ſtill empty home.

MELIBOEUS.

When mourning Amaryllis long'd to ſee
For whom her fruits ripe on the loaded tree
Still hung, we wonder'd—Tityrus, 'twas for thee.
For thee, when abſent, did theſe waters mourn,
Theſe pines, theſe ſhrubs, and chid thy ſlow return.

TITYRUS.

What elſe remain'd? propitious Powers in vain
I ſought for theſe, nor could I break my chain;
But there that youth I ſaw, of form divine,
For whom each month my lighted altars ſhine.
He gracious anſwer'd, which ſuſtains me now,
"Go, feed the flock as erſt, and urge the plow."

MELIBOEUS.

Thrice happy man, poſſeſſing, free from harm,
Thy little, but to thee proportion'd, farm.
What though the barren and unſightly ground
Does here with flags, and there with flints, abound;

No

No noxious herbage tempts thy burthen'd ewes,
No mingled flocks their venom'd taint infuſe.
Thrice happy man, who under favourite trees,
By well-known ſtreams and ſacred ſprings, at eaſe,
Canſt ſhun the heat and catch the cooling breeze.
Here on the flowery fence, which bounds thy right,
The bees, that riot on the bloſſoms, light,
Whoſe murmurs heard ſweet ſlumbers ſhall invite:
Here on a rocky height with ruſtic lays
His voice the dreſſer of thy vines ſhall raiſe;
While thy lov'd turtles, in their mournful ſtrain,
And ringdoves from the airy elms complain.

TITYRUS.

When therefore deer ſhall quit the earth for air,
Fiſhes the ſea for land, and paſture there,
When Parthians, and when Germans, by exchange
Shall thoſe to Saone, and theſe to Tigris, range,
Then ſhall his image, who, by pity preſt,
Indulg'd ſuch favours, vaniſh from my breaſt.

MELIBOEUS.

But we, alas! diſtreſs'd and driv'n from home,
O'er Libyan ſands, or Scythian plains, muſt roam;
Muſt ſee the troubled waves Oäxes pours,
Or Britain's other world, remote from ours:
Shall ever I, when many years have roll'd,
My much-lov'd native ſoil again behold?
And in my homely (ah! the wiſh is vain)
My turf-built cot, to me a palace, reign?

Shall

Shall yon fair lawn be the rough ſoldier's lot?
Shall foreign landlords mow that fertile ſpot?
Behold the bleſſings civil diſcord yields!
Behold for whom we till'd and ſow'd our fields!
Now graft the pear, fond ſwain, now plant the vine,
The fruit ſhall others' be, the labour thine.
Go, my lov'd goats, my flock once happy, go,
No more ſhall I, from verdant grots below,
See you ſteep rocks and rugged mountains climb:
No more, while ſallow tops and fragrant thyme
You prouze, ſhall meditate the ſhepherd's rhyme.

TITYRUS.

Yet here this night (I aſk no longer) ſtay,
On leaves repos'd expect the coming day.
Ripe apples, cheſnuts, ſoften'd by the coal,
And cheeſe of various ſorts ſhall pleaſe thy ſoul:
And now from village tops the ſmoak is ſeen,
And lengthening ſhades ſtretch o'er the darken'd green.

IMPROMPTU, by Bp. ATTERBURY.*

" The words of the Wiſe Man, thus preach'd to us all,
" Deſpiſe not the worth of thoſe things that are ſmall."

THE Quill of the gooſe is a very ſlight thing,
Yet it feathers the arrow that flies from the ſtring,
Makes the bird it belongs to ſoar high in its flight,
And the jack it has oil'd, againſt dinner go right.
It brightens the floor, when turn'd to a broom,
And bruſhes down cobwebs at top of the room.
Its plumage by art into figures is wrought,
As ſoft as the hand, and as quick as the thought!
It warms in a muff, and it cools in a ſcreen,
It is good to be felt, and as good to be ſeen.
When wantonly waving, it makes a fine ſhow
On the creſt of the warrior, or hat of the beau.
The Quill of the gooſe (I ſhall never have done,
If through all its perfections and praiſes I run).

* This Impromptu is believed to be literally what its name imports; being written (as the gentleman who ſent it me was informed) in the inſtant, upon a challenge to the Biſhop to dictate ſomething extempore in praiſe of a gooſe-quill, on the words,

" Deſpiſe not the worth of thoſe things that are ſmall."

The preſent communicator received it many years ago from a relation of the late Mr. Morice, the Biſhop's ſon in-law.

Makes

Makes the harpſichord vocal, which elſe would
be mute,
And enlivens the ſounds, the ſweet ſounds of the
flute;
Records what is written in verſe or in proſe,
By Ramſay, or Cambray, by Boyle, or Deſpreaux*.
Therefore well did the Wiſe Man thus preach to
us all,
"Deſpiſe not the worth of thoſe things that are
"ſmall."

* The writer, probably, was then a ſtranger to the French pronunciation, or he would not have made *aux*, pronounced as *o*, rhyme to *oſe*.

INSCRIPTION at Chriſt-Church, Oxford;
Probably by Bp ATTERBURY.

Hanc juxta columnam S. E.
GEORGIUS SMALRIDGE,
Epiſcopus BRISTOLIENSIS:
Hujus ædis ornamentum, alumnus,
Columen atque præſidium, Canonicus & Decanus.
Huc e ſchola Weſtmonaſterienſi migravit
Literis, Græcis præſertim & Latinis, inſtructiſſimus;
Quas quidem non libarat modo,
Sed hauſerat, concoxerat,
In ſuccum ipſum & ſanguinem converterat.

His fundamentis feliciter positis,
Statim inter adolescentes Academicos
In omni scribendi genere excelluit;
In omnes scientias & ipse facile penetravit,
Et aliis, pro eximiâ illâ, quâ pollebat,
Et distinctè intelligendi,
Et dilucidè explicandi facultate,
Facilem aperuit viam.
E sacris vero literis quos perceperat fructus,
Ita maturè in lucem protulit,
Ut illius
In Concionibus frequenter habitis,
Eloquentiam virilem pietate multâ perfusam;
In Scriptis,
Quibus adhuc juvenis contra Pontificios
Tum insolentius se jactitantes certavit,
Doctrinam, nervos, gravitatem;
In Cathedrâ,
Ubi Regii Professoris vices * sustinuit,
Enucleatè differendi disputandique solertiam
Uno ore collaudârit hæc Academia.
Neque vero eruditus Theologus audire maluit,
Quam Pastor fidus & sedulus †.

Ad

* For Dr. Jane. See pp. 187. 195. 207. 250.

† Dr. Smalridge was Lecturer of St. Dunstan in the West (the parish as to which I was at a loss in p. 187), where he preached his Farewell-sermon Dec. 23, 1711. In 1717 he published Twelve Sermons, inscribed "to his "worthy Friends, the Gentlemen of the Vestry and others "who frequent the New Church in Tothil-Fields, Westmin-"ster, in public testimony of his sincere gratitude for the re-"peated proofs they had given him of an hearty affection and

"unde-

Ad novam itaque apud Weſtmonaſterienſes
Capellam
Importunâ populi voce accerſitus,
Suſcepto à ſe muneri totus incubuit;
Idque, tum publicè docendo,
Tum privatim monendo,
Per annos ultra viginti,
Multo cum audientium fructu explevit.
Ad hanc rem dum eſſet unicè attentus,
Complurium ut animarum ſaluti conſuleret,
Vocatus ad Curiam Regalem Capellanus
Primò Carliolæ, deinde hujus ædis,
Bonorum omnium votis expetitus,
Decanatum accepit.
Enimvero Regina optima
Ne hìc quidem ſuam in illum gratiam claudi
voluit,
Sed eundem epiſcopali dignitate auxit,
Juſſitque ut regias pauperibus largitiones
Eleemoſynarius erogaret.
Plurima enim in illo emicuerunt,
Quibus pientiſſimæ Principi meritò placuit.
Erat vultu apertus & gravis; moribus ſimplex;
In precibus fervens; in roſtris diſertus.
Affuit ei in totius vitæ tenore conſtantia;
In verbis fides; in colloquiis ſuavitas:

undeſerved eſteem, during the whole courſe of his mi-
niſtration amongſt them near twenty years." After his death, ſixty of his Sermons were publiſhed by his widow, who dedicated them to the Princeſs of Wales, 1726, folio; and reprinted in 1727. See vol. I. p. 384.

In

In reprehendendo candor;
In præcipiendo aûtoritas:
In diſcernendo, quid quâque in re ſtatui oporteret,
Tam ſubactum judicium,
Ut alios facilè ſecum ducere potuerit;
Tantâ vero modeſtiâ, haud rarò ut maluerit ſequi:
Tanta in erratis aliorum ignoſcendis humanitas,
Ut etiam in iis, quibus maximè adverſabatur,
Quæſierit ſemper quod laudaret.
Talis cum eſſet,
Quot ſibi cognitos,
Tot ſui amantes, tot prope amicos habuit,
Inimicum certè neminem.
Lichfieldiæ natus eſt;
Oxoniæ obiit anno Domini 1719, ætatis 57.

Maria
Vidua ab illo relicta
Marmor hoc
Viri ſui memoriæ
Semper charæ, ſemper honorandæ,
M. P.

SPECIMEN

SPECIMEN of Bp. ATTERBURY'S REMARKS on DACIER'S HORACE *.

Sat. I. 20. *Quin illis Jupiter ambas.*] Alluding to the Fable of the Frogs desiring a king from Jupiter.

120. *Jam satis est.*] This turn arose naturally from what was just before said, *Cedat, uti conviva satur.*

II. 1. *Ambubaiarum.*] אֲבוּבָא Vid. Grotium in Gen. iv. 21.

III. 1. *Omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus.*] I am at a loss to know Horace's design in this introduction, unless he intended it as an excuse for himself [who was *Cantor*, as much as Tigellius], in not complying with some request of Mæcenas, and loading him with verses: for, as I remember, there are in this book no less than four Satires directly addressed to him. It appears from the 12th Epode that Horace had been asked by Mæcenas to compose some Iambic verses, which he delayed long to do; and, as Dacier supposes, never did.

3. *Sardus habebat Ille Tigellius hoc.*] "C'est le celebre Tigellius Sardus, dont il a été parlé dans la "Satire precedente, & qu'on a confondu mal à propos avec Hermogene Tigellius, dont il est parlé dans "la suite." DACIER.——Quere: for I think they are the *same*; his arguments from their being alive in some Satires, and dead in others, is not conclusive.

* This is one of the "French Authors" with whose labours our learned Prelate amused himself during his exile. These "few "criticisms," as they are styled by Bishop Newton, (see vol. I. p. x.) will perhaps suggest a wish that he had written more. The edition of Dacier from which I transcribe them is that of 1691, in ten volumes, 12mo; of which (I am sorry to say) it is doubtful whether more than one volume remains in existence. The whole sett which was in 1762 the property of the present Dr. Atterbury, the Bishop's grandson, was by him lent to an admirable judge of their intrinsic merit—to a man whose ill-fated death the Muses have reason to deplore—the accomplished but improvident Bob Lloyd. They were his companions in "durance vile;" and after his decease, the sixth volume alone could be recovered by Dr. Atterbury; to whose indulgence my readers owe the present extracts: should the remaining volumes have fallen into the hands of a gentleman, this note will not have been written in vain.

4. *Cæſar.*] Cui "familiariſſimus" dicitur a Cicerone, 1 Ep. xxi. 7. *i. e.* to Julius Cæſar.

7. *Io Bacche.*] "C'étoit le commencement d'une "chanſon." DACIER.—I believe ſo; elſe Horace would have ſaid *Io Pean*, for the meaſure's ſake.

9. *Nil æquale homini fuit illi**.] I ſhould be of his mind, but that the very thing is ſaid by him ver. 19;

"Nil fuit unquam tam diſpar ſibi."

11. *Junonis*, &c.] *Cuxrebat* muſt be repeated here, where it is very improper. It is more defenſible in that other place, "Atqui ſi noles ſanus, *curres* hydropicus—"

29. *Iracundior.*] Horace and Virgil both incline to *anger*.

44. *Strabonem*, &c.] This reflection is taken from Lucretius.

97. *Quum ventum ad verum eſt.*] When they bring down their ſpeculations to *practice*.

111. *Jura inventa metu injuſti.*] Hæc è Cic. de Off. l. ii. § 12. "Juſtitiæ fruendæ olim videntur bene morati "reges conſtituti.—Eademque conſtituendarum legum "fuit cauſa, quæ regum. Jus enim ſemper quæſitum "eſt æquabile, neque enim aliter eſſe jus. id ſi ab uno "juſto & bono viro conſequebantur, eo erant contenti. "cum id minus contingeret, leges ſunt inventæ quæ "cum omnibus ſemper una atque eadem voce lo-"quuntur," &c.

IV. 3. *malus.*] A common cheat, or *rogue*. It muſt have a diſtinct ſenſe from the words which follow.

6. *Hoſce ſequutus*, &c.] He imitated them in his manner of reflection, but altered his numbers. He was like them in his urbanity, and in his neglect to publiſh what he had written. There is an oppoſition between the ſeveral parts of this character. The firſt refers to thoſe Comedians; the ſecond to Lucilius, when he differed from them.

7. *Facetus.*] "*Facetus* eſt qui facit verbis quid vult." Donat. Heautont. Act. iii. Sc. 1.

8. *durus componere verſus*] ut *componere comas*, Ovid. *Componere*, fortè polire. Sequitur enim, "*Nam* "fuit hoc vitioſus, in horâ," &c. But then he ſays the ſame thing twice of him: for it afterwards follows, "piger ſcribendi ferre laborem." However, theſe two may be diſtinguiſhed.

* Col. Codrington. ATTERBURY.

11. *Erat*

11. *Erat quod tollere velles.*] "*Tollere* ne ſignifie pas *re-*
"*jetter*, mais, au contraire, *relever*, *prendre*, *choiſir pour*
"*s'en ſervir*: & il eſt oppoſé à *relinquere*." DACIER.—
This, I think, is a very falſe interpretation, as appears from comparing the two parallel places.

23 *ob hanc rem.*] Quere, whether Criſpinus doth not begin here again to ſpeak, and Horace to anſwer him again at the 38th verſe; where firſt he lays down a reaſon why he doth not recite his verſes publicly, as, &c. becauſe he is no *Poet* properly ſo called?

29. [redacted] *vеſpertina tepet regio*] A very improper periphraſis.

40. *Excerpam numero*, &c.] Horace had not at this time written, or not publiſhed, many of his Odes.

43. *Ingenium cui ſit, cui mens divinior.*] Virgil.

"—at ingenium ingens
"Inculto latet hoc ſub pectore—"

he ſays of Virgil in the foregoing Satire.

45. *Idcirco quidam Comœdia*, &c.] Horace's Sermones, therefore, are an imitation of the old comedy. He profeſſes to imitate thoſe whom he mentions ver. 1.

"Eupolis, atque Cratinus, Ariſtophaneſque—."

"Hinc" totus "pendet" Horatius æquè ac "Lucilius."
—When he retired therefore into the country to write his Satires, he tells you the books he took with him; Menander, Eupolis, Plato, Archilochus.

48. *At pater ardens ſævit.*] Horace chooſes, here and in other places, rather to quote Terence than any other Comedian. He quotes Plautus ſometimes, in order to ſhew his faults. ["Aſpice quo Plautus tutetur ephebi;" and "Plautinos & numeros &—nimium patienter "utrumque."] But he never once reflects on Terence.

54. *puris.*] This is, in Horace's opinion, the proper character of Terence—*purity of ſtyle*, "dictus "ſermo," as Cæſar ſpeaks. Terence, in his Heautontimor. aſcribes this excellence to himſelf;

"In hâc eſt *pura oratio*."

59. *præponens ultima primis.*] Abundant hac verba.

64. *Nunc*, &c.] Now he comes to the ſecond point, the offence his writings give.

70. *Non ego*, &c.] i. e. "Et non ego," &c. Theſe two verſes are one continued ſentence.

105. *hoc me.*] There is a ſtop at the end of this verſe. *Ut fugerem* belongs to that which follows.

117. *Traditum ab antiquis morem.*] This relates to the *old manner* of educating youth among the Romans.

122. *Ut facerem quid, Habes auctorem quo facias hoc,*
Unum ex Judicibus selectis, objiciebat.] This is the true way of pointing these two verses—*Objiciebat*, i. e. *aiebat*,—unless the second verse may be supposed to be included in a parenthesis.

132. *Longa ætas.*] "Ce passage prouve qu' Horace étoit jeune, quand il fit cette Satire." DACIER.—No! but it proves that he was *not old.*

V. 25. *repimus.*] Meritò. *Repsimus*; quoniam illis temporibus adhuc Tarracinensis urbs in [illegible] erat; inde postea in ægriorem locum depositа erat, &c. &c. Porphyrio. Vide Manut. in Cic. Ep. 23. L. vii. ad Fam. Ita Theocr. Idyll. 8.

Εἰς ὄρος ὄκχ' ἕρπεις.

26. *Anxur.*] *Anxur* the old name given it by the Volsci; *Tarracina* the new; a word "quod versu di-"cere non est," as Horace says afterwards, ver. 87, of *Equotuticum*. Besides, that he affects an old name, as giving something of grace and majesty to his verse.

38 *Murena.*] "Frere de Licinia." DACIER.—Might not Mæcenas here first see Licinia, whom he afterwards married?

40. *Plotius & Varius—Virgiliusque.*] See 1 Sat. v. 21. These three (who were intimate friends) came together to meet Mæcenas, &c. Horace set out from Rome, accompanied only by Heliodorus.

48. *Dormitum ego, Virgiliusque.*] "Imbecilles—quo "in numero magna pars urbanorum omnesque penè "literarum cupidi sunt," &c. L. i. c. 2.—"Ex his qui "benè concoxit, tutè manè surget; qui parùm, quies-"cere debet, &c. si manè necessitas surgendi fuerit, "redormit. Qui non concoxit, ex toto conquiescere, "neque labori se neque exercitationi neque negotio "credere." Ibid.

49. *Namque pila lippis inimicum & ludere crudis.*] Mallem, "Namque pilâ & lippis inimicum & ludere—

94. *longum carpentes iter.*] *Carpere* therefore implies somewhat of *speed* in travelling; whereas, when they made a *short* stage and travelled slowly, he uses the word *Repimus*.—"Millia tum pransi tria repimus."

104. *Brun-*

104. *Brundusium.*] Virgil died at this place twenty-two years afterwards.

VI. 20. *Censorque moveret Appius.*] "C'eſt Appius "Claudius Cæcus, qui fut créé Cenſeur l'an de Rome "443." DACIER.—Therefore Horace's names often employed againſt the rules of chronology; for he ſpeaks of this Appius as the preſent Cenſor; but means only a Cenſor in general.

45.—*libertino* patre *natum.*]

Quem rodunt omnes libertino patre natum.

49. *Diſſimilis*, &c.] He ſeems here frankly to own himſelf *not fit* for the military poſt Brutus had faſtened on him. But he thinks it a compliment to Mæcenas, to affirm himſelf capable of that friendſhip with which he had honoured him.

50. — *ita te quoque amicum*;
Præſertim cautum dignos aſſumere. Pravâ
Ambitione procul, felicem dicere, &c.] So theſe lines ſhould be pointed;—as, "*Ambitione relegatâ*, te "dicere poſſum, Pollio," &c.

54. *Optimus olim Virgilius*, &c.] The treaty of Brundusium, (Horace's journey to which is deſcribed Sat. V.) was the very year after the *diviſio agrorum* made by the triumvirate, wherein Virgil loſt his patrimony (ſee the chronology of his life) and recovered it by an application to Auguſtus, whom he then firſt ſaw, (as he tells us, Ecl. I.). His acquaintance with Mæcenas was not much (if at all) earlier: and yet we find Horace, by Virgil's recommendation, in the intimacy of Mæcenas, and attending him and the reſt of his friends at the Brundusian treaty the year afterwards, and ſpeaking of them with ſuch a degree of familiarity as though he had been ſome time acquainted with them. Nine months had intervened between his firſt recommendation by Virgil, and his admiſſion to Mæcenas's acquaintance: after this, ſome time muſt be allowed to improve that acquaintance, before he could be admitted to make one in the Brundusian journey: Virgil, therefore, muſt have recommended him to Mæcenas, as ſoon almoſt as he was known to Mæcenas himſelf. Virgil's recommendation to Mæcenas was probably by Pollio, his firſt great patron, and whom he praiſes ſo

much and often in his Eclogues, where he never once mentions Mæcenas. To Pollio he might be known, A. U. C. 713, when he was in Gallia Ciſalpina and the territory of Venice with an army, to which territory Mantua belonged; and to Pollio he might be recommended by Varius, or Cornelius Gallus, who appears from Tully's Epiſtles to have been intimate with Pollio before this time. See Ep. Fam. L. x. 32.

104. *uſque Tarentum.*] Whither he travelled often to ſpend his *winters*.

130. *Victurus ſuavius.*] *Convictor* enim Mæcenatis.

131. *Fuiſſent.*] *Fuiſſet* reponit Bentleius [illegible] errat, cùm MS. librorum autoritatem ſequatur.—Fallitur autem omnino, cum emendationem ſuam hoc argumento tueatur; "Noſter enim pluribus licet Nominativis, modo ultimus ſit numero ſingulari, etiam "Verbum eodem numero ſemper ſubnectit—" Oblitus ſcil. verſuum qui in hâc ipſâ Satyrâ occurrunt—

"——Optimus olim
"*Virgilius*, poſt hunc *Varius*, dixere quod eſſem."

Conſule etiam notas Bentleianas ad Carmen 24. Lib. I. quæ his verbis finiantur: "Videbitque [Lector] vix "unquam aliter extare apud Noſtrum, niſi forte cum "locus eſt mendoſus—"

"Plotius, & Varius Sinueſſæ, Virgiliúſque
"*Occurrunt*—" 1 Sat. v. 40.

"Quin, ubi ſe à vulgo & ſcenâ, in ſecreta *remôrant*
"Virtus Scipiadæ & mitis ſapientia Lælî—"
2 Sat. i. 71.

"Cum ſcurris ſartor, cum Velabro omne macellum
"Mane domum *veniant*." 2 Sat. iii. 229.
[Seven ſingular nominatives with a plural verb.]

"Romulus, & Liber pater, &c.
"*Ploravere* ſuis, &c." 2 Ep. i. 5.

"Quid Sophocles, & Theſpis, & Æſchylus utile *ferrent*."
2 Ep. i. 163.

"Quâ pinus ingens, albaque populus
"Umbram hoſpitalem conſociare *amant*."
2 Carm. iii. 10.

"——tum violaria, &
"Myrtus, & omnis copia narium,
"*Spargent*, &c." 2 Carm. xv. 5. [Vid. & 1 Car. xiii. 5.]

VII. This

VII. This Satire ſeems part of a larger copy of verſes made at this time; which, being written whilſt Horace was in another party, he durſt not now publiſh.

"Horace la fit, ſans doute, ou pendant qu'il étoit encore "à l'armée, ou peu de temps après ſon retour." DACIER. —If he made it then, he muſt have re-touched it afterwards, if what Dacier himſelf tells us be true, that *Bithus* and *Bacchius*, mentioned in this Satire, were two gladiators in Auguſtus's time.

20. *Compoſitus*, &c.] "Gladiatorum compoſitiones." Cic. Ep. II. 8. "Gladiatores ſub eodem magiſtro "cruda inter ſe componuntur." Quintil. l. II. c. 17.

VIII. 16. *Albis*, &c.] *Albentes oſſibus agros* Virg. ut puto.

39. *Fúrque Verranus.*] *Verres* is never mentioned in Horace's Satires, though many proper occaſions occur. Juvenal afterwards makes free with him. But, in the Court of Auguſtus, nothing was to be ſaid which could reflect honour on the memory of Tully.

IX. 50. *unquam.*] "*inquam*," ſays Bentley, "is accord-"ing to the reading of moſt MSS. and is more elegant "in itſelf." I deny it: for *inquam* is improperly interpoſed in the *middle* of Horace's anſwer; the only *proper* place for it would have been at the beginning; "Non iſto vivimus, *inquam*."

X. 1. *Incompoſite*, *dixi*, *pede.*] Non-laboratum ad pedem.

3. *Sale — defricuit.*] A metaphor from *ſalting meat.*

6. *Laberi Mimos.*] "Si Jule Scaliger avoit bien compris "la penſée d'Horace, il n'auroit pas condamné le juge-"ment qu'il fait ici des Mimes de Laberius;" DACIER;—which ſeems to agree with Tully's, where he ſays, "Equidem ſic obdurus, ut ludis Cæſaris noſtri "æquiſſimo animo viderem T. Plancum, audirem "*Laberii* & Publii poemata," Lib. XII. Ep. 18; though, I know, theſe words may be underſtood as referring rather to the *matter* of Liberius's Mimes, which was written, to be ſure, on Cæſar's ſide (whoſe creature Liberius was) than to the *manner* of his writing.

14. *Ridiculum acri*] "Ridicule—decide—beaucoup "mieux & plus fortement que les raiſonnemens." DACIER.—*Acri* doth not ſignify reaſoning, but *ſharpneſs.*

18. *Hermogenes.*] Inviſus etiam Cicero in hic Hermog. ut liquet ex Ep. 24. l. VII. & ad Att. 49. l. XIII.

19. *Nil præter Calvum & doctus cantare Catullum.*] "Leurs vers étoient des vers d'Amour." DACIER. Not Calvus's, but rather lampoons,

"Il [Horace] a heureuſement imité cet endroit des "Tuſculanes de Ciceron, *O Poetam egregium! Quam-"quam ab his Cantoribus Euphorionis contemnitur.*"—Becauſe of the word *Cantor* in that paſſage.

These two Poets Calvus and Catullus were friends of Cæſar, and therefore Horace mentions them ſo ſlightly. Catullus was an intimate of Cornelius Nepos. Calvus wrote ſcandalous lampoons upon Cæſar, as Suetonius informs us. Tully himſelf be[illegible] as libelled by him; and calls theſe verſes "Hipponac-"teum præcenſum," Ep. 24. L. VII.—Cicero, L. XV. Ep. ult. excuſes himſelf to Trebonius for having ſpoken too well of Calvus's Orations, and gives there a character of his manner of writing.

31. *ego cum Græcos facerem.*] When at *Athens* perhaps.

37. *Diſſingit*, &c.] Theſe ſeem to be the words of *Alpinus*.

44. *Ductu molle atque facetum.*] Servius, upon Ecl. IX. 35. ſeems to ſuppoſe this whole verſe to be meant of Varius, and the next only to belong to Virgil, as if they were originally thus diſtinguiſhed—

—— "forte epos acer——

"Ut nemo Varius ducit, molle atque facetum:

"Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camoenæ."

But he is certainly miſtaken.

Ibid. *molle atque facetum.*] Vide ver. 58. "magis "*facios* & euntes *mollius*"—

46. *experto fruſtra Varonne Atacino*] He had now written many Odes.

62. *Quale ſuit Caſſi*, &c.] *Opuſcula*, therefore, when applied by Horace (1 Ep. IV. 3.) to Caſſius's writings, an ironic word:

"Scribere quod Caſsî Parmenſis opuſcula vincat."

81. *Plotius, & Varius.*] Theſe two firſt named here by Horace, were the perſons to whom Virgil left the correction of his Æneid. They are named alſo, in this order, together with Virgil, 1 Sat. V. 40.

92. *I puer, atque meo citus hæc ſubſcribe libello.*] This is the reaſon of placing this Satire at the end of the firſt book,

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

VOLUME I.

P. vii. It has been obſerved to me, from the Biſhop's Letters to Pope, vol. I. pp. 79. 81. that "he was too infirm "to engage in ſuch a plot as was aſcribed to him. And let "any one judge," ſays my correſpondent, "if the writer of "the 39th letter, p. 91, could poſſibly have been ſo engaged."

P. 1. Mr. William Whitfield, one of Atterbury's correſpondents, was a ſtudent of Chriſt Church, where he took the degree of M. A. June 3, 1684. He was Chaplain in ordinary to King William III. in 1697, when he preached two Viſitation Sermons at Guildford (firſt printed in 4to, 1698); and was afterwards Rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate; a Prebendary of Canterbury (inſtalled Feb. 4, 1708); a Proctor in Convocation for that chapter; and, in 1714, became Vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. Seven ſingle Sermons, preached by him on public occaſions, are in print; amongſt which is one preached before Biſhop Trelawny, at his primary viſitation at Guildford, July 5, 1708, "in anſwer to "ſome points treated of in "The Rights of the Chriſtian "Church." "This Sermon," as the author tells Biſhop Trelawny in a dedication, "was compoſed before any an-"ſwer was publiſhed to the *Rights*, and humbly begs to "be admitted amongſt others preached on that occaſion "upon the ſame ſubject, as a teſtimony of the common "concern of your Clergy for the intereſts of the Chriſtian "Religion and our Eſtabliſhed Church; and of the reliance "they have on your Lordſhip for their defence againſt the "inſolences of a late adverſary to the Chriſtian Prieſthood "and Holy Sacraments. This is indeed a cauſe wherein, I "truly believe, there is an unanimous concurrence of the "whole body of our Church. For, beſides the unanſwerable "treatiſes it has produced, there have been many excellent "Diſcourſes from the pulpit in our vindication, preached "every where before our Right Reverend Biſhops, or their "Arch-deacons, at their viſitations, with their approba-"tion, and to the good liking of their Clergy. I wiſh more "of them had been under the ſame commands your Lord-"ſhip hath been pleaſed to lay upon the unworthieſt, to be "publiſhed; for then perhaps not one erroneous principle

"or

"or wreſted citation in that book (being taken to pieces by "ſo many hands), would have eſcaped examination and a "juſt cenſure. But I need not move your Lordſhip's re- "ſentment in a cauſe wherein you have been a confeſſor, "whilſt others fell from the faith. Your Lordſhip's firm- "neſs in that difficult time of trial is a ſtanding proof of "your abhorrence of thoſe principles which then tempted "ſuch men to the betraying our Church and Reformation, "and ſtill urge them on to unchriſtian revilings. Popery "under any ſhape or diſguiſe, and Blaſphemy barefaced, "can never want your juſt indignation; nor your wonted "zeal to protect them who engage againſt th[illegible]aries. "Amongſt whom I ſhall always deſire the honour of ſub- "ſcribing myſelf, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient "and dutiful ſon and ſervant, W. WHITFIELD."

P. 23. "J. G." was poſſibly John Gregory, Prebendary of Nonnington in the cathedral of Hereford, one of the Proctors in Convocation for the Clergy of Glouceſter, and Rector of Hampſted, near Glouceſter, where he died and was buried in 1708.

P. 44. Pope gave the Biſhop the Paris edition of Homer, of Turnebus, 1554, as appears by the following memorandum on a blank page of it, which I have been permitted to copy:

"F. ROFFEN,
HOMERI Iliadem
Typis his nitidiſſimis Græcè editam,
Dono mihi dedit,
Quî eandem Carmine Anglicano,
Muſis Gratiiſque faventibus, expreſſam,
Genti noſtræ prius donaverat
ALEXANDER POPE.

——— quantum inſtar in ipſo eſt
Haud fuerit quamquam, quem Tu ſequereris, Homere,
Eſt tamen, eſt qui Te poſſet, Homere, ſequi."

P. 120. It has been obſerved to me by a friend, that "the note in this page tends to authenticate the Letters "aſcribed to Biſhop Atterbury; but that it ſhould be firſt "proved that theſe Letters were ever written to, or by, "the Biſhop; as they might have been put into the Poſt- "office, and there ordered to be ſtopped. The ſtyle is by "no means Atterbury's; who never would have written

"you

"'you gueſs at my right mind,' &c." The ſame gentleman obſerves, on the note in p. 125, that "the Government "had no reaſon or grounds for ſuſpecting;" and on the note in p. 131, "Can it poſſibly be thought he diſbelieved "the principles of the Church he ſo ſtrongly ſupported? See "the Letter of Mr. Evans on Mr. Morice's death, and the "Biſhop's Will." On the note in p. 132, he adds, "the "name might eaſily have been contrived by thoſe who wrote "the letter." And ſee the Letter to Lord Inverneſs, in this volume, p. ix.

P. 147. When Biſhop Atterbury landed at Calais, having been informed that Lord Bolingbroke, who after the riſing of the Parliament had received the King's pardon, was arrived at the ſame place on his return to England, he ſaid, with an air of pleaſantry, "Then I am exchanged!" And it was, in the opinion of Pope on the ſame ſubject, "a ſign "of the nation's being curſedly afraid of being over-run "with too much politeneſs, when it could not regain one "great man but at the expence of another." It would require a nice judgement to determine, whether the nation, in a political view, was benefited by this exchange; but, if the queſtion be conſidered in a literary or religious view, the balance was, by the return of the noble Lord, greatly againſt us. The Prelate was little inferior to the Peer with reſpect to abilities, and certainly ſuperior to him in learning; and, except when he deviated into ſubjects foreign to his profeſſion, he rarely converted his natural and acquired knowledge to an improper uſe, and very frequently employed his maſterly pen in vindicating the doctrines, and enforcing the practice, of the duties of Chriſtianity.

P. 167. "Conſidering how we are to be employed to-"morrow morning." This alludes to the mode in which the Biſhop uſually ſpent his Sunday mornings, in the performance of eccleſiaſtical duty in his family, when he uſually adminiſtered the ſacrament.

P. 180. Dr. Goldſmith (Hiſtory of England, p. 245.) obſerves, that a noble Lord [Bathurſt] who patroniſed the cauſe of Atterbury, turning to the epiſcopal bench, ſaid, "he could "hardly account for the inveterate hatred and malice which "ſome perſons bore to the ingenious Biſhop of Rocheſter, "unleſs it was, that, infatuated like the wild Americans, "they fondly hoped to inherit not only the ſpoils, but "even the abilities, of the man they ſhould deſtroy." See vol. II. p. 84.

P. 185,

P. 185, l. 12, &c. Fabricius, among the *libri deperditi* of Varro, mentions "*De Republicâ libri*, quorum *vi-*
"*geſimum* Novius allegat;" and perhaps the paſſage preſerved in Novius may be that which the Frenchman cites.

P. 195, l. 2. "Thoſe leaves in his Goſpel." See Keyſler's Travels, III. 26. laſt ſentence of the note.

P. 242. l. 13. r. "to Toulouſe. Mrs. Morice herſelf was very preſſing to be going, wiſhing to be at Toulouſe, &c."

P. 251. The "brother" of Mr. Evans was, I believe, one of the Prebendaries of Weſtminſter (ſee p. 352). There is a ſtone under the Cloyſters of Weſtminſter-Abbey to the memory of "John Evans, Eſq; who died April 10, 1727, aged 78;" their father probably. On this narration of Mr. Evans an ingenious periodical writer* remarks, "As ſcenes of diſtreſs "diſplay the higheſt and moſt affecting degrees of virtue; "ſo the exile of the Biſhop of Rocheſter gave occaſion to a "noble and very intereſting exerciſe of parental tenderneſs "on the one part, and of filial duty and affection on the "other. What moſtly embittered the baniſhment of the "Biſhop, was regret at leaving behind him his daughter, "Mrs. Morice, in an infirm ſtate of health. A mutual "longing to ſee one another took faſt hold of the father and "daughter; and the lady, though very ill, performed with "great difficulty and pain a journey and voyage from Weſt-"minſter to Bordeaux and Toulouſe, where Dr. Atterbury "reſided. Mr. J. Evans, a gentleman who accompanied "Mr. and Mrs. Morice on their voyage from Dover to "Bourdeaux, and from thence to Toulouſe, gives an exact "diary of this journey and voyage, which is truly intereſt-"ing. The ſame gentleman, who was preſent at Mrs. Mo-"rice's death, gives a very pathetick narrative of that event, "with the circumſtances that accompanied it. The fictions "of the Tragic Muſe have not exhibited a more affecting "ſcene; and, ſo forcible are the impreſſions of truth and "nature, that a plain gentleman, with a good heart, un-"known to the world, and unambitious of literary fame, "deſcribes the latter end of that amiable lady in a manner "that could not have been ſurpaſſed by the fineſt writer. "Such is the power of ſimplicity and nature, and ſuch the "connection between taſte and virtue! It is in an affecting "deſcription of human life and manners, and, above all, in

* The author of "The Engliſh Review."

"diſ-

"displaying amiable and heroic virtue, that literature is "moſt happily employed. It is thus that it ſoftens and "humaniſes the mind, and diſpoſes it to univerſal ſympa-"thy. *Emollit mores, nec ſinit eſſe feros.*"

P. 283. Dr. Birch, in this point an unexceptionable evidence, declares, in his "Life of Hampden," p. 78, that "he ſaw the paſſage concerning Cinna applied to Mr. "Hampden in Lord Clarendon's own MS."

P. 302. Extract from the Daily Poſt Boy, N° 6868, Tueſday, Feb. 29, 1731-2.—"Feb. 22. On Tueſday laſt died "at Paris, the Right Reverend Dr. Francis Atterbury, late "Biſhop of Rocheſter, aged near 70 years: a man univer-"ſally eſteemed for his great parts, learning, judgement, "and eloquence, and for his eaſy, polite, entertaining, and "inſtructive converſation. He has left his ſon-in-law, "William Morice, Eſq; executor, who ſets out for France "this morning to take care of his interment, which (we "hear) will be in Weſtminſter-Abbey."

Inſcription on the Biſhop's coffin:

"FRANCISCUS ATTERBURY,
Epiſcopus Roffenſis,
Nat. 6 Martii, 1662.
Denat. 15 Februarii, 1731."

P. 379. Francis was Proctor of the Univerſity of Oxford in the year 1768.

VOLUME II.

P. 2. The two Roger Althams mentioned in the note were the ſame man; who was diſqualified on account of the oaths in 1697; and reſtored to his ſtall March 12, 1702. He was the Moral Philoſophy Lecturer at Oxford, 1693—1697; and Hebrew Profeſſor from 1702 till his death, which happened Aug. 15, 1714, aged about 66. He was buried in the cathedral of Chriſt-Church.

Ibid. note ‖. "De Divinatione." The remainder of the ſentence ſhews clearly that the writer alludes to the celebrated piece "De Naturâ Deorum," and the following letter puts it out of all doubt. MONTHLY *Review.*

P. 3. Two diſtinct works of Dr. Henry More are here confounded. For this correction I am indebted to the friend-

ſhip

ſhip of Dr. Warton, who obſerves to me, "that the Enchi-
"ridion is a moſt excellent work, and perhaps the fitteſt
"Lecture-book for young men extant."

Ibid. note ‡, l. *ult.* add, It was printed, with his name prefixed to it, in an edition of "Plutarch's Lives," 1703.

P. 17, l. 2, r. "convince."

P. 35. note, l. 6, add, "Mr. Harley excuſed his coming, "and Atterbury was not there [at the Weſtminſter dinner]; "and I cared not for the reſt." *May* 1.—"I have juſt now "a compliment from Dean Atterbury's lady, to command "the garden and library, and whatever the houſe affords: "but the Dean is in town with his Convocation." *Ibid.*

P. 42. note †, r. "To King George I. who arrived at "Greenwich from Hanover on the 18th of September fol-"lowing."

P. 44. The latter part of the note was ſomewhat too haſtily penned, and wants authority.

P. 85. The "young gentleman" mentioned in the note, l. 16, is elſewhere thus deſcribed: "Among the contem-"poraries with Bp. Newton at Weſtminſter were many who "made afterwards a diſtinguiſhed figure in the world. "Among theſe the Biſhop particularly notices Walter Til-"ley, a very ingenious young man, at firſt Secretary to the "embaſſy at Turin, afterwards for many years his Majeſ-"ty's Envoy at the court of Denmark. During the time "that he was King's ſcholar, he lived with Biſhop Atter-"bury as tutor to his ſon, and his taſte and learning were "much improved by the Biſhop's converſation. His plan "of life, as laid down by himſelf, was, to proſecute his "ſtudies at Cambridge till he ſhould be thirty, from thirty "to ſixty to be employed in public buſineſs, at ſixty to re-"tire and return to college, for which purpoſe he would "keep his fellowſhip. This plan he nearly purſued; he "kept his fellowſhip, he reſigned his public employment; "but, inſtead of returning to college, where in a great "meaſure there was a new ſociety, and few or none were "left of his own age and ſtanding, he remained at Copen-"hagen, where, by his long reſidence, he was in a man-"ner naturalized, and there lived and died, greatly re-"ſpected and lamented by all ranks of people."

P. 284. Bp. Burnet having imputed the not putting his name to the title-page of the firſt edition, to "a principle

"of

" of not engaging paſt retreat, and to a proſpect of being
" *taken off*;" our author, with a manly ſpirit, declared,
" Had any perſon of lower rank than his Lordſhip ſaid this,
" I ſhould have taken the liberty to reply, that ſuch mo-
" tives could not have occurred ſo readily but where they
" had been of familiar uſe and application. But I know
" my diſtance too well to give his Lordſhip ſuch a return,
" whatever occaſion he ſhall give me for it. However,
" ſince it was ſo eaſy to ſet this matter right, by adding a
" word or two in the title-page, I have, upon his Lordſhip's
" exhortation, done it; being indeed perſuaded, that this
" was ſuch a cauſe as no man ought to be aſhamed or a-
" fraid to appear in. I am not ignorant what menaces
" have been given out, nor what meaſures have been ac-
" tually taken, towards cruſhing me and this work; but
" do not find my reſolutions in the leaſt ſhaken on that
" account. I have only taken occaſion from thence to aſk
" myſelf a few queſtions, which, I thank God, I have
" been able to anſwer to my own ſatisfaction, and am, I
" hope, prepared for any event that ſhall befall me."

In the title-page to the ſecond edition, he is ſtyled " Preacher at the Rolls, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his " Majeſty." The " Additions" were printed ſeparately, to accommodate the purchaſers of the former edition.

P. 288. note †, r. " ſix ſons and ſix daughters."

Ibid. note ‡, r. " Sir John Trelawny, the Biſhop's eldeſt " ſon, died in the beginning of the year 1756. Lætitia " was the Biſhop's eldeſt child."

P. 292. l. 5. r. *συνήμμεναι*.

P. 296. note, l. 6. r. *ἱερωσύνης*; l. 15. r. Chryſoſtom.

P. 314. Sept. 3, 1711. The following commiſſioners were appointed for building churches: Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York; Biſhops of London, Briſtol, Wincheſter, Durham, and Rocheſter; the Earls of Thanet, Angleſey, Rocheſter, and Dartmouth; the Lords Weymouth and Guernſey; Mr. Bromley, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; Robert Benſon, Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer; Dr. Atterbury, Prolocutor, and Dean of Chriſt Church; with eight Doctors of Divinity; the Attorney and Solicitor-General; and twenty-one private gentlemen.

P. 351. The copy from which I printed the poem wanted the title-page, which runs thus, " Abſalon & Achitophel,

" Poema

"Poema Latino Carmine donatum. *Hæc placuit ſemel;* "*hæc iterum repetita placebit?* Hor. Oxon. Typis Litch-" "fieldanis; proſtant apud Johannem Croſley, 1682." The other verſion was called, "Abſalon & Achitophel," "Carmine Latino Heroico. Oxon. Typis Litchfieldanis;" "proſtant apud Ricardum Davis. 1682."

P. 430. l. ult. r. "can ever fate."

P. 448. In the firſt Sermon publiſhed by Atterbury ("on Praiſe and Thankſgiving," before the Queen at Whitehall, May 29, 1692) he called himſelf "Student of Chriſt "Church." The next was, "The Power of Charity to "cover Sin," preached before the Preſident and Governors of Bridewell and Bethlehem, in Bridewell chapel, Aug. 16, 1694, being Election-day; published at their requeſt. He had been choſen the preceding year "Miniſter "and Chaplain" to the Hoſpital. The third was preached before the Queen, October 21, 1694, and "publiſhed by "her Majeſty's command," under the title of "The "Chriſtian Religion increaſed by Miracles;" ſince changed to "The miraculous Propagation of the Goſpel." In the title-page of the fourth, which was preached before the Queen on the Sunday following, and "publiſhed by her "Majeſty's *ſpecial* command," his name firſt appeared as "Chaplain in Ordinary to their Majeſties."

I have been thus particular, in order to aſcertain the date of his becoming Chaplain, which ſeems to have been immediately after the Sermon of Oct. 21, 1624. The earlieſt that appears of thoſe preached at the Rolls Chapel was that of Dec. 4, 1698. In the ſame year he preached on St. Cæcilia's day, and alſo on the death of Lady Cutts; before the Houſe of Commons, May 29, 1701 (he was then D. D.); and again, on the Queen's Acceſſion-day, March 8, 1703-4; at St. Paul's, on the funeral of Mr. Bennet, Aug. 30, 1706; before the Lord Mayor, at St. Paul's, May 30, 1703; before another Lord Mayor, on his election, Sept. 28, 1706; and again, on a Faſt-day, April 9, 1707; a Spital ſermon, at St. Bride's, on Eaſter Tueſday, 1707; and another on the ſame day in 1709; the Concio ad Clerum, May 17, 1709; a ſermon at the anniverſary of the ſons of the clergy, Dec. 6, 1709; in Weſtminſter-abbey, on the martyrdom of Charles I. Jan. 30, 1714; again, May 13, 1714-5; on Whitſunday, 1716; Nov. 1, 1717; on

Eaſter-

Eaſter-day, 1718; and Nov. 1, 1718. The reſt of his printed Sermons were preached either at the Rolls (of which the lateſt date is 1711), or at the Chapels Royal of St. James's or Hampton Court, amongſt which is the memorable one on the death of Prince George of Denmark, Oct. 13, 1708. The lateſt is dated March 20, 1718-19.

P. 450. As every trait that may tend to illuſtrate the character of Biſhop Atterbury will doubtleſs be acceptable to the readers of this collection, the following particulars are recorded, but not "in malice."

Bp. Atterbury officiated at the coronation of George I. as Dean of Weſtminſter; and it is ſaid, that, when the ceremony was over, he offered to preſent the King with the chair of ſtate and royal canopy, which were his perquiſites as Dean; but that the offer was rejected, with ſome marks of perſonal diſlike. During the rebellion which broke out in 1715, when the Pretender's declaration was poſted up in moſt market-towns, and in ſome places his title proclaimed, it was thought proper by moſt bodies of men to give the Government all poſſible aſſurance of their fidelity and allegiance: and accordingly there was publiſhed, "A Declaration of the "Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the Biſhops in and near "London, teſtifying their abhorrence of the preſent Re"bellion; and an exhortation to the Clergy and People "under their care, to be zealous in the diſcharge of their "duties to his Majeſty King George." This paper the Biſhop of Rocheſter, and, by his inſtigation, Biſhop Smalridge, refuſed to ſign, on pretence of "a juſt offence taken "at ſome unbecoming reflections caſt on a party not in"ferior to any," they ſaid, "in point of loyalty."

In a pamphlet publiſhed ſoon after the acceſſion of King George the Firſt (the title of which is torn off), mention is made of "his brawls with the Canons of Chriſt Church "when he was Dean there, and of his ſuit with the pariſh "of St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, and his diſpute with the "Prebends when he was Dean there too." The "Bio"graphia" does not particularize theſe diſputes.

When George the Second (then Prince of Wales) and the Earl of Arran ſtood candidates for the High-ſtewardſhip of Weſtminſter, in the room of the Duke of Ormond, the votes on both ſides were equal, till Atterbury (as Dean) gave a caſting vote againſt the Prince of Wales, and

made a ſpeech on that occaſion, containing a great encomium on the Duke then juſt gone abroad. This ſpeech, which is ſaid to have been printed in all the news-papers of the time, I have not been able to recover. The circumſtance moſt probably happened in 1715.

On the 29th of July, 1752, the Rev. Marcus Gibbin, M. A. died, at Birch, near Colcheſter, in Eſſex, of which he had been Rector above 30 years; a man not only eſteemed by his pariſh, as an excellent preacher, a pious and tender paſtor of his flock, but greatly beloved by the neighbouring clergy and gentlemen for his polite and entertaining converſation. His genius, which was naturally elevated and ſtrong, was much improved by his travels into France, Italy, and other countries, with Mr. Addiſon. The obſervations which he made as a traveller he digeſted into rules of practice, as a Proteſtant divine, a ſound ſcholar, and a true Briton. This worthy gentleman was Curate of Graveſend in Kent, in June 1715, when the Dutch troops, which came over to quell the Preſton rebellion, were quartered there; and the officers requeſted of Mr. Gibbin the uſe of his church one Sunday morning, for their chaplain to preach to their ſoldiers, alledging, that the like favour had been granted them in every pariſh in England where they had been quartered on Sundays, and promiſing, that their chaplain ſhould begin at ſix in the morning, that their ſervice might not interfere with that of the town. The requeſt was granted, the chaplain preached, and his congregation was diſmiſſed before nine o'clock. Bp. Atterbury was ſo incenſed at this prophanation (as he ſtyled it) of the church, by the Dutch Preſbyterian worſhip, that he immediately ſuſpended Mr. Gibbin; but was prevailed on to reſtore him in about three weeks. The ſuſpenſion was, however, deemed ſo injurious by the town of Graveſend, that they ſubſcribed a ſum to Mr. Gibbin more than double the income of the church; and the fact being repreſented to King George I. he gave him the rectory of Northfleet, in Kent; which living Mr. Gibbin exchanged, Feb. 5, 1722, for Birch, in Eſſex." See "Political State," vol. XI. p. 736, vol. XII. p. 125. and "Gent. Mag." 1752, p. 384.

Soon after the baniſhment of Biſhop Atterbury, ſome neighbours were met together, to ſpend an evening, in the pariſh of Hartley-row, which lies on the great Weſtern

road

road between Baſingſtoke and Bagſhot. As was the caſe at that time in all companies, the converſation ſoon turned on the Biſhop of Rocheſter; ſome taking the part of the Biſhop, and ſome that of his adverſaries; when a plain old woman in the room began to exult over his misfortunes, "becauſe he had," ſhe ſaid, "uſed her cruelly, and ſhe knew "him to be a very bad man."—The neighbours were much at a loſs to gueſs how the Biſhop could poſſibly have injured her, and deſired her to explain herſelf; when the dame gave the following account: "That, ſome time before, his "Lordſhip being on a journey, had ſtopped to ſleep at "Hartley-row; but, the houſe being full, the landlord had "borrowed a bed of her. Whether that great man re-"ſented being ſet out of the houſe, or had apprehenſions "about a beſt bed, or really thought it damp, ſhe could "not tell; but, after lying a while, he got up, full of re-"ſentment, and put on his cloaths, and his jack-boots, "and ſpurs, and then lay down again; ſo that in the "morning ſhe found her fineſt ſheets torn in pieces, and "her beſt bed filled with dirt." The communicator of this little anecdote had it from the Vicar of Hartley-row at that time, who was one of the company. See "Gent. Mag." 1783, p. 743.

Dr. Fiddes, a little before the deprivation of Biſhop Atterbury, in an introduction to his "Life of Cardinal Wolſey," ſays, "A very learned Prelate generouſly offered to let me com-"pile the 'Life of Cardinal Wolſey' in his houſe. I ſhould, "under ſuch a direction, not only have had the benefit of "many curious and deep reſearches into eccleſiaſtical anti-"quity, but of the beſt and moſt uſeful inſtructions, both "in reſpect to the matter and the conduct of my work. "But I had not thoſe aſſiſtances," &c. "I ſhall not," he adds, "incur any cenſure for paying a debt of gratitude to "a learned Prelate, under his preſent circumſtances; or "for celebrating thoſe great talents, wherein, as a perſon "of capacity and letters, his moſt inveterate enemies muſt "allow him to excell. It is ignoble and unjuſt, becauſe men "are charged with high crimes, either to refuſe them thoſe "grateful acknowledgements, which are due to their bene-"ficial actions, or to deny their extraordinary and diſtin-"guiſhed abilities on other accounts." He did, however, on this occaſion, incur the cenſure of Dr. Knight, who de-

clares, in his "Life of Eraſmus," the true riſe and occaſion of writing the Life of Wolſey to have been at the ſolicitation of Biſhop Atterbury, on occaſion of the diſpute in which he was then engaged with Archbiſhop Wake. Dr. Knight adds, "Biſhop Atterbury ſupplied Fiddes with "his own collections, directed him to the ſtock of others, "procured him the whole party of ſubſcribers, entertained "him at his deanery at Weſtminſter, ſuggeſted matter and "method, turned him to authorities and conjectures, and "laid the whole plan for forming ſuch a Life, as might "blacken the Reformation, caſt lighter colours upon Popery, "and even make way for a Popiſh pretender."

Archbiſhop Herring tells Mr. Duncombe, in a letter dated Sept. 2, 1757, "I thank you for your quotation from "Eraſmus. It is moſt excellent hereſy, and would really "be deemed ſo in ſome Proteſtant times and countries. "The Biſhop you mention, Pope's Correſpondent [Atter-"bury], would have ſpurned at it in public, and perhaps, "in his cloſet, fed upon the pleaſure it would give him: "for, if he was not worſe uſed than any honeſt man in the "world ever was, there were ſtrong contradictions between "his public and private character."

The beautiful tranſlation of Cato's ſoliloquy into Latin, which Fame and Dr. Kippis have attributed to Biſhop Atterbury (and which on that authority, and on ORAL TRADITION in the Univerſity of Oxford, I had printed as his in the "Select Collection of Poems," vol. V. p. 6.), I afterwards found reaſon (vol. VIII. p. 302.) to aſcribe to Dr. Henry Bland, head maſter of Eton ſchool, provoſt of the college there, and Dean of Durham (to whom it is alſo without heſitation aſcribed by the laſt and beſt Biographer of of Addiſon); and have ſince had the honour of being aſſured by Mr. Walpole "that it was the work of Dr. Bland, and "that he has more than once heard his father Sir Robert "Walpole ſay, that it was he himſelf who gave that tranſ-"lation to Mr. Addiſon, who was extremely ſurprized at "the fidelity and beauty of it."

At Halling-houſe, on the weſtern banks of the river Medway, three miles ſouth of Rocheſter, there remained, till about the year 1720, in a niche on the outſide of the chief door, a ſtone ſtatue of Haymo de Hethe, dreſſed in his epiſcopal robes; about two feet high, and elegantly

finiſhed.

finiſhed. It was then blown down by a ſtorm, but luckily eſcaped damage by falling upon ſome graſs; and was, by the late Dr. Thorpe of Rocheſter, preſerved, and preſented to Dr. Atterbury, then Biſhop of that ſee. Q. Whether the ſtatue is now in being, or whether it has been engraved?

P. 451. Robert Feilding, Eſq; commonly known by the name of "Beau Feilding," was a handſome and very comely gentleman, much diſtinguiſhed in the annals of gallantry at that time. He was tried for felony at the Old-Bailey, Dec. 4, 1706. He had married, as the indictment holds forth, Nov. 25, 1705, the moſt noble Barbara Ducheſs of Cleveland, having a former wife then living. In the courſe of the evidence on this trial it appeared, that ſixteen days before, viz. Nov. 9, 1705, Mrs. Villars, a very bad woman, had artfully drawn him into a marriage with one Mary Wadſworth, ſpinſter, on the miſtaken belief of her being Mrs. Deleau, a widow, with a fortune of £60,000. His marriage with the Ducheſs was therefore ſet aſide, and her Grace was allowed the liberty of marrying again. He craved the benefit of his clergy; and when ſentence was given, that "he ſhould "be burnt in his hand," produced the Queen's warrant to ſuſpend execution, and was admitted to bail. Trial of Robert Feilding, Eſq; &c. folio. Lond. 1708, *paſſim*. Feilding, having injured his fortune by his gallantry and extravagance in early life, repaired the breaches he had made in it, by his firſt marriage with the Counteſs of Purbeck *, a widow lady of an ancient family in Ireland, who had a large fortune of her own, to which ſhe had added conſiderably by a former marriage; ſhe was the only daughter and heireſs of Barnham Swift Lord Carlingford, who was of the ſame family with the Dean of St. Patrick's. Feilding is ſaid to have lived happily for ſome years with this lady, who was a zealous Roman Catholic, and could have no great difficulty in inducing a man who had no religion to profeſs himſelf a proſelyte to her religious perſuaſion. He embarked in the fortunes of King James II. who gave him the brevet of Colonel, and for whom he raiſed a regiment in his native

* This Lady's firſt huſband ſeems to be the "Lord Purbeck," mentioned by Lord Arran as a relation of the Duke of Buckingham, in an affecting account of that unhappy great man's death, in Mr. Mary's Review for December, 1783, p. 427.

county

county of Warwick. He followed the King into France, and is ſaid to have carried with him about £4000, with which ſum, and the remittances he had from the Counteſs while ſhe lived, he was enabled to make a more conſiderable figure than moſt in his Majeſty's retinue. The mock-king probably raiſed him to the mock-rank of a Major-general, for ſo he is frequently ſtyled in the Trial before-mentioned. He ſeems alſo to have had, or affected the title of Count, for he calls his wife Mary Wadſworth, upon the ſuppoſition of her being Mrs. Deleau, Anne Counteſs of Feilding. See "The Trial, &c." *paſſim*.

P. 452. l. 14, add, written in 1712; referring, doubtleſs, to his reſearches in the Convocation controverſy.

P. 456. Jan. 29, 1688-9, Dr. Trelawny was one of the two Biſhops (Dr. Compton biſhop of London was the other) who made up the majority for filling up the throne by a King.

VOLUME III.

P. xxxii. Peter Francis Des Fontaines was born of a good family at Rouen in 1685. At fifteen, he entered into the ſociety of the Jeſuits; and, at thirty, quitted it, for the ſake of returning to the world. He was a prieſt, and had a cure in Normandy; but left it, and was, as a man of wit and letters, ſome time with the Cardinal d'Auvergne. Having excited ſome repute at Paris by certain critical productions, the Abbé Bignon, in 1724, intruſted to him the "Journal des Sçavans." With whatever repute he might acquit himſelf in this undertaking, repeated diſguſts made him frequently abandon it. He laboured, mean while, in conjunction with the Abbé Granet, in ſome new periodical works, from which he derived his greateſt fame. In 1731, he began the "Nouvelliſte du Parnaſſe, ou Reflexions ſur "les Ouvrages nouveaux;" but only proceeded to two volumes; the work having been ſuppreſſed by authority, from the inceſſant complaints of authors ridiculed therein. About three year after, in 1735, he obtained a new privilege, for "Obſervations ſur les Ecrits Modernes;" which, after

continuing to 33 volumes, was likewiſe ſuppreſſed in 1743. Yet the year following, 1744, he publiſhed another weekly paper, called, "Jugemens ſur les Ouvrages nouveaux," and proceeded to eleven volumes; the two laſt being done by other hands. Des Fontaines could go no further; for, in 1745, he was attacked with a diſorder in the breaſt, which in five weeks time carried him off. "He was," ſays M. Freron, "born a ſentimental perſon; a philoſopher in "conduct, as well as in principle; exempt from ambition; "and of a noble ſpirit, which would not ſubmit to ſue for "preferments or titles. In common converſation, he ap- "peared only a common man; but, when ſubjects of lite- "rature, or anything out of the common way, were agi- "tated, he diſcovered great force of imagination and wit." Beſides the periodical works mentioned above, he was the author of many others: his biographer gives us no leſs than ſeventeen articles; many of them critical, ſome hiſtorical, a tranſlation of Virgil, 4 volumes, 8vo.; and ſome from Engliſh writers, chiefly from Pope, Swift, Fielding, &c. The Abbé de la Porte publiſhed, in 1757, "L'Eſprit de l'Abbé "des Fontaines," in four volumes, 12mo; at the head of which is the Life of Des Fontaines, a catalogue of his works, and another catalogue of writings againſt him. His aſſociate the Abbé Granet (who died in 1741, aged 49) was alſo editor of ſeveral volumes of the "Bibliotheque Françoiſe;" of the "Works of Launoi, 1731," 10 volumes, folio; and author of the Life of Launoi, and a valuable little volume under the title of "Launoiana." From what is ſaid by the French writer cited in p. xxxii. compared with vol. II. p. 442, it is probable that many valuable Letters by Atterbury might ſtill be obtained in France. He certainly correſponded with Rollin, Des Fontaines, and Granet.

P. 17. l. 11. Dr. Thomas Ayloffe was afterwards (1702-3) Regius Profeſſor of Law in the univerſity of Cambridge; Chancellor of the dioceſe of Oxford; and Commiſſary and Official of Bucks.

P. 40. The thanks of the Houſe of Commons were voted, April 7, 1707, to Dr. Hooper, Dean of Canterbury, and Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, for the Sermon by him preached on Friday, April 4.

Ibid. Sir John Packington was knight of the ſhire for the county of Worceſter. The title of this bill (which was loſt

laſt after being twice read in the Houſe of Commons) was, "for the better preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion; "and for preventing the tranſlation of Biſhops from one "See to another."

P. 56. l. 11. "My Lord of Altham" was Richard Anneſley, B. D. Dean of Exeter; to which dignity he was elected and inſtalled April 7, 1681. He became a Prebendary of Weſtminſter, Sept. 20, 1679; and was buried in that Abbey.

P. 61. Of Dr. Binckes and his "Expedient," ſee p. 71. The new Prolocutor was Dr. Woodward; "the Arch-"biſhop" Dr. Teniſon; and William Needham, B. D. was one of the Proctors in Convocation for the Clergy of Wincheſter.

P. 64. l. 17. r. "Atherton."—L. 20. George Snell, M.A. was Atterbury's ſucceſſor as Archdeacon of Totneſs. He was inſtalled June 1, 1694; and died Jan. 14, 1700.

P. 65. l. 6. r. "enquiries."

P. 75. l. 16. The Queen was at Oxford Aug. 26, and 27, 1702.

P. 79. l. 4. r. "Radcliffe;" and add to the note, Swift, in his Journal to Stella, April 11, 1711, ſays, "I went to "the auction of Charles Bernard's books; but the good "ones were ſo monſtrous dear, I could not reach them; ſo "I laid out one pound ſeven ſhillings very indifferently, and "came away, and will go there no more;" and two days after, he adds, "At evening I went to the auction of Ber-"nard's books, and laid out three pounds three ſhillings, "but I will go there no more; and ſo I ſaid once before, "but now I will keep to it."

P. 81. l. 3. r. "1703;" l. 13. "Radcliffe." Dr. Whitfield was probably "the perſon who read prayers."

P. *89. Dr. Moore (who was Vicar of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate) was Private Secretary to Bp. Atterbury; and was apprehended, Aug. 24, 1722, as he was going to dinner after having preached at that church before the company of clothworkers; but was ſoon diſcharged. He was examined before the Lords of the Committee of Council, Feb. 28, 1722-3, as to his knowledge of the book of accompts kept by the Biſhop's coachman, and ſuppoſed to have been ſecreted by Dr. Moore. Being warned to conſider of his anſwer, he replied, "he was conſidering that he was cal-

"led

"l'd upon to accuse his best friend, which he looked
" upon to be as ill, as if a child should accuse his father."
Two sons of Dr. Moore have at this time ecclesiastical preferments in Kent*; and the elder of them has in his possession some undigested MSS. of Bp. Atterbury; hints chiefly and memoranda which the Bishop made for his own use. It is a fact little known that Dr. Moore was imprisoned in the Tower with the Bishop; a political manœuvre, to prevent his being an evidence for his Lordship.

P. 100. note*. It was the *second* wife of Dr. Birch that was then buried; Martha, daughter of Samuel Vyner, esq; and relict of Francis Millington, esq. She died May 25, 1703, aged 50. Dr. Birch himself died July 4, 1710; and was buried near St. Benedict's chapel in the Abbey, at the feet of his first wife. He was Vicar of St. Bride's; where he performed the duty very regularly, as appears from the frequent occurrence of his name in the registers of that parish.

P. 108. l. 9. Stephen Waller, LL. B. advocate in Doctors-Commons, died Feb. 12, 1706-7.

P. 110. John Methuen, Esq; who was made a Master in Chancery, July 4, 1685, is represented in the "Annals of "Queen Anne, 1706," p. 495, as "a person of great parts, "much improved by study, travel, and conversation with "the best." In Macky's "Characters," he is said to have "understood the affairs of Portugal perfectly well;" and to have been "very clear" being Lord Chancellor of England. "He is a man of intrigue," this writer adds, "but "very muddy in his conception, and not quickly under-"stood in any thing. In his complexion and manners "much of the Spaniard; a tall, black man, fifty years "old." On which Swift, with his usual vehemence, remarks, "A profligate rogue, without religion or morals; "but cunning enough, yet without abilities of any kind." He was elected into parliament for the Devizes, 1695, 1698, 1701, 1702, and 1705; advanced by King William III. to the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and was sent Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal, where he died of the gout and rheumatism July 13, 1706. This gentleman, during his residence in Portugal, is said to have first planted the grape that produces the wine of his name. His remains were afterwards brought over into this country, and buried in Westminster Abbey. His son, Paul Methuen,

* Thomas, Rector of North Cray, 1765; and Foot's Cray, 1768; and Charles, Rector of Cookeston, 1772, and Vicar of Boughton Blean, 1778.

Eſq; was ſucceſſively a Lord of the Admiralty and of the Treaſury, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treaſurer of the Houſhold, a Knight of the Bath, and Member in ſeveral Parliaments for Brackley. His collection of pictures, one of the fineſt in England, is now in the poſſeſſion of his nephew, Paul Methuen, Eſq. Member for Bedwin.

P. 124. Mr. Blackburne was Chaplain to Biſhop Trelawny in 1697, and died Archbiſhop of York in 1743.

P. 126. Mr. Aſgill, who was a member of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, was in Munſter when the ſeſſion of 1703 began; and before he could reach Dublin he was informed, that, upon a complaint, the Houſe had voted his book ["The Poſſibility of avoiding Death"] to be a blaſphemous libel, and had ordered it to be burnt: however, he ventured to take his ſeat in the Houſe, where he ſat juſt four days, when he was expelled for that performance. We have an account of this matter, given by himſelf, which is a very fair one, and not unentertaining. "Having," ſays he, "condemned and executed the book without "hearing me, there was nothing left between that and "my expulſion, but to prove me the author; which no "one can think I intended to diſown, when I had pub-"liſhed it with my name to it. Yet, as it happened, I had "then an opportunity to put them upon the proof of it. "The printer, having ſold off his firſt edition, broke the "preſs. And the demands for more putting him upon a ſe-"cond, he committed in that above thirty errata from "the firſt. And my accuſer in Ireland (who, I hear, is "ſince promoted to be ſecretary to the French prophets), "having one of this ſecond edition in his hand, demanded "of me a categorical anſwer, whether I was the author? "To which I replied, 'that I was author of a treatiſe writ-"ten upon that argument; but that, if I muſt be categori-"cal, what he then ſhewed me was not a [illegible] my "copy. And therefore, ſince he had accuſed me of (a "crime higher than high-treaſon) blaſphemy, I did de-"mand it, as the juſtice of the houſe, that they would not "admit any leſs evidence to convict me of this crime, than "if I ſtood indicted of high-treaſon.' Upon this, up ſtood "two volunteer evidences. The firſt a gentleman of the "law, who at my coming to Ireland (about three years be-"fore) had invited me to dine with him at his own houſe "(where I never was either before or after). And his

evi-

"evidence was, 'That there was then ſome jocular diſcourſe "about a book.' The other was a member (with whom I "had a ſuit of law); and his evidence was, 'That I had "turned about upon my heel, and ſaid I had wrote a book, "and did not care who knew it.' And upon this evidence "I was expelled that houſe for blaſphemy *." This ingenious writer, who was bred to the profeſſion of the law, was afterwards a member of the Engliſh Parliament, whence he was alſo expelled in 1707. From this period he paſſed more than 30 years in various priſons for debt; till releaſed by death in November 1738, when upwards of fourſcore, or, as ſome accounts ſay, at nearly 100 years of age. Being aſked by a friend, a little before he died, "whether he "ſtill thought he ſhould be *tranſlated*;" he replied with a ſmile, "he believed he ſhould not, as he found his faith "begin to ſtagger." Prior's lines on him are too ſtriking to be omitted:

"And modern Aſgill, whoſe capricious thought
"Is yet with ſtores of wilder notions fraught,
"Too ſoon convinc'd, ſhall yield that fleeting breath,
"Which play'd ſo idly with the darts of death."

Ode to Col. Villiers.

P. 128. l. 18. "the book" was Clarendon's "Hiſtory;" of which the "ſecond part" was then juſt publiſhed by his Lordſhip's ſecond ſon, the Earl of Rocheſter. See p. 202.

P. 143. Sir Humphrey Mackworth's pamphlet was intituled, "Peace at Home, or A Vindication of the Pro-"ceedings of the Houſe of Commons on the Occaſional "Conformity Bill."

P. 144. William Jane, B. D. was inſtituted to a canonry of Chriſt-Church, July 5, 1678; and two years after, being preferred to the Regius Profeſſorſhip, kept his ſtall (the fifth) in right of the regular prebend affixed to the profeſſorſhip, till his death in 1706, when he was buried in the cathedral, Feb. 27, without any memorial. He was alſo Dean of Glouceſter, Treaſurer of St. Paul's, London, and Chancellor and Præcentor of Exeter.

P. 145. Jonathan Edwards, a native of Wrexham in Denbighſhire, became, in 1655, a ſervitor of Chriſt-Church, Oxford, where he was admitted B. A. October 28, 1659; elected Fellow of Jeſus College in 1662; B. D. March 15, 1669; afterwards Rector of Kiddington (where Mr. Warton

* Defence on his expulſion, p. 42, 43; and ſee Biog. Brit. p. 297.

barely mentions him), which he exchanged, in 1681, for Hinton in Hants; Principal of St. John's College, Nov. 1686; D.D. Dec. 1, that year; and Vice-chancellor 1689—1691. He had two other livings, one in Angleſea, the other in Caernarvonſhire. He publiſhed, "A Preſervative againſt "Socinianiſm, Part I. 1693;" and "Part II. 1694;" 4to.

P. 162. note *, r. "Mr. Harley."

P. 165. "Dec. 26, his Catholic Majeſty arrived at Spit-"head; and the next day the Duke of Somerſet, maſter of "the horſe to the Queen, waited on him on ſhipboard with "a letter and compliment from her Majeſty, and acquainted "him, that her Majeſty expected to ſee him at Windſor. "The next day his Catholic Majeſty landed, and went to "Petworth *, a ſeat of the Duke of Somerſet's in Suſſex, "where the Prince of Denmark was come to receive him, "and they were both ſplendidly entertained there by the "Duke that evening. On the 29th his Catholic Majeſty "and the Prince ſet out for Windſor, where they arrive "about ſeven in the evening. His Majeſty was received by "the Queen on the ſtairs-head. Having made his compli-"ments, he thanked the Queen for her generous aſſiſtance; "and having led the Queen into her bed-chamber, ſhe pre-"ſented ſeveral ladies of the firſt quality to him, who had "each of them the honour of a kiſs from his Auſtrian lip. "Then the Prince waited on his Majeſty to the apartment "prepared for him. His Majeſty ſupped with the Queen "and Prince that evening, her Majeſty giving the King the "right hand at the table, and the Prince [illegible] the end. While "the King was at Windſor, the Spaniſh merchants attended "him, to wiſh him ſucceſs, and deſire his protection, and "were very favourably received by him. His Majeſty lay but "two nights at Windſor, where the court appeared in all its "luſtre. Nothing was wanting that might render the enter-"tainment agreeable or magnificent. Dec. 31, his Catholic "Majeſty, being accompanied by the Duke of Somerſet, ſet "out for Petworth, where he arrived that evening, and the next "day went on board Admiral Rooke's ſhip, the Royal Cathe-"rine, at Spithead. The Dutch Admiral being arrived at Spit-"head with his ſquadron, Jan. 5 the grand fleet ſet ſail for "Portugal; but meeting with a violent ſtorm in the latitude "of 46, wherein they received conſiderable damage, they re-

* A very amuſing deſcription of the King's entertainment at Petworth may be ſeen in the "Annals of Queen Anne," 1703, p. 11.

"turned

" turned to St. Helen's on the 20th. Whereupon the Duke " of Somerſet came on board the Royal Catherine, and in- " vited his Majeſty aſhore." Life of Queen Anne, vol. I. p. 236.

P. 167. l. 6. r. " preparatory."

Ibid. l. 14, 15. r. " ſo that his confirmation"

P. 184. Sir W. Whitlock died in Nov. 1717.

P. 186. I have not been able to diſcover the title of the " play" in which Radcliffe was ridiculed.

P. 193. l. 23. for 'le' r. 'les.'

Ibid. l. 24. for 'vous,' r. 'nous.'

P. 198. Of Awnſham Churchill, ſee Gent. Mag. 1783, pp. 937, 1014.

P. 201. l. 16. Perhaps " potentiſſimos." The original (which is cloſe to the monument of Prior in the Poets' corner) is abbreviated, " potent."

P. 210. To Biſhop Mews, add, B. A. 1641; M. A. 1645. This Prelate died in a ſudden and extraordinary manner. Being ſubject to fainting fits, from which ſpirits of hartſhorn, applied to his noſe, uſually recovered him; in one of theſe a gentleman who was with him, on his Lordſhip's pointing to a phial in the window, in his confuſion, poured the contents down the Biſhop's throat, by which he was ſuffocated. The time of his death was ſaid to have been foretold by one Needs, then a ſcholar at Wincheſter, to his ſchoolfellow Mr. Lavington (late Biſhop of Exeter) and others; together with that of his own and the chaplain's, Mr. Carman: of which a memorial was left in writing by Mr. Fletcher, father of the late Biſhop and Deans of Kildare, then ſecond maſter of the ſchool, who attended *Prophet* Needs (as he was called) in his laſt moments. Mr. Lavington's anſwer, from New-College, to Biſhop Trimnell's enquiries, in the year 1722, is this: " John Needs did indeed foretell that " the Biſhop of Wincheſter and old Mr. Carman ſhould " die that year; but then they being very old men, he had " foretold for two or three years before that they ſhould die " in that number of years. As to foretelling the time of " his own death, I believe he was punctually right." For farther particulars, ſee Gent. Mag. 1774, p. 563.

P. 213. On account of his great age, Dr. Godolphin reſigned the deanery of St. Paul's in Oct. 1726; but held his reſidentiariſhip till his death.

P. 285. In 1660 was publiſhed, by George Tooke, " The " Delides, or Eulogie of that honourable ſouldier Captain

"William Fairefax, ſlain at Frankenthall in the Palatinate, "when it was beſieged by Gonſales de Cordova, in the year "1621."

P. 290. Dr. Robinſon (then Envoy to Sweden) was inſtalled Prebendary of Canterbury in 1697. In 1706, (being at that time the Queen's Envoy in Poland) he was joined in a commiſſion with the Envoy from the States General, to attend the King of Sweden, and obſerve his motions. See their joint letter to that Monarch, in "Annals "of Queen Anne," 1706, p. 327. Dr. Robinſon was alſo author of the "Hiſtory of Livonia, 1706," 8vo.

P. 324. This letter was indorſed by Biſhop Trelawny, "Biſhop of Rocheſter, about reſtoring Wigan to the ſchool."

Ibid. l. 11. Mr. George Tollett was appointed ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool in 1711, and died in 1713.

P. 347. Rev. John Nicoll, ſtudent of Chriſt Church, proceeded M. A. there March 15, 1710; became ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool in 1714; head maſter in 173[illegible] D. D. by diploma April 26, 1733; and Prebendary of Weſtminſter Oct. 6, 1740.

P. 352. In March, 1722, died, aged 59, Dr. Cannon, Dean of Lincoln, Archdeacon of Norfolk, Prebendary of Weſtminſter and Ely, Rector of Chriſt Church, and Chaplain to George I. He married a daughter of Dr. Moore Biſhop of Ely; became Prebendary of Weſtminſter July 8, 1715; was buried in the South croſs of Weſtminſter Abbey, where is a grave-ſtone to h[illegible] memory; and a monument for him is placed in the Sou[illegible] aile. Dr. Gee ſucceeded to the deanery of Lincoln; [illegible]r. Mandeville as prebendary of Ely; and Mr. Trapp as rec[illegible] of Chriſt Church.

P. 372. The author of a letter ſigne[illegible]ato, in "The "Britiſh Journal," April 27, 1723, ſays, "[illegible]e had a long "and affecting letter lately ſent me concer[illegible]e late Rev. "Dr. Gale; but it is too long to be inſerte[illegible]; however "well it deſerves it. The virtue, learning, and moderation "of that great Divine, and every other good and great qua-"lity belonging to him, made him amiable in life, and his death "a loſs to mankind. But that loſs is ſtill more ſenſible and "melancholy to his family. He left a prudent and virtuous "wife, with ſeveral helpleſs children, to the wide world. "Their only ſupport is a contribution raiſed amongſt ſome "of his acquaintance, by which ſhe has been enabled to ſet "up a coffee houſe in Finch-Lane; where her ſubmiſſive and "obl[illegible]ing

" obliging behaviour, and her virtuous and eaſy compliance " with her humble fortune, ſhew how much ſhe merits a " better. I wiſh what I have here ſaid may contribute to " make it ſo. She was the dutiful and kind wife of a great " and religious man, eminent for extenſive capacity and uni- " verſal charity: and is, from his character and her own, " entitled to the good wiſhes and kind offices of all who have " a ſenſe of her or her merit.—I hope it will be in the way, " and in the inclination, of many who read this, to be kind " to the widow and children of Dr. Gale.—It is a pity that " ſhe, who bears the ſeverity of fortune with ſo much de- " cency and patience, ſhould be ſuffered to ſink under it; " and it would be a ſhame to the city of London, if, in the " employment ſhe has undertaken, ſhe ſhould not meet pro- " per encouragement, and be kept far above ſtreights; " while the other end of the town affords inſtances of women, " of very different characters, ſet up ſplendidly in the ſame " way, and amply ſupported."

P. 377. l. penult. r. " *bay* window."

P. 378. The epitaph on Bp. Atterbury's wife and daugh- ter (which is tranſcribed from Seymour's " Survey of Lon- " don," vol. II. p. 566. where, by the way, *Elizabeth* is a miſtake for *Catherine*) is not now to be found in the or- der deſcribed by Seymour, which was between the mo- nument of Sir Lumley Robinſon and that of Dr. Freind. Why it has been removed, is not eaſy to be diſcovered; though I would charitably hope that ſo harmleſs an in- ſcription was not taken away through any malice to the memory of the Biſhop. As this is a matter of curioſity, I have taken the ineffectual pains to aſcertain the fact. The inſcription muſt either have been on the ſpot now filled with the monument of Bp. Wilcocks, or that where a pon- derous [illegible] placed for Rear Admiral Tyrrell; unleſs (which I am rather inclined to think) it was in the Conſiſtory court, where early morning prayers are now read, and where a new wainſcotting has been made under the win- dow. In a Letter printed in Vol. I. p. 96. Atterbury tells his friend Pope, " I am building a vault in the " Abbey for me and mine. 'Twas to be in the Abbey, " becauſe of my relation to the place; but it is at the " Weſt door of it; as far from Kings and Kæſars as " the ſpace will admit of." He had a particular licence for this purpoſe from the Chapter, as appears from a

board still remaining in the Consistory court, on which is painted an order, dated in 1755, allowing Dr. Wilcocks to "make a vault for five or six persons, in like manner "as had been granted to Dean Neal and Dean Atterbury." Bp. Wilcocks, who died March 9, 1756, aged 83, was buried under that court, with his wife Jane, who died March 25, 1725, aged 28, and a daughter, who died in infancy.

P. 444. note, l. 2. r. "preached on the Death of Eliza-"beth Lady Cutts." This lady was brought up under the care of her grandmother, Lady Pickering of Cambridgeshire. Q. Whose daughter was she?

P. 445. l. 5. r. "so truly terrible;" and read the end of the note thus: "Wigan and Atterbury were both at this "time Chaplains in ordinary to King William III. Atter-"bury's Sermon was possibly preached at Kensington, where "Mr. Wigan was Vicar."

P. 510. Bishop Smalridge, when a scholar at Westminster, wrote the Latin and English Elegies on Lilly's death, annexed to the "History of his Life and Times." In 1687, he published "Animadversions on a piece upon Church Go-"vernment;" and in 1689, a Latin poem designed for public performance at an Act in the theatre, and esteemed a most finished piece of the kind, intituled, "Auctio Da-"visiana, Oxonii habita per Gul. Cooper & Edw. Mil-"lington, Bibliopolas Londinenses." He wrote also an excellent Epitaph on Mr. Nelson.

P. 517. Dr. Whitfield died March 10, 17[illegible]6; and was buried on the S. side of the chancel of Cr[illegible]legate church.

P. 531. Among the literary productions of Atterbury may be reckoned an early number or two [illegible] "The Exa-"miner." Q. which? — He also assisted [illegible] Boyer in a translation of Telemachus.

In Vol. I. p. 228. The third and fourth l[illegible] an allusion to Gen. xix. 7.

Vol. II. p. 182. In the North cloister of W[illegible]stminster Abbey is an elegant mural monument to the memory of Serjeant Wynne, who died May 26, 1765, aged 72 years and 10 months. Mr. Wynne was, therefore, 30 years old in 1723. He has left one son, Edward Wynne, Esq. of Chelsea, barrister at law, author of that truly Ciceronian Dialogue, on the laws of England, intituled "Eunomus," &c. and a daughter, married to Captain Piercy, of Canterbury, who distinguished himself in the engagement with Paul Jones.

P. 456. l. 25. for "289," r. "189."

The

The authenticity of the following extracts renders all apology for their inſertion unneceſſary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 8, 1722-3.

MR. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the Houſe, that, ſince the Report from the Committee appointed to examine Chriſtopher Layer and others, in relation to the conſpiracy, a letter from the Biſhop of Rocheſter, in the ſaid Biſhop's own hand-writing, had been ſeized upon his ſervant who attended him; and that his Majeſty had commanded him to lay the ſaid letter before the Houſe.

" Monday night.

" I have the gout in my right-hand, and it is grown more troubleſome than it was; ſhould it continue to do ſo, I ſhall in a day or two be incapable of writing, and muſt therefore be contented with receiving what you ſhall ſend, without returning any anſwer, unleſs by the hand of a ſervant.

" I take K's account to be the trueſt, that they are reſolved to *puſh me*; but I cannot yet believe that it will be by *Bill*, but by an *Impeachment*: The conſequence of which will be a Bill impowering the Chapter, *&c.* as I have ſaid, while that Impeachment depends. In that caſe, the *particular* advice of friends, what ſteps I am to take, and how I am in every caſe to behave, would be very welcome. J. T. ſurely ſhould be ſpoken to, to inform himſelf as well as he can in every reſpect, and to ſend me (by Y.) the beſt advice he can himſelf propoſe or collect from others. If I judge right of what K. ſays, there are thoſe who would be glad the arrow ſhould be drawn to the very head, not caring though they ſecure my ruin, in hopes of ruining others [illegible] caution and warineſs uſed in the caſe, it will, I apprehend, be on the ſide of the Miniſtry, for fear of their loſing their point by overſtraining the matter. I ſhall expect a further account of your conference at two o'clock to-day with K. Since the attack is certain, is any method taken to bring up the *Abſent Lords*, particularly the *Biſhops?* Abingdon, I think, has been away all the ſeſſion. Angleſey can bring him up with him, if he pleaſes: but it is to no purpoſe for me to enter into particulars. This is the part of thoſe who are concerned for me and the cauſe; and their

manage-

management in the caſe will ſhew to what degree their *concern* riſes; and to them therefore I leave it.

" If the Narrative relates chiefly to Neyno's, Sample's, and Layer's affairs, ſo far it cannot affect me; for I never heard of the names of either of the three till after this plot broke out.

" If I cannot *ward the blow*, i. e. if the impeachment cannot be ſtopped, I am a priſoner for ſome years without remedy. In order to ſtop it in the H. of C. methinks it will be of moment to obſerve, That it is the firſt impeachment that ever was avowedly brought upon conjectural evidence. In other caſes, the facts and circumſtances upon which the impeachment brought being not previouſly declared, it could not be known, whether the impeachers had not *ſufficient grounds* to proceed upon. But here they *ante manum* produce their evidence, and *all* their evidence; and if that ſhall appear not ſufficient to *found* an impeachment, methinks the very lodging it may be ſtemmed.

" If any of the *Committee* or the *Miniſtry* will aver, that there is any *oath* made againſt me of treaſonable practices, by any *living witneſs*, or that they have any ſuch witneſs, who has *undertaken* to prove any crime againſt me, when it ſhall be thought fit to proceed upon the impeachment; ſuch aſſertions may induce the Houſe to impeach. But in ſuch caſe, let the Miniſtry or Members of the Committee be obliged to deliver in the name of ſuch perſon, in a note to be ſealed and left with the Speaker, and opened when the diſcovery of ſuch evidence will be attended with no inconvenience, and let him *then* undertake to juſtify the truth of his aſſertion. Otherwiſe, to impeach a man, when there is *confeſſedly* no living evidence whatſoever againſt him, will be barbarous; eſpecially after waiting ſix months to get ſome ſuch evidence, and confining a priſoner that while after the cloſeſt and moſt rigorous manner, to the evident hazard of his health and life. Such puniſhment, and the further confinement which the late law allows, is ſufficient for *bare ſuſpicion* of treaſon. And if in eight months more any evidence can, after all, be produced, the priſoner will be forthcoming then to anſwer his accuſation. But to impeach him in hopes of finding evidence afterwards, and acknowledging there is none at preſent, is unreaſonable in itſelf, altogether unparliamentary, and unprecedented. And ſuch a precedent, once ſet, may be attended with terrible conſe-

conſequences, which others may feel in their turn. For whoſe liberty is ſafe, if the H. of C. may accuſe any one, even when they *own* they have no *legal proof* againſt him? They are the Grand Inqueſt of the nation, and ſhould find their Bill, as Grand Juries do, upon ſome poſitive evidence; they cannot, they ought not to, proceed ſolely upon conjectures and probabilities. This is the advantage I would make of their previous declarations in the Narrative; and it is, in my opinion, a very great advantage towards quaſhing any attempt that may be made towards an impeachment. I have not time to explain myſelf farther on this head; but ſhould not be unwilling that what I have ſaid ſhould be ſhewed to ſome knowing friend of the H. of C, upon whoſe ſtrict ſecrecy, as well as good judgement, I may depend; particularly to Mr. Bromley.

"If there be no impeachment, I ſhall certainly be at more liberty here when the Parliament is up; and, being ſo, can put all capitular affairs into an eaſy method of being legally tranſacted, even when I myſelf am not preſent among them. Should there be an impeachment, a capacitating Bill will, as I have ſaid, probably follow. But even then I can ſhew that it is unneceſſary; and nothing but neceſſity (and the unreaſonableneſs of puniſhing twelve other men * for my faults) can ever juſtify it. Biſhop Williams, Dean of Weſtminſter †, was confined to his dioceſe for two or three years; and yet a method was found to renew leaſes and do buſineſs at Weſtminſter, neceſſary for the ſupport of the body, during his abſence. And when he was afterwards impriſoned in the Tower for two or three years more, and a commiſſion under the Great Seal iſſued, empowering the Sub-dean and Chapter to proceed without him, this was looked upon as an unjuſtifiable ſtrain of the prerogative, and one of the great blemiſhes of that reign. And when Biſhop Williams came out of priſon, he reverſed all they had done (without his conſent) in prejudice to his rights as Dean; and particularly voided ten patents of ten offices they had granted, the nomination to which was veſted in him by charter and conſequent uſage.

"In truth, the Dean, by charter and uſage, has ſeparate rights from the Chapter; theſe are perſonal, and can be exerciſed by him, wherever he is, or by the Sub-dean,

* The Prebendaries of Weſtminſter.

† John Williams, Biſhop of Lincoln and Dean of Weſtminſter, 1620—1640; he died Archbiſhop of York in 1650.

whom

whom he always and ſolely appoints: And for the exerciſe of theſe rights, therefore, no Bill can be neceſſary.* The Biſhop of Briſtol *, at this time, diſpoſes of offices in his gift, chambers, &c. even when he is attending the Parliament, for ſix or ſeven months; and his Sub-dean governs the college in his ſtead, and, by a proxy lodged with him, is enabled in the Dean's name to tranſact all capitular buſineſs whatever, together with the Canons. But my hand is weary, and I am come to the end of my paper.

"What I have written on four ſides may, I think, upon a review of it, be ſhewed by you, in confidence to Mr. Bromley, though there are other things mixed with what I would have him ſee. You muſt not tell him what K. Y. &c. means, and then there is no harm. You ſhould write a ſhort note to him as ſoon as you receive this, and deſire to know when you may wait upon him alone, and then ſhew him the paper, part of which you thought of tranſcribing, but it was too long, and you choſe rather to leave the original with him for his peruſal. If he ſeems inclinable to return any anſwer, tell him you will tranſcribe it, and give him his paper back immediately. But I fear he will ſcarcely venture to make any but a verbal return. If ſo, do not take that verbal anſwer from him immediately, but deſire him to appoint another time when you may wait on him and receive it, after he has (if he thinks fit) adviſed with friends. The intermixture of other buſineſs will make him ſee that the paper was not intended for him, and will be an excuſe for the haſte with which it was written. And the confidence you in that caſe place in him will probably procure a mutual return.

"There is one more muſt know of the ſecret of the conveyance; and that is the perſon employed in making it, and procuring its being made, if it was not Sam himſelf; ſift Sam, and know from him certainly who is privy to it, and enjoin him the utmoſt ſecrecy. Frank, I hope, knows nothing of it. I expect the event of the dialogue with William, and the other accounts from Q. to-morrow. You may, when you ſee Bromley, impart the ſtory of that villainy to him, and deſire his advice upon it, at what time, and in what manner, it may be proper for me to bring that matter upon the ſtage, and ſhew what extraordinary methods are taken to get at me, and beg the Lords' pro-

* Dr. Smalridge, Atterbury's Succeſſor as Dean of Chriſt Church.

tection

tection in the caſe againſt ſuch vile practice. I hope William has not given into it, and then my way will (ſome time or other) be clearer towards a complaint; whenever it is proper, I think, the raſcal my neighbour may be ſummoned before the Lords, and made to tell who employed him to proffer ſuch ſums, and be puniſhed by them for ſuch practices.

" If the butter you ſend me on Wedneſday be *excellently good*, it will be as good a reaſon for my having it from *Weſtr.* as my having water from thence daily.

" If there be any proceedings againſt me, early care muſt be taken of money. I will not preſs you on that head; but the bond of 500l. which the Chapter owes me in your name, being upon ſo good ſecurity, may eaſily be turned into money, by Z. perhaps; Q. deſtroying the declaration of truſt to me, and Y. giving another to Z. and he may have the intereſt on that bond, when paid, from the time of his furniſhing the money. But this I mention upon a ſuppoſition only that there may be preſſing occaſion for money. I have ſtill by me between 2 and 300l. and I ſuppoſe Q. has collected ſome ſmall ſums from the tenants. I ſhall be furniſhed with none from the Chapter, though a great deal is due to me.

" Since I know not what may happen to me, I am determined, while I am poſſeſſed of all my rights as Dean, to fill up the two vacant places, that are without controverſy in my ſole gift; and, to that end, ſhall incloſe a paper dated at ſome diſtance of time, which you may put into the Sub-dean's hands, and deſire him to produce when there is proper occaſion. You need not let him know it was not written when dated, nor how long you have had it in your cuſtody.

" Before it is delivered to the Sub-dean, Sam muſt ſign a paper, declaring that he will allow Joſeph *half the profit* of the Sacriſt's ſtipend and board-wages, and perquiſites of all kinds; as well of his perquiſites as Deputy to Law, as of thoſe which belong to the Sacriſt's place, to which Sam is nominated. And in that caſe Joſeph ſhall give another paper under his hand, to allow Sam the half of his two little places, when he can come into poſſeſſion of them, and get to be paid for them. For I would have them *equal* in their advantages. Sam indeed is the elder ſervant; but

Joſeph

Joſeph has ſuffered, and is like to ſuffer moſt, by a long and cloſe confinement with me. And they are both very honeſt and very truſty ſervants; and I hope ſtill to live to be able to do better for them. I doubt not but theſe nominations will hold good in law, unleſs the Bill to be brought in ſhall go backwards, and void every thing I have done as Dean, from the time of my commitment, which will be the moſt extravagant and unreaſonable thing that ever was done.

"On the contrary, I hope, when my friends underſtand my caſe (if they will give themſelves the trouble of underſtanding it), they will be able to prevent any bill whatſoever to qualify the Chapter to act without me, eſpecially ſuch an one as may veſt in the Subdean and Chapter the rights perſonally, ſeparately, and ſolely, belonging to the Dean.

"Upon re-conſidering matters, if Z's account of the narrative be juſt, I cannot conceive how it is poſſible to impeach *after* it has been read, i. e. after an open confeſſion made by them that they have nothing under my hand, no oath, no living evidence againſt me, but inferences only, and conjecture, and probability. They may impeach me indeed *before* it, becauſe the H. not being then acquainted with what they have to produce, may ſuppoſe it to be much ſtronger than it is; but to impeach *after* a declaration made that they have no poſitive proof, is ſo abſurd, that I could almoſt flatter myſelf with the thought that they mean it as a *check* againſt any attempt that may be made in the H. of Lords towards bailing, and not deſigning it in good earneſt. And yet, if that be ſo, K. is either deceived, or in the ſecret of deceiving me, thinking he makes a good bargain for me if I am neither impeached nor bailed, but eſcaping a parliamentary proſecution, and left to the mercy of thoſe who committed me.

"Thus, you ſee, I turn things every way, having no ſolid foundation on which to build my reaſonings, for want of the intelligence requiſite. Pray deſire Z. to get me further and more particular accounts of the Narrative if it be poſſible, and aſk Bromley alſo (who from henceforward is L.) to get you ſome account of it before-hand. Nothing is more inſtructive to me, or enables me better to paſs ſome ſort of judgement on my own ſtate, and to gueſs at what will follow. That ſhort account Z. ſent has furniſhed

niſhed me with more remarks of that kind than all I heard before from all quarters. Once again, adieu."

This letter was incloſed in a blank-cover, on the outſide of which the following words were written:

"Deſire Z, if he can poſſibly, to get a particular account whether Jack be mentioned in the Report, *much* or *at all*, and in what manner. As Y. is to diſcourſe L. [Bromley] about the late villainy of my neighbour; ſo I could wiſh Q. would diſcourſe V. and take his advice upon it, *whether* any thing is to be done upon it, and *what*, and *when*."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 25.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the Houſe, That he had this morning received a letter from the Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter, dated Tower, March 23, 1722, "That, his Lordſhip having received a copy of a Bill for inflicting certain pains and penalties upon him, for ſuppoſed crimes, of which he is innocent, he hoped he ſhould be allowed to have Sir Conſtantine Phipps, and William Wynne, Eſquire, for his counſel; and Mr. Joſeph Taylor and Mr. William Morice for his ſolicitors; to aſſiſt him, in order to the making his defence; and that they may have free acceſs to him, to receive his inſtructions, and give him their advice, in private."

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 29.

A Petition of Francis Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter, priſoner in his Majeſty's Tower of London, was preſented to the Houſe, and read; ſetting forth, "That, by order of the "Houſe of Commons, he has received a copy of a Bill, for "inflicting certain pains and penalties upon him, for ſup-"poſed crimes, of which he is innocent: That, by another "order of the ſaid Houſe, (upon the Petitioner's letter to "the Speaker), counſel and ſolicitors are allowed to come "to him, to aſſiſt him in the making his defence. But the "Petitioner finding, by a ſtanding order of this honourable "Houſe, of the 20th January, 1673, 'That no Lord may "appear, by counſel, before the Houſe of Commons, to "anſwer any accuſation there;' he is under great diffi-"culty. And, that he may not do any thing which may "give offence to their Lordſhips, and be derogatory to the "rights of Peerage, in which, as a Member of this Houſe, "he has the honour to partake, the Petitioner humbly

"prays

" prays their Lordſhips directions, for his conduct in this " behalf."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 4.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the Houſe, That he had, ſince he had taken the chair, received a letter from the Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter; which his Lordſhip deſired might be communicated to the Houſe: And Mr. Speaker read the ſaid letter to the Houſe, containing, in ſubſtance,

" That his Lordſhip, though conſcious of his own innocence, did, on ſeveral accounts, decline giving this Houſe any trouble to-day; and contented himſelf with the opportunity, if the Bill goes on, of making his defence before another, of which he hath the honour to be a member."

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 5.

A Petition of the Biſhop of Rocheſter, priſoner in the Tower, was preſented to the Houſe, and read; ſetting forth, " That, on Thurſday the 4th inſtant, about three o'clock in " the afternoon, Colonel Williamſon, Deputy Lieutenant of " the Tower, attended by Mr. Serjeant, the Gentleman Porter, " and by two Warders, came up to the Petitioner's room, " while he was at dinner; and, having put his two ſervants " under the cuſtody of Warders below, told the Petitioner, " 'He muſt ſearch him.' The Petitioner aſked him for " his warrant. He anſwered, 'He had authority from " the Miniſtry; affirming it upon his ſalvation;' but the " Petitioner refuſed to be ſearched till he ſhewed it. He " then ſaid, 'He had a verbal order;' but refuſed to ſay " from whom. The Petitioner told him, 'If it were " verbal only, it did not appear to him, and he would not " be ſearched.' He endeavoured nevertheleſs to ſearch the " Petitioner's pockets himſelf by force; but the Petitioner " wrapped his morning gown about him, and would not " ſuffer him till he ſhewed his warrant; which the Petitioner demanded five or ſix times to no purpoſe. He " then ordered the two Warders attending to come to the " Petitioner, and do their duty; and one of them laid " hands upon him, and began to uſe violence; and though " the Petitioner knocked and called often for his ſervants, " Colonel Williamſon ſaid, 'They ſhould not, nor were " they permitted to come near him.' Upon this, the Petitioner ſubmitted; and they took every thing out of

" his

" his pockets, and ſearched his bureau and deſk, and car-
" ried away with them two ſeals. They ſeized alſo a
" paper in the Petitioner's pocket; but that being a letter
" to his Solicitor, about the managing of his cauſe, which
" the Petitioner thought they could have no pretence to
" ſeize while he was under the protection of Parliament,
" he took it again from them, and tore it; but they car-
" ried a part of it along with them. They ſearched alſo
" his two ſervants below, and took away a ſeal from one
" of them; and thoſe ſervants likewiſe demanded their
" warrant, but they had none to produce. The Petitioner,
" therefore, as a Lord of Parliament, though under con-
" finement, humbly prays, that their Lordſhips would be
" pleaſed to take theſe matters into their ſerious conſidera-
" tion, and grant him ſuch relief and protection as their
" Lordſhips ſhall judge proper, againſt ſuch unprece-
" dented, illegal, and inſolent uſage."

ON THE BANISHMENT OF CICERO, BY THE DUKE OF WHARTON.

WHEN BP. ATTERBURY WAS BANISHED *.

AS o'er the ſwelling ocean's tide
An exile Tully rode,
The bulwark of the Roman ſtate,
In act, in thought, a God;
The ſacred Genius of majeſtic Rome
Deſcends, and thus laments her patriot's doom:
"Farewell! renown'd in arts, farewell!
Thus conquer'd by thy foes,
Of honours and of friends depriv'd,
In exile thou muſt go;
Yet go content; thy look, thy will ſedate,
Thy ſoul ſuperior to the ſhocks of fate.

Thy

* This Ode was aſcribed at the time to Atterbury himſelf; and, on that ſuppoſition, ſome ſatirical verſes are addreſſed to him in the "Political State," vol. XXVI. p. 494. In a former volume of the ſame work (vol. XXIV. p. 280) are two ſpurious letters, intended to paſs for the correſpondence

Thy wiſdom was thy only guilt,
Thy virtue thy offence;
With god-like zeal thou didſt eſpouſe
Thy country's juſt defence:
No ſordid hopes could charm thy ſteady ſoul,
Nor fears, nor guilty numbers, could controul.

What though the nobleſt patriots ſtood
Firm to thy ſacred cauſe,
What though thou could'ſt diſplay the force
Of rhetoric and of laws;
No eloquence, no reaſon, could repell
Th' united ſtrength of Clodius and of Hell.

Thy mighty ruin to effect
What plots have been deviſ'd!
What arts, what perjuries, been us'd!
What laws and rites deſpis'd!
How many fools and knaves by bribes allur'd,
And witneſſes by hopes and threats ſecur'd!

And yet they act their dark deceit
Veil'd with a nice diſguiſe,
And form a ſpecious ſhew of right
From treachery and lyes;
With arbitrary power the people awe,
And coin unjuſt oppreſſion into law.

Let Clodius now in grandeur reign,
Let him exert his power,
A ſhort-liv'd monſter in the land,
The monarch of an hour;
Let pageant fools adore their wooden god,
And act againſt their ſenſes at his nod.

Soon, pierc'd by an untimely hand,
To earth ſhall he deſcend,
Though now with gaudy honours cloath'd,
Inglorious in his end.
Bleſt be the man who does his power defy,
And dares or truly ſpeak, or bravely die!

dence of Atterbury and Sacheverell. A portrait of the Biſhop was about the ſame time publiſhed, looking through a grate, with verſes under it, commiſerating his Lordſhip's afflictions, for which Bowen the printſeller and Edward Ward (who wrote the verſes) were taken into cuſtody. On Sunday, Sept. 16, 1722, prayers were put up for Bp. Atterbury in many of the churches and chapels of London, on account of his being "grievouſly "afflicted with the gout."

On

On the Biſhop of ROCHESTER's PREACHING.

BY THE SAME.

AT Emmaus when Chriſt, our Lord, appear'd,
Expounding prophecies and truths rever'd;
When too he vaniſh'd from his hearers' eyes,
And with tranſcendent brightneſs ſought the ſkies;
How were their hearts, when ſudden light appear'd,
With rapture ſeiz'd, and grace ſeraphic fir'd!
Pleas'd and convinc'd of every truth they ſtood,
Admir'd, confeſs'd, ador'd the mighty God!
Scarce fainter tranſports all my powers controul,
Glow in my breaſt, and triumph in my ſoul,
So ſweetly Rocheſter attracts the ſenſe,
So great the magic of his eloquence.
How ſhall I ſpeak the fullneſs of my heart,
Or half the pleaſure that I feel impart?
How can theſe ecſtaſies in verſe be ſhown,
This aſks the tongue of angels, or his own?
Let Nature's rival Art her force apply,
The ſilent Poetry of Painting try;
To the ſtretch'd canvaſs graceful vigour give,
And teach the animated forms to live;
So may ſucceeding times her merit raiſe,
'Twas upon the breathing piece they gaze,
At once the Prelate and the Painter praiſe.
Here, Artiſt, here, the godlike Teacher ſhow,
Liſtening crowds attentive ſtand below,
Each moving part, each geſture, touch with ſkill,
And ſtrike out all the Biſhop with thy quill.
In venerable robes let him ariſe,
With ſolemn air, and lively, piercing eyes;
His eyes, the type of his diſcerning mind!
And lively wit with ſolid judgement join'd!
Let beams of glory ſhine around his head,
And graceful majeſty his face o'erſpread.
His face how comely! how polite his mien!
Though ſtern, yet ſweet! though awful, yet ſerene!

Oh, could'ſt thou, echo-like, his ſpeech renew,
As honey ſweet, as ſoft as heavenly dew,
Repeat the doctrine that all vice diſarms,
The winning rhet'ric that our ſenſes charms,
Severeſt truth ſo forcibly expreſs'd,
And manly ſenſe in eaſy language dreſs'd:
Oh! could'ſt thou ever vocal accents join
A ſharp melodious voice, like his, deſign,
As ſweet, as clear, as powerful, as divine!

As, when Jove ſpeaks, the winds no longer roar,
Nor foaming waves are daſh'd againſt the ſhore,
Diffuſive peace and ſilence reign around,
And all 's attentive to the heavenly ſound:
So here Attention draw with eager eyes,
And uplift hands, which teſtify ſurpriſe:
Touch every form, no pleaſing arts conceal,
And let each hearer's face his mind reveal:
Here let the young with kindling rapture glow,
And riper years by their emotions ſhow:
Let virgins ceaſe to roll a wanton eye,
And with his moving ſentiments comply:
Let ſinners hear their former ſins away;
The good, the old, become divinely gay,
And ſeem to enter on eternal day!

So Athens once upon her Preacher hung,
Tranſported by the precepts of his tongue:
So ſtood great Paul; ſo ſkilful Raphael drew;
And as in him another Paul we view,
Another Raphael may we find in you!

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Government of Maharashtra
on 15 June, 2016